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A

TOUR

Thro' that PART of

GREAT BRITAIN

CALLED

SCOTLAND.

LETTER I.

Containing a General DESCRIPTION *of* NORTH-BRITAIN, *in the Particulars hereunder mentioned.*

SIR,

THAT I may avoid Repetitions in my TOUR thro' the *Northern Part* of this famous Iſland, I ſhall begin with the following Particulars.

I. I ſhall give a brief Geographical Account of *Scotland.*
II. Of its Lakes and Rivers.
III. Of its Fiſheries, including that for Pearls.
IV. Of the Cattle, Fowls, *&c.*
V. Of its Manufactures of Linen and Woolen.

VI. Of the Grain and Pulſe it produces.
VII. Of its Mountains, Woods, *&c.*
VIII. Of its Fountains, Springs, Medicinal Waters, *&c.*
IX. Of precious Stones, *&c.* found there.
X. Of the Cuſtoms, Language, Manners, *&c*, of the People.
XI. Of the Religion and Eccleſiaſtical Government of *Scotland.*
XII. Of the Order of the *Thiſtle.*
XIII. Of the Civil Government of *Scotland.*
XIV. A ſhort View of the Acts of Parliament
XV. Some brief Obſervations on the Whole; and ſince the *Union*, that have made any Alteration in the Laws of *Scotland.*
the Diviſion of *Scotland* into Shires, *&c.* *.

Of all which as ſuccinctly as poſſible. And,

I. *A brief Geographical Account of* Scotland.

SCOTLAND is bounded on the South by the *Iriſh* Sea and *England*, from which it is divided by *Solway Firth*, and the Rivers *Eſk* and *Kexſop*; on the Weſt Border, by the *Cheviot* Hills in the *Middle Marches*; and by the lower Parts of the *Tweed*, on the Eaſt Border. On the Eaſt it is bounded by the *German* Sea; on the North by the *Deucaledonian* Sea; and on the Weſt, by the great Weſtern Ocean.

Its greateſt Length from *Dungsby-head* or *John* of *Grot*'s-*houſe* in *Caithneſs*, to the *Mull* of *Galloway* towards *Ireland*, is no more than about 215 *Scots*

* The Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Suppreſſion of the unnatural Rebellion in 1745, is referred to the End of this Volume; in order to avoid Prolixity, and the Confuſion that muſt have followed had the Motions of the Royal Army, and the Rebels, been attended to in every Town they paſſed through.

Miles;

Miles; but if we reckon directly North from *Dumfries*, or the ſaid *Mull* of *Galloway*, to the utmoſt Parts of *Caithneſs*, or *Strathnavern*, the Length will not be ſo much; and leſs ſtill, if we reckon from *Berwick* to either of theſe Places.

Its Breadth, from the Point of *Ard-na-murchan* near the Iſle of *Mull*, about the middle Part of *Scotland* in the Weſt, to *Buchanneſs* in the Eaſt Parts, towards the North, is about 140 *Scots* Miles; but the Sea running up into the Land, or the Land thruſting out into the Sea in many Places, makes the Breadth of it every-where elſe very various and diſproportionable; for in the South Parts it is ſeldom 100 Miles over, and in the North Parts, beyond *Inverneſs*, not ſo many; ſo that there is no Houſe above 40 or 45 Miles from ſalt Water.

Beſides the main Land, there are about 300 Iſlands, ſome of them very conſiderable, which may be diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral Claſſes: The Weſtern Iſlands called *Hebrides*, or *Ædudæ*, by *Latin* Authors; the *Orcades*, or *Orkney* Iſlands; the Iſlands of *Shetland*, or *Zetland*, and ſome few in the Firth of *Forth*.

The whole Country abounds in Lakes and Rivers, many whereof running into Creeks and Arms of the Sea (which in ſeveral Places are very wide and deep), afford great and commodious Opportunities for Fiſhing and Shipping: but it is much to be regretted, that the Land is neither cultivated, nor the Fiſhing and Shipping carried on and improved, to ſo much Advantage as might be expected.

Though the Soil is not generally ſo level and fruitful as that of *England*, yet the South Parts of *Scotland* are far more pleaſant than, and preferable to, the North Parts of *England*; and there are every-where all Things neceſſary for human Life: and not only ſufficient for the Inhabitants, but alſo to export and exchange for ſuch foreign Commodities as the People want, and to return conſiderable Sums.

II. *Of the moſt remarkable Lakes and Rivers in* Scotland.

THE moſt remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-tay*, and *Lochneſs*, and *Lochlevin*: Which all ſend forth Rivers of the ſame Name with themſelves: *Lochlomond*, which ſends forth the River of *Lomond*; and *Lochiern*, which ſends the River *Iern*. It is obſerved, that *Loch-neſs*, *Loch-tay*, and *Loch-iern*, ſeldom freeze.

Loch-myrton in *Galloway* is another, and remarkable for This, That one Part of it generally freezes in the Winter-ſeaſon, and the other Part ſeldom does.

There is a *Loch* in *Straitherrach*, in the Lands of the late Lord *Lovat*, which never freezes, however ſevere the Froſt be, till *February*; and then, in One Night's time, it freezes all over; and if the Froſt continue Two Nights, the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the ſame Nature call'd *Lochmonar*, in the late Earl of *Cromertie*'s Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglaſh*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of Two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Reflexions of the Sun-beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the Sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a conſtant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring; and Cattle grow ſooner fat by that Graſs than any-where elſe: And this is ſo much the more remarkable, that there are ſeveral other Lakes in the Neighbourhood, of as high a Situation, wherein no ſuch thing is ſeen.

In *Linlithgowſhire* is a Lake call'd *Lochcoat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground for

about

about Two hundred Paces, it iſſues with great Force from a Fountain about Three Feet broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-mill.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fiſhing, there are ſo many Inlets of the Sea, that there is ſcarce any Part of it, as I have ſaid, above 40 Miles diſtant from ſome Bay, Creek, or Arm of the Ocean; and theſe afford many Harbours, ſeveral of them very good, and capable of receiving Men of War, and Ships of the greateſt Burden.

The following are the principal Rivers in *Scotland*: TAY, which divides it in the Middle, and running by *Scone*, *Perth*, and *Dundee*, empties itſelf into the *German* Ocean. In the Southern Parts, the FORTH and TWEED run into the ſame; CLYDE runs into the Weſtern Sea; as ESK, ANNAND, NITH, KEN, DEE, and CREE, do into the *Iriſh*. In the North, DEE and DON run into the *German* Ocean, as SPEY, and NESS do into *Murray* Firth.

The moſt convenient for Trade are TAY, which is navigable to *Perth*; FORTH and CLYDE, which, if join'd by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, would open a Communication betwixt the Eaſt and Weſt Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Iſland. There was much Talk of it about the Time of the *Union*: but as it would undoubtedly be attended with very great Charges, and other Difficulties, the Project ſeems to be laid quite aſide.

I am the briefer in my Account of the Lakes and Rivers in *Scotland*, becauſe I ſhall be obliged to be more particular upon them in their reſpective Places.

III. *Of the Fiſheries in* Scotland, *including that of Pearls.*

THE Salmon-fiſhery is particularly the Boaſt and Delight of the *Scots*; inſomuch that for it they too much neglect all the reſt.

Their SALMON are accounted the beſt in *Europe*, and though their Barrels be a Third leſs than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded 10 Livres more *per* Barrel, in *France*; partly becauſe of their Goodneſs, and partly becauſe better cured, wherein the Magiſtrates and Town-council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in thoſe which are leſs, in moſt Parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them ſo much formerly, that in ſeveral of their old Acts of Parliament they forbad ſelling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Biſhop *Leſley*, in his Deſcription of *Scotland*, ſays, They uſed, in his Time, to employ ſixty Veſſels in Fiſhing moſt of Spring and Summer; but it is much ſhort of *Aberdeen*, where the ſame Author ſays, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all thoſe of the Kingdom for Number and Goodneſs of Salmon: For which he aſſigns this Reaſon, That they delight in clear Streams, which occaſions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than thoſe of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. The other Places, moſt remarkable for Salmon-fiſhing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dovern* or *Deveren* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Neſs*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loſſey*, and *Spey*, in *Murray*: the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochlomond* in *Lenox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taſte, *Lochou* in *Argyll*, the like: And there is good Salmon-fiſhing in the Rivers *Lough* and *Speymie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromertie*,

Cromertie, near *Dingwal* Caſtle, and in the Rivers *Tay* and *Tweed*, and other ſmaller Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or ſpeckled Salmon in *Harries*, *North-viſt*, and *Benbecula*. And in the Iſle of *Sky*, there are no leſs than 30 Rivers all abounding with Salmon.

As to their COD-fiſhing, Mr. *Spruel* (an eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament ſome Years ago) ſays, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth* Man, who uſed to buy thoſe Fiſh and Salt on the *Scots* Coaſt, that he has ſometimes got four thouſand cur'd Fiſh in a Voyage, at 1*d*. or 2*d* apiece, and retailed them again from 18*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. apiece; which ſhews what vaſt Advantage might be made of this Trade, ſince the *Scots* Cod are reckoned as good or better than thoſe of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapneſs of this and the Herring-fiſhery in *Scotland*, is, that they are caught with fewer Hands, and Veſſels of far leſs Expence, than Doggers, which muſt be well mann'd and ſtrong, becauſe obliged to lie at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch thoſe Fiſh in their own Creeks, Bays, and Harbours, where few Hands, and open Veſſels, are for the moſt part ſufficient, becauſe they are ſeldom expoſed to any Danger by Storms, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

HERRINGS abound on all the Coaſts of the Kingdom, but eſpecially on the Weſtern Iſles, which are reckoned the beſt and fatteſt, though not ſo large as thoſe taken on the Eaſtern and Northern Coaſts. The *Scots* Herring-fiſhing is accounted the beſt in the World, and the *Dutch* have got a great Part of their Wealth by it.

A Fiſhery was attempted in the Iſles by King *Charles* I. in Conjunction with ſome Merchants; and a Magazine was erected for that Uſe in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harries* Iſlands, and another in the Iſle of

Vackſay; but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not proſecuted. It was renewed by King *Charles* II. and ſuceeded well for a time: The Fiſh they caught were accounted the beſt in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterwards, to ſupply his preſſing Occaſions, the Merchants were diſpleaſed at it, and differing among themſelves, did alſo withdraw theirs; which ruin'd the Deſign.

Some *Dutch* Families ſettled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Iſle of *Lewes*, ſoon after that Prince's Reſtoration; and ſo much improved the Inhabitants in the Fiſhing Trade, during the ſmall Time of their Abode there, that they ſtill exceed all thoſe of the neighbouring Iſles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewiſe, for their Sea and Land-Fowl: but King *Charles* II. being prevail'd on to ſend away the *Dutch*, it was a great Loſs to the Country.

Herrings are ſometimes bought in the Iſles for 6*d. per* Barrel, and when cured and ſent abroad, yield from 25 to 40*s. per* Barrel; and ſometimes 36000 Barrels of white Herrings have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a Seaſon, beſides what were exported from *Dunbar*, and other Parts of the Kingdom, to *France*, and other Nations; which may ſerve as a Specimen to ſhew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, eſpecially conſidering the Situation of the Weſt of *Scotland*, and the Iſles, from whence they may be a Month ſooner at Market with them, than from any Part of *England* and *Holland*; which, with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and ſooner than the *Dutch* can poſſibly do, conſidering how far they have to ſail backward and forward, what Riſques they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are obliged to ſend to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Proviſions, Salt, &c. they might ſoon be out-

done

done in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, who may lie aſhore at Night, and land their Fiſh as ſoon as caught, without any Danger from Tempeſts or Enemies; many of thoſe Bays where the Herring abound, being very ſafe for Ships to ride in.

Whales in abundance frequent the Iſlands of *Fladden*, *Orkney*, and *Lewes*: One hundred and fourteen ran aſhore on the Iſland of *Orkney* at one time, in the Year 1691.

Cod, *Tuſk*, and *Ling*, are caught in vaſt Plenty upon all their Coaſts.

Haddocks, *Sturgeon*, *Turbut*, *Trouts*, *Perch*, *Pike*, *Scate*, *Greyberd*, *Mackerel*, *Keeling*, *Whiting*, *Sea-urchin*, *Cat-fiſh*, *Cockpadle*, *Lyths*, *Spirlings*, *Soles*, *Flukes*, *Garvie*, *Eels*, are alſo caught on the *Scotiſh* Coaſts in great Plenty, for Home-conſumption.

Otters, whoſe Skins are uſeful for Muffs, *&c.* are very numerous in the Iſles.

Shell-fiſh of all ſorts, as *Lobſters*, *Crabs*, *Oyſters*, are alſo found in vaſt Quantities in the Weſtern Iſlands; the latter ſo large, that they muſt be cut in Three or Four Pieces, to be eaten.

Cockles, *Muſcles*, *Limpets*, *Wilks*, *Scollops*, and *Spouts*, are caſt up by the Tide in ſuch Numbers on the Iſles, that the People cannot conſume them.

PEARL being the Product of Fiſh, it is proper to diſcourſe of the *Scots* Pearl here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant above-mentioned, who underſtood the Pearl-trade beſt of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above Forty Years, ſays, He has ſometimes given an hundred Rixdollars, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots* Pearl; and that he had *Scots* Pearl as fine, clear, and more tranſparent, than any Oriental Pearl. Though the latter be more eaſily matched, becauſe they are all of a yellow Water, yet Foreigners covet *Scots* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there are in a Pearl-ſhell, the more Sign it is of the Age and

Goodneſs of a Pearl; for the ſmooth Shells are young and barren: Therefore he propoſed, that a Law ſhould be made to forbid the Fiſhing of young Pearl; for the longer they ſtay in the Water, the more valuable they are: So that he would have no Shells taken up leſs than Four Inches in Length, or Two or Three in Breadth; and that none ſhould be allowed to offer any Pearl to be ſold, that weighs leſs than five Grains; which is as reaſonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, ſince Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increaſe, he propoſes, That Pearl-fiſhing ſhould be forbid, except once in Ten Years at leaſt; becauſe he has been ſorry to ſee ſome Thouſands of young Pearls offered to Sale, that were of no manner of Value; whereas, had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from Four to Fifty Crowns apiece.

Pearl is found in moſt Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken; and once in Twenty Years he ſays there is a great Pearl-fiſhing in *Scotland*. This does not hinder, but that Pearl-ſhells of the Size he propoſes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found; and theſe are probably to be had among the unfrequented Iſles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound, are the Rivers in the Iſle of *Sky*, where they are frequently found in black Muſcles, eſpecially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20*l. per* Piece; and in a freſh-water Lake near the South-ſide of *Locheinardſtad*. In that ſame Iſland there are alſo Muſcles that breed Pearl.

Though the ſmall Pearl be not ſo uſeful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good Uſe in Phyſic, and make a fine Article in the Apothecaries Bills, being reputed the chief of all Cordials, and very good againſt the Plague, violent and peſtilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heart-burning, Giddineſs of the Head,

Trembling

Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is ſufficient to ſhew, that the Pearl-fiſhery well deſerves Encouragement, ſince we may be ſupplied with it much cheaper at Home, than from the *Indies*.

IV. *Of the Cattle, Horſes, Fowls,* &c. *of* Scotland.

THE Country abounds in Flocks of Sheep, and Herds of Cattle; which are generally black, except in Corn-ſoils, where they ſeldom breed or keep any more than are neceſſary for the Plough or the Pail. But it is obſervable, that ſuch as are bred in the Corn-countries, are much larger than thoſe bred in other Parts, and equal in Size to thoſe bred in ſome Parts of *England*, even where the Land ſeems to be better.

In general, their Sheep and Cattle are much ſmaller than thoſe of *England*, eſpecially in Paſture-lands; yet are they of a far ſweeter and more delicious Taſte. The *Highlanders* bring great Numbers of them yearly into the *Lowlands*, where ſome are fatted; but the Bulk of them, and alſo many of thoſe bred in the *Lowlands*, are ſent into divers Parts of *England*, eſpecially to *St. Faith's* near *Norwich*, where they turn out to good Account; as I have obſerved in its Place.

They have alſo very many *Hogs*, and an incredible Number of *Goats*, particularly in the North and *Highlands*; the latter they eat themſelves, but the former they for the moſt part pickle and export, as they likewiſe do vaſt Quantities of *ſalt Beef*.

In the Southern Counties there are no *Deer*, except in Gentlemens Parks; but every-where elſe they are in great Plenty.

They breed great Numbers of *Horſes*, eſpecially in *Galloway* and the *Highlands*; ſmall indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, eſpecially if we conſider,

that they are not only more proper for the Saddle, and other Uſes in that Country, which, being hilly, will not admit, in many Places, of Teams and Carriages; but are more hardy than Horſes of a larger Size, and will thrive upon what would ſtarve great Horſes. Nevertheleſs, in many Places of the *Lowlands* they can breed Horſes fit for War, Coach, or Carriage.

Scotland has not only Plenty of *domeſtic Fowl*, ſuch as are common to other Countries; but many that are peculiar to themſelves, eſpecially in the Iſlands, where they are in ſuch Multitudes, that the Inhabitants can neither conſume nor vend half of them; but their Trade for them ſtill increaſes as it has done ſince the *Union*.

Their *Fowl* and *Eggs* afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their *Feathers* for Bedding and other Uſes: their Fat is made uſe of by the Inhabitants not only in many Caſes where Oil is neceſſary, but likewiſe for Phyſic.

V. *Of the Linen and Woolen Manufactures of* Scotland.

FLAX abounds in *Scotland*, ſo that, beſides what they conſume themſelves, they export great Quantities of *Linen*, brown and whitened; which is one of the greateſt Manufactures of the Kingdom, and, if duly regulated and encouraged, as it is more and more ſince the *Union*, might ſave a great deal of Money in the Iſland, beſides what it may bring in to it; for the *Scots* have improved their *Linen Manufacture* much of late; and, beſides fine Linen, make very good *Holland*, *Cambrick*, *Muſlins* plain and ſtriped, *Calicoes*, *Damaſk*, *Ticking* for Beds, *&c.* white and dyed *Threads*, *Laces*, *Tape*, &c.

Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current betwixt* Scotland *and* England) ſays, He has known, out of a Pound of

of Flax of *Scots* Growth, which coſt but.12*d.* ſix Spangles of fine Yarn ſpun, which was ſold at *Glaſgow* at about 4*s.* 8*d. per* Spangle; which made the Product of that 12*d.* to the Spinners 28*s.* and, made into fine Muſlin, that ſame Pound of Flax amounted to 10 or 12 Dollars, which is 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* or 2*l.* 16*s.* the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That from one Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lace-makers have made *Lace* to the Value of 8*l.* Sterling; which is ſufficient to ſhew how much the Linen Manufacture may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, who are not capable of employing themſelves otherwiſe, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their HEMP is alſo capable of being improved, not only to ſave Money in the Iſland, which is exported for *Canvas*, *Sailcloth*, &c. but alſo to export, and to make *Nets* for their Fiſhery, and other Uſes.

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of WOOL, from whence come Manufactures of ſeveral Sorts; as *Broad-cloth*, *Coarſe* or *Houſewife's-cloth*, *Fingrims*, *Serges*, *Bays*, *Crapes*, *Temmin*, Glaſgow *Plaids*, *Worſted Camblets*, and other Stuffs and *Stockens* for Home-conſumption and Export; beſides their *Tallow* and *Skins*. Their Wool is not ſo fine as that of *England*, by reaſon the Country is almoſt every-where deſtitute of all manner of Shelter for their Sheep during the Winter, which is often very ſevere; yet they have brought their Broad-cloth lately to a great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that Part of Woolen Manufacture: nevertheleſs it is very proper for *Serges*, *Bays*, *Camblets*, *Shaloons*, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a foreign Trade. They are very expert in making *Stuffs*; and for *Plaids*, I ſhall obſerve by-and-by, they exceed all the World.

An

An Inſtance of what great Improvement may be made of their Wool, we have from Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current*;) *viz.* That they make ſuch fine Worſted Stockens at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30*s.* a Pair for Womens Stockens; which ſhews that they are capable of making Stockens at lower Rates, eſpecially conſidering that they have ſtore of very good Wool brought thither from the *Highlands* and Iſles; which, becauſe ſold at the Croſs of *Aberdeen*, is commonly called *Croſs-Wool*. The moſt remarkable Places beſides in *Scotland*, for good Wool, are *Galloway* and *Tweedale*; from which great Improvement might be made in *Bays*, *Serges* and *Shaloons*.

The *Scots* Plaids are a Manufacture in which they exceed all Nations, as I have ſaid, both as to Colour and Fineneſs. They have of late been pretty much fanſied in *England*, for *Beds*, *Hangings*, *Window-curtains*, and *Night-gowns*, for both Sexes; ſo that Attempts have been made at *Norwich* to imitate them; but they fall much ſhort of the *Scots* in Colour, Fineneſs, and Workmanſhip, as is evident at firſt Sight. Their greateſt Trade for their Woolen Manufactures, and other Commodities, has for many Years been with the *United Netherlands*, where they have a *Conſervator*, who ſerves both for a Conſul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the antient Privileges they enjoyed by Treaties with the Dukes of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Towns of *Rotterdam* and *Ter-veer* have acquired conſiderable Wealth; in Return for which, the *Scots* have been always well eſteemed in thoſe Provinces; and the States allow them Churches, and Maintenance for their Miniſters.

VI. *Of the Grain and Pulse of* Scotland.

THE WHEAT of *Scotland* is so excellent, that *Joseph Scaliger*, who had been in the Country, says, No Bread in *Europe* is comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easy Digestion; and I must own I found what he says of it to be strictly true. It abounds most in the *Mers*, *Lothian*, *Gavrie*, &c. where they have not only enough for their own Consumption, but for Exportation.

OATS are the most universal Grain of the Kingdom, and exceed those in *England*, for all Uses. They thrive very well every-where, and are produced in such Quantities as afford a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal, and make very good Bread and Drink.

PEAS they have in great Plenty, both for their own Consumption, and for Exportation; and they are so good of the Kind, that the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

BEANS they have also in great plenty for their own Use, and for Export.

BARLEY grows likewise very well in *Scotland*; but they sow more of that Sort they call *Bear*, which has Four Rows of Grain upon an Ear; whereas Barley has but Two: of this they make good *Bread*, *Broth*, *Ale*, and *Beer*, and export great Quantities.

RYE grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they do not cultivate near so much as they do the Grains above-mentioned.

VII. *Of the Mountains, Wood, Timber*, &c. *of* Scotland.

THE most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East

to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyllshire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the antient *Scots* and *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West. Next to these are *Pentland* Hills, which run through *Lothian*, and join the Mountains of *Tweedale*; and these again are joined by others, which run through the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those called *Cheviot* Hills, in the Border betwixt the Two Kingdoms; *Drumbenderlaw* and *North-Berwicklaw*, both in *East-Lothian*; *Arthur's-seat* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Cairn-apple* in *West-Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clydsdale*; *Brinmore* in *Argyll*; the *Ochel* Mountains in *Perthshire*; the *Lowmonds* and *Largolaw* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundeelaw*, and Part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness*, *Ord*; and, in the *Orkney* Islands, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

There are many large Woods of OAK in *Scotland*, which afford Materials for *Building* and *Shipping*, and for the Husbandman's Use; and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encouraged: however, they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mentioned, but also for *Pipe-staves* and *Barrels*; and their *Bark* is of Use to the *Tanners*, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland*, and elsewhere. They have likewise ASH-TREES, ELMS, and others, fit for *Building*, and other *domestic* Uses; and great Forests of FIR, which afford Materials for *Building* and *Shipping*; and might, with due Care, afford *Pitch* and *Tar*, without being obliged to bring such large Quantities from the *Northern* Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*.

There

There were formerly many large Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Foreſt of *Caledonia* was famous; but there are now not the leaſt Traces of it left.

The Woods are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom; of which the moſt remarkable now left are thoſe of *Hamilton*, *Calendar*, and *Torwood*: but in the North, eſpecially in *Perthſhire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, and *Mar*, there are many Foreſts, ſome of them 20, and ſome 30 Miles in Length.

They have abundance of *Fruit-trees* of all Sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have ſufficient to afford them Fruit for Home-conſumption, but alſo Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

VIII. *Of the Medicinal Waters, Fountains, Springs*, &c.

THE more remarkable Medicinal Fountains in *Scotland* are *Moffat Wells*, which ſpring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Annandale*. The Wells are Two in Number, near one another; the higher Well runs through whitiſh and cryſtalline Stones, and the lower through black ones, reſembling Marcaſites of Antimony. The Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well grows a Matter reſembling ſtinking Sulphur of Antimony, of a yellowiſh red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and ſome of them contain a metallic Matter, that ſparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, there ſticks to the Rock a whitiſh Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the diuretic Virtue of the Water. Thoſe Waters alſo purge by Stool

Stool and Vomit, and are very good againſt Colic and Nephritic Pains, becauſe they powerfully remove the Obſtructions of the Bowels. They are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and againſt Pains in the Joints; they are ſtrongeſt in their Operation in the drieſt Seaſon of the Summer and Autumn, but are not ſo good in a rainy, or in the Winter-ſeaſon.

Mahon's Well, near St. *Mahon's* Church, has the ſame Virtue, but does not operate ſo ſtrongly; and there is a Well of the ſame Nature diſcovered not many Years ago at *Hallyards*, within Six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kinghorne* a very clear and cold Water flows from the Clefts of a Rock, which quickly paſſes through the Body; is of excellent Uſe for recovering a loſt Appetite, and againſt the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watry and itching Eyes, and againſt Redneſs and Pimples in the Face. The famous Dr. *P. Anderſon* wrote upon its Uſefulneſs. There flows alſo from the ſame Rock a whitiſh viſcid Liquor, which is an excellent Coſmetic.

Arthrey Well, Two Miles North of *Stirling*, flows from a Mountain; where is a Copper Mine, with ſome Mixture of Gold and Silver: the Water is very cold, and, being tinctured with the Minerals it flows through, is of Uſe againſt outward Diſtempers.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place called *Achignigle*, is a Stream which turns Holly into a greeniſh Stone, of which they make Moulds for caſting Muſquet-bullets, and Melting-pots for melting Braſs, and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

There is a Petrefying Fountain near the Caſtle of *Slaine*, the Water of which, dropping from a natural Cave, preſently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton* Wood, the Stones made by which reſemble putrid Moſs.

At

At *Monckton*, near *Edinburgh*, is a Well, called *The routing Well*; becauſe of the Noiſe it makes before Tempeſts, from the Part of the Well which looks to that Quarter of the Sky, from whence the Tempeſt is to blow.

There is another on the Weſt-ſide of *Campſey* Hills, which divides *Stirlingſhire* from *Lenox*; whoſe Water makes People drunk.

IX. *Of Precious Stones, and other valuable Commodities.*

THE following valuable Commodities, and Precious Stones, are ſaid to be found in different Parts of *Scotland*.

Coral and *Coraline*, in the Iſles of *Lewes*, *Sky*, and *Jura*.

Ambergriſe, on the Coaſts of the Iſlands *Bernera*, *South-viſt*, *Bintire*, and *Orkney*.

Marcaſites, *Lapis Ceraunius*, *Lapis Hecticus*, *Agat* of different Sizes and Colours; all in the Iſle of *Sky*.

Cryſtal, in the Iſles of *Sky*, *Arran*, and *St. Kilda*.

Fullers Earth, in the Iſle of *Sky*.

Fine Shells, which paſs in *Africa* for Money, in the Iſles.

Loadſtone, in the Iſle of *Cannay*.

Sperma Ceti, on the Coaſts of *Orkney*, and other Iſles.

Mines of *Gold*, in *Crawford Moor*. Alſo *Azure*, in the Reign of *James* IV.

Silver Mines, Three Miles South of *Linlithgow*, in the Reign of *James* VI.

Copper, in *Airthey*, near *Stirling*.

Lead, in *Clydſdale*, of which the Earl of *Hopton* makes good Account.

Lead and *Tin* in *Orkney*.

Iron, at *Dumfermling* in *Fife*,

Coal, in *Lothian*, *Fife*, &c.

Free-ſtone,

Free-ſtone, *Slate*, *Lime-ſtone*, *Marble*, in great Plenty all over the Country.

And Sir *Robert Sibbalds* aſſerts, that they have alſo *Diamonds*, *Rubies*, *Carbuncles*, *Hyacinths*, *Jaſpers*, *Cornelians*, *Amethyſts*, &c. to whom I refer you for farther Satisfaction on this Head.—But moſt of theſe are greater Rarities in this Age, than they ſeem to have been in the former.

X. *Of the Cuſtoms, Manners, Language, &c. of the* Scots.

THE *Scots* are divided into HIGHLANDERS, who call themſelves the antient *Scots*; and into LOWLANDERS, who are a Mixture of antient *Scots*, *Picts*, *Britons*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians*, and others.

Buchanan deſcribes the Cuſtoms of the *Highlanders* graphically thus: 'In their Diet, Apparel, and Houſ-'hold-furniture, they follow the Parſimony of the 'Ancients; they provide their Diet by Fiſhing and 'Hunting, and boil their Fleſh in the Paunch or 'Skin of a Beaſt. While they hunt, they eat it raw, 'after having ſqueezed out the Blood. Their Drink 'is the Broth of boiled Meat, or Whey they keep 'ſome Years, and drink it plentifully in their Enter-'tainments; but moſt of them drink Water. Their 'Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain pro-'duced in their Country, which they prepare very 'artfully: they eat a little of it in the Morning, 'and contenting themſelves with that, hunt, or go 'about their Buſineſs, without eating any more till 'Night. They delight moſt in Cloaths of ſeveral 'Colours, eſpecially ſtriped; the Colours they affect 'moſt, are Purple and Blue. Their Anceſtors, as 'do moſt of them ſtill, made uſe of Plaids very much 'variegated; but now they make them rather of dark 'Colours, reſembling that of the Crops of Heath,

'that

'that they may not be diſcovered, while they lie in 'the Heaths waiting for their Game. Being rather 'wrapped up than covered with thoſe Plaids, they 'endure all the Rigours of the Seaſons, and ſome-'times ſleep covered all over with Snow.'

Here let me obſerve, that in my Tour through theſe Parts, when I have been forced by the Weather to retreat for Shelter into their Huts, I have ſeen their Children, ſeveral ſometimes in a Hut, full of the Small-pox, and at their Height, they having been walking and lying in the Wet and Dirt, the Rain at the ſame time beating violently through the Thatch: yet they ſeemed hearty, drinking Whey and Butter-milk, and generally do very well.

Buchanan proceeds:

'At Home they lie upon the Ground, having 'under them Fern or Heath (covered with a Sheet 'or Blanket); the latter laid with the Roots under-'moſt, ſo as it is almoſt equal to Feathers for Soft-'neſs, but much more healthful; for the Quality of 'Heath being to draw out ſuperfluous Humours, 'when they lie down weary and faint upon it at 'Night, they riſe freſh and vigorous in the Morn-'ing. They affect this hard way of ſleeping; and 'if at any time they come into other Places of the 'Country, where there is better Accommodation, 'they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down 'upon them, wrapped in their Plaids, leſt they ſhould 'be ſpoiled by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they 'call it.'

The Act that paſſed in the Seſſion of 1745-6. on the Suppreſſion of the Rebellion, for obliging them to alter a Dreſs, which creates a Diſtinction, that is impolitic to be kept up in a Kingdom, where the whole People are to be conſidered as one, will be the harder of Digeſtion, as the *Highlanders* have Time immemorial to plead for this Dreſs, and believe it to be attended with all thoſe Advantages to Health, &c.

And

And this has been found true; the Legiſlature, by an Act paſſed Seſſ. 1746-7. having given further Time for their Compliance with the former Act. The good End propoſed in civilizing theſe People, and in obliging them to ſubmit to the Cuſtoms and Manners of the reſt of their Fellow-ſubjects in the ſame Parts of the United Kingdom, are Conſiderations that ought and muſt predominate. And the unnatural Rebellion, which ſo large a Part of theſe People joined in, gives the greater Reaſons for it, and for their Compliance. But ſo fond are the moſt barbarous People of their antient Cuſtoms, that we all remember to have read, that it raiſed Commotions in *Ireland*, when the *Engliſh* reſtrained that People from making their Cattle draw with their Tails faſtened to their Ploughs and Carriages.

Our *Camden* ſpeaks of the *Highlanders* as follows:

'Theſe Parts are inhabited by a People uncivi-
'lized, warlike, and very miſchievous, commonly
'called *Highland-men*; who, being the true Race of
'the antient *Scots*, ſpeak *Iriſh*, and call themſelves
'*Albin-nich* (in *Braidalbin*); a People that are of
'firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength, ſwift
'of Foot, high-minded, inured to Exerciſes of War,
'or rather Robbery, and deſperately bent upon Re-
'venge. They wear, after the manner of the *Iriſh*,
'ſtriped Mantles (Plaids) of various Colours, with
'their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fiſh-
'ing, and Stealing. In War, their Armour was formerly
'an Head-piece, and a Coat of Mail; and their Arms
'a Bow, barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-ſword;
[but later a broad Sword, a Durk and Piſtol at their Girdle, and a Target at their Shoulder:] 'and being
'divided into Families, which they call Clans, what
'with Plundering and Murdering, they commit ſuch
'barbarous Outrages, that their ſavage Cruelty hath
'made the Law neceſſary, which enacts, That if one
'of any Clan hath committed a Treſpaſs, the reſt

'ſhall

'ſhall repair the Damage, or whoever of them is 'taken, ſhall ſuffer Death.'

The LOWLANDERS partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mentioned them to be compoſed, but moſt reſemble the *French*, occaſioned by the long League betwixt the two Nations, their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Cuſtom of traveling into *France* to ſtudy the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to ſerve in the *French* Armies. But, ſince the Union of of the Crowns, the *Engliſh* Cuſtoms, and Way of Living, have obtained much in the *Lowlands*, where the *Engliſh* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years; but ſtill retains more antient *Saxon* and *French*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps ſingular, that a foreign Language ſhould prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants are of another Lineage, and maintained ſuch fierce and long Wars to preſerve their diſtinct Sovereignty; the *Scotiſh* Antiquaries and Hiſtorians give the following Reaſons of it:

1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries ſent to aſſiſt the *Picts* againſt the *Scots*, which occaſioned many of thoſe *Saxons* to ſettle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then poſſeſſed by the *Picts*.

2. The laſt conſiderable Effort made by the *Picts*, in Conjunction with the *Engliſh*, to recover their Country againſt *Donald* V. of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *Engliſh* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd*, in *Tiviotdale*, neglecting to improve his Victory, was afterwards ſurpriſed by them near *Berwick*, and taken Priſoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Succeſs, the *Engliſh*, under the Conduct of *Oſbreth* and *Ella*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Country as far as *Dumbarton*, without reſtoring the *Picts*; the major Part of which retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by

by the *Engliſh*, to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *Engliſh* continued in Poſſeſſion of that Part of the Country, from the Year 858. till about the Year 875. when King *Gregory the Great* of *Scotland* recovered the Country; and the *Scotiſh* Proprietors, the Poſſeſſion of their Eſtates; but willingly entertained the *Engliſh* Commonalty and Huſbandmen, who were as deſirous to ſtay, their own Country being, at that time, infeſted by the *Danes*; and they rather choſe to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Chriſtians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans.

3. Great Numbers of the *Engliſh* came into *Scotland* to aſſiſt King *Malcolm* III. againſt the Uſurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded, after his Victory, with Poſſeſſions in *Scotland*.

4. A great many *Engliſh* came to *Scotland*, after the *Norman* Conqueſt, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Siſter *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcolm* above-mentioned; which makes the Reaſons of the *Scots* Hiſtorians for the prevailing of the *Engliſh* Language in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, very probable.

It has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever ſince, which is now confined to the *Highlands* and the Iſles, where moſt of thoſe of Note do alſo underſtand *Engliſh*: though, about 100 Years ago, the old People in *Galloway* generally underſtood the *Erſe* or antient *Scots* Language, which is now in a manner worn quite out.

XI. *Of the Religion and Eccleſiaſtical Government of* Scotland.

THE *Eſtabliſhed Religion* of *Scotland*, ſince the Revolution, and confirmed by the Act of *Union*, is what is called *The Preſbyterian*; being a Church Government by *Paſtors*, *Teachers*, *Elders*, and *Deacons*.

cons. Before the Revolution, the Church was governed by Biſhops; but they, not at all reliſhing the new Settlement, were aboliſhed.

The Eccleſiaſtical Courts, as they now ſtand, are Four; *viz.*

1. The *Kirk Seſſion*, conſiſting of the Miniſter, Elders, and Deacons in each Pariſh, who conſider the Affairs of the Pariſh as a Religious Society. They judge in all Matters of leſſer Scandals, can ſuſpend from the Communion, and regulate all Particulars relating to public Worſhip and the Poor.

2. The *Preſbytery*, which conſiſts of the Miniſter, and one Elder, from Five to Ten, Twelve or more neighbouring Pariſhes, who chooſe one of theſe Miniſters to be Præſes or Moderator. Here are tried Appeals from the Kirk Seſſions; and here they inſpect into the Behaviour of the Miniſters and Elders within their reſpective Bounds. They ſupply vacant Pariſhes, ordain Paſtors, examine and licenſe Schoolmaſters, and young Students, for probationary Preachers; and judge when, or on whom, to inflict the greater Excommunication.

3. The *Provincial Synod:* This is compoſed of all the Members of ſeveral adjacent Preſbyteries. It meets twice a Year at ſome principal Place within its Bounds; and is opened by a Sermon. Their Buſineſs is to receive Correſpondents from the neighbouring Synods, who are a Check upon one another; to determine Appeals from the *Preſbyteries* in their Diſtrict; to inquire into, and cenſure the Behaviour of the Preſbyteries themſelves. They likewiſe have Power to tranſport or remove a Miniſter from one Place to another; which often occaſions great Diſturbance. Hence lie Appeals, however, to

4. The *General Aſſembly*, the higheſt Eccleſiaſtical Court in the Kingdom, which meets yearly in the Month of *May*, and ſits about Ten Days. A Lord Commiſſioner, who is always a Nobleman of the firſt

Quality, preſides here, as a Repreſentative of the King's Perſon. All the Members of this are annually elected: and the Moderator of the laſt Year's Aſſembly opens the new Seſſions with a Sermon.

The ſame Diſcipline, as to the main of the ſeveral Forms and Proceedings, was obſerved in the Epiſcopal Times, only they had no Lay-Elders: the Biſhop, or his Deputy, being a Miniſter, or Miniſters, within the Bounds, preſided in all Preſbyteries and Dioceſan Synods, as the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews* did in the National or General Aſſemblies. For it muſt be obſerved, that Epiſcopacy in *Scotland* differed from Epiſcopacy in *England*; for here it was as low as the Nature of an Epiſcopal Church could admit: the Biſhops were *ſine quibus non*; they had no Lay-chancellors, but did all Things *Preſbyterorum Conſilio*.

The Number of Churches in *Scotland*, ſince the Reformation, is much leſs than it was before. However, there are none now of peculiar or exempt Juriſdiction. They are about 950, beſide ſome few Chapels, which make up 68 Preſbyteries, included in 13 *Provincial Synods*, which were formerly divided into *Two Provinces*, under Two Archbiſhops, and Twelve Biſhops, as follow:

1. The Archbiſhoprick of ST. ANDREW's contained all *Fife*, Part of *Perthſhire*, *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

2. The Biſhoprick of EDINBURGH contained the *Three Lothians* (ſome few Pariſhes excepted), *Sterlingſhire*, and the *Merſe*.

3. DUNKELD contained the North Parts of *Perthſhire*, and ſome Part of *Angus* and *Lothian*.

4. DUMBLANE contained the Weſt and South Parts of *Perthſhire*.

5. BREECHIN contained Part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

6. ABERDEEN contained all *Aberdeenſhire*, and Part of *Bamff*.

7.

7. MURRAY contained *Murray*, *Nairn*, Part of *Bamff*, and *Inverneſs*.

8. Ross contained the Shires of *Roſs*, *Cromertie*, and Part of *Inverneſs*.

9. CAITHNESS contained *Caithneſs*, *Sutherland*, and *Strathnaver*.

10. ORKNEY contained all *Orkney* and *Zetland*.

11. The Archbiſhoprick of GLASGOW, which was very extenſive, contained the Shires of *Clyddeſdale*, *Dunbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Dumfries*, *Peeblis*, *Selkirk*, and *Roxburgh*.

12. The Biſhoprick of GALLOWAY contained the Shire of *Wigton*, and *Stewartry* of *Kirkudbright*.

13. The ISLES contained *Arran*, *Bate*, *Cumbra*, and almoſt all the *Hebrides*, or *Weſtern Iſles*.

14. ARGYLL contained all the Shire of *Argyll*, *Lochaber*, and ſome few of the *Iſles*.

The Thirteen PROVINCIAL SYNODS, into which *Scotland* is at preſent divided, are,

1. LOTHIAN and TWEEDALE conſiſting of Seven Preſbyteries; *viz.* *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, *Biggar*, *Peeblis*, *Dalkeith*, *Haddington*, and *Dumbar*.

2. MERSE and TIVIOTDALE conſiſting of Six Preſbyteries; *viz.* *Dunſe*, *Chirſide*, *Kelſo*, *Jedburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Erſilton*.

3. DUMFRIES conſiſts of Four Preſbyteries; *viz.* *Middlebee*, *Lochmaban*, *Pentpont*, and *Dumfries*.

4. GALLOWAY conſiſts of Three Preſbyteries; *viz.* *Wigton*, *Stranrawer*, and *Kirkudbright*.

5. GLASGOW and AIR conſiſt of Seven Preſbyteries; *viz.* *Air*, *Irvin*, *Paiſley*, *Hamilton*, *Lanerk*, *Glaſgow*, *Dumbarton*.

6. ARGYLL and AIR conſiſt of Five Preſbyteries; *viz.* *Denoon*, *Campbelton*, *Inverary*, *Kilmoir*, *Sky*.

7. PERTH and STIRLING contain Five Preſbyteries; *viz.* *Dunkeld*, *Perth*, *Dumblane*, *Stirling*, *Auchterarder*.

8. FIFE contains Four Preſbyteries; *viz. Dunfermling, Kirkalder, St. Andrews, Cowpar.*

9. ANGUS and MERNIS contain Six Preſbyteries; *viz. Meigle, Dundee, Forfar, Breechin, Aberbrothock, Fordun.*

10. ABERDEEN conſiſts of Eight Preſbyteries; *viz. Kincardin, Aberdeen, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turreff, Fordice, Ellon.*

11. MURRAY conſiſts of Six Preſbyteries; *viz. Strathbogie, Elgin, Forres, Inverneſs, Abernethy, Aberlower.*

12. Ross conſiſts of Four Preſbyteries; *viz. Chanonry, Tain, Dingwal, Dornoch.*

13. ORKNEY conſiſts of Three Preſbyteries; *viz. Caithneſs, Orkney, Zetland.*

The Law of *Scotland* has provided againſt Pluralities; and throughout the whole Country there are no Benefices worth leſs than 50 *l. per Ann.* Sterling; which, in that Country, is a good Maintenance; nor any that exceed 150 *l. per Ann.*

In the 17th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, an Act was made, whereby Miniſters in *Scotland* taxed themſelves, in order to raiſe, by annual Rates, out of their Stipends, a Fund for Support of the Widows and Children of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy of *Scotland:* By which, the Relict of each Miniſter is to be allowed an Annuity, and his Child or Children a certain Sum, in Proportion to the Rate he annually paid.

XII. *Of the Order of the* Thiſtle, *or St.* Andrew, *in* Scotland.

THE Order of St. *Andrew*, or the *Thiſtle*, by reaſon of its great Antiquity, and memorable Inſtitution, is, upon all Occaſions, called, *The moſt Antient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle*, being founded,

founded, as all the *Scots* Hiſtorians aſſert, by *Achaius*, the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a ſignal Victory obtained over the *Saxons*, *Anno* 819. and dedicated to St. *Andrew*, the Patron or tutelar Saint of *Scotland*.

This Order came at length to ſhine forth in fuller Splendor in the Reign of King *James* V. who was himſelf a moſt ſplendid and magnificent Prince. He cauſed the Collar of the Order to be compoſed of Two antient Badges or Symbols of the *Scots* and *Picts*; *viz.* the *Thiſtle*, and *Sprigs* of *Rue*; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into Deſuetude, and was then rarely uſed by the Knights; being ſo very zealous for the Reformed Religion, that they left their Order, where they laid down their Popery, and it was never after reaſſumed, till the Reign of King *James* VII. who, for the better regulating of the Order in all its Proceedings, ſigned a Body of the Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the Image of St. *Andrew* upon a blue watered Tabby Ribband; and likewiſe named the Royal Chapel, or Abbey Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*, to be the Chapel of the Order (the old Church of St. *Andrew*'s being ruined at the Reformation); for which End it was put in excellent Repair, but was diveſted of all its beautiful Ornaments by a furious Rabble at the late Revolution.

Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* was pleaſed to revive the ſaid Order upon the 31ſt of *December* 1703. and ſigned a Body of Statutes, wherein the Colour of the Ribband was changed from Blue to Green, to make a Diſtinction between this Order, and that of the *Garter*: all which Statutes the late King *George* I. was pleaſed to confirm, with ſome additional ones, among which was that of adding Rays of Glory to ſurround the whole Figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the Collar. And though, from the Time of the Reformation, both Elections and Inſtallments had been diſpenſed with, his Majeſty was pleaſed to

order, that for the future Chapters for Election ſhall be held in the Royal Preſence; to which End he commanded the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren, and Officers of the Order, with ſuch Mantles, as are appointed by the Statutes of the Order.

XIII. *Of the Civil Government of* Scotland.

THE *College of Juſtice*, commonly called, *The Seſſion*, conſiſts of a Preſident, and Fourteen fixed Senators, or Judges, called *Ordinary Lords of Seſſion*, and Two Extraordinary Lords; and they have Seven Clerks of Seſſion, and Six other inferior Officers. Before this Court all Civil Cauſes are tried at ſtated Times, which they determine by Acts of Parliament, and the Cuſtom of the Nation; and where theſe are defective, they decide according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity and Juſtice. There lies no Appeal from this Court, but to the Parliament; and the Preſence of Nine Judges is required to make their Decrees valid. The Parliament has full Power to affirm or reverſe, with Coſts not exceeding 200 *l.* Sterling.

This Court has diſtributive Juſtice only, both in Law and Equity; but no Authority as to Life or Limb, unleſs for ſome Faults competent to themſelves. Since the Union, Lords of Seſſion are appointed a Committee for Planting of Churches, and Valuation of Tythes.

2. *The Juſticiary*, commonly called *The Juſtice* or *Criminal Court*, conſiſts of Five Lords of the Seſſion, and the Juſtice-General and Juſtice-Clerk. They try all Crimes. All Proſecutions in this Court are raiſed by the King's Advocate; and the greateſt Traitor is, here, allowed Advocates to plead for him.

3.

3. *The Court of Exchequer* was eſtabliſhed in purſuance of the *Act of Union*, in the Sixth Year of Queen *Anne*; and has the ſame Power, Authority, Privilege, and Juriſdiction of the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of Exchequer in *England* has over the Revenues there. The Judges have alſo the Power of paſſing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, *&c.* The Court conſiſts of a Chief, and Four other Barons; and it has Two Remembrancers, a Clerk of the Pipe, Attorneys, Auditors, and other Officers.

The Officers of State are,

1. The Keeper of the Seal, and his Officers.
2. The Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.
3. Lord Clerk Regiſter, and his Officers.
4. Lord Advocate.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy many and great Privileges with the reſt of the College of Juſtice; and have a Dean, a Treaſurer, Clerk, Curator, and other Officers.

Writers of the Signet are thoſe, who ſubſcribe all Writs and Summonſes that paſs the Signet; and they, as well as the Advocates, are capable of being made Ordinary Lords.

Beſides the above National Judges, every particular County or Shire has a chief Magiſtrate, or his Depute, Ordinary Judge in all Caſes Civil and Criminal; but there lies an Appeal from this Magiſtrate, in moſt Caſes, to the Seſſion and Court of Juſticiary.

The *Sheriff* is, in effect, the ſupreme Juſtice of Peace, to whom the Law principally intruſts the ſecuring the Quiet and Tranquillity of the Part of the Kingdom of which he is Sheriff. King *James* VI. and King *Charles* I. bought in ſome, and deſigned to buy in all the reſt, of theſe heretable Sheriffalties; but moſt of them yet remain in the great Families of the Kingdom.

Bailiffs, Stewards, and Conſtables, in their reſpective Diſtricts, have the ſame Liberty as Sheriffs in their Shires.

There are Three Sorts of Burghs; *viz. Burghs Royal, Burghs of Regality*, and *Burghs of Barony*; every one whereof is a Corporation, and holds Courts, though only the Royal Burghs ſend Members to Parliament.

The *Royal Burghs* are one intire Body, governed by, and accountable to, one general Court, called, *The Convention of Burrows*, which is annually held generally at *Edinburgh*, and have Cognizance of all Matters relating to the Trade and Intereſt of all the Burghs in general.

Regalities are Feus granted by the King to ſome particular Subjects, whoſe Authority and Juriſdiction are very large and extenſive, both in Civil and Criminal Caſes; and the Lord, or his Baillie, has not only the Power of *Furca & Foſſa*, Pit and Gallows, but a Juriſdiction with the Magiſtrate *in Civilibus*. But theſe Regalities will be, in all Probability, aboliſhed by Conſent of the Proprietors of them, by virtue of an Act made 20 *Geo.* II. for that very Purpoſe; and which I ſhall mention in the next Article.

As to *Burghs of Barony*, every one that holds a Barony of the Crown, has a Court wherein leſſer Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, are tried, *&c.*

The *Commiſſariot Courts* are a kind of Eccleſiaſtical Courts. The Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*, who are Four, particularly try Cauſes of Matrimony and Adultery, in order to a plenary Divorce, not only *a toro & menſa*, but even *a vinculo matrimonii*; ſo that the innocent Party may marry, as if the offending Party were naturally dead.

The *Court of Admiralty* is a ſupreme Court, in all the Cauſes competent to its own Juriſdiction; and

the

the Lord High Admiral is the King's Lieutenant and Juſtice-General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the ſame, and upon freſh Water and navigable Rivers below the firſt Bridge, or within Flood-mark. And no Appeal lies to the Court of Seſſion for Maritim Matters. All Maritim Cauſes, Crimes, Faults, Treſpaſſes, Quarrels, &c. are triable before the Lord Admiral's Judge (for he himſelf never judges in Perſon), by the Civil Law, and Cuſtoms of *Scotland*. Nevertheleſs, there are ſome particular Juriſdictions of Admiralty hereditary in ſome great Families; as the Duke of *Argyll*, who is Admiral of the *Weſtern Iſles*; the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the Shire of that Name; the Earl of *Morton*, of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, &c. And ſuch Men of War as come up the Firth of *Forth*, for guarding and ſecuring the Coaſts, receive Orders from the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*.

By the 6th of Queen *Anne*, Juſtices of Peace are eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*, with the ſame Authority as thoſe in *England*.

XIV. *A ſhort View of the Acts of Parliament of* Great Britain, *that have made any Alteration in the Laws of* Scotland, *from the Union of the two Kingdoms*, Anno 1707.

UNION of the Two Kingdoms] By 5 *A. R. cap.* 8. it was Enacted, That the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* ſhould be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*; to commence on the firſt of *May* 1707.

Parliament] That the ſaid united Kingdom ſhould be repreſented by one Parliament.

Succeſſion of the Crown] That the Succeſſion of the Crown be ſettled in the Proteſtant Branches of the *Houſe of Hanover*, as it ſtands limited in *England*.

Land-Tax] That when 1,997,763 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* ½. ſhall be raiſed in *England* by a Land-Tax, the Quota for *Scotland* ſhould be 48,000 *l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom; *Scotland* not to be charged with any Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Coin, *Weights*, and *Meaſure*] To be the ſame as in *England*.

Trade, *Cuſtoms*, and *Exciſe*] The Subjects of the united Kingdom ſhall have free Trade to all Places belonging to either. To be regulated, as in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom.

Civil Government] The Courts of Seſſion, or College of Juſtice, the Courts of Juſticiary, and the inferior Courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are, and no Cauſe in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*.

Offenders by Dittay] 8 *A. cap.* 15. The Method of taking up Offenders by Dittay, and exhibiting Informations by the Streſs of the Portous Roll, aboliſhed.

8 *A. cap.* 15. Informations in order to make up Dittays concerning Crimes to be tried in the Circuits in *Scotland*, to be by Preſentments made by the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions, or upon Information taken by them for Stewards, Bailiffs of Regalities, *&c.*

Superiors, *Vaſſals*, *diſarming Highlanders.*

1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords, and Tenants, who continue loyal to King *George*.

Vaſſals Attendance] 1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 54. injoins, That the perſonal Service and Attendance, which was wont to be paid to the Heads of Clans, and Owners of Eſtates,

Eſtates, at the Pleaſure of ſuch Chiefs, under the Names of perſonal Attendance, Hoſting, Hunting, Watching, and Warding, ſhall be, for the future, paid in Money, annually; and the ſaid perſonal Service, *&c.* ſhall be utterly annulled.

This Act was further inforced in the ſame Reign, 11 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 26. on the Non-obſervance of the former, by many of the contemptuous *Highlanders.*

Highlanders diſarmed] 1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 54. An Act for more effectual ſecuring the Peace of the *Highlands* in *Scotland*; which enacts, That no Perſon within the ſaid *Highlands* ſhall uſe or bear Broad-ſwords or Target, Poynard, Wingar or Durk, Side-piſtol or Gun, or any warlike Weapons, in the Fields, or in the Way to or from any Church, Market, Fair, Burial, Huntings, Meetings, *&c.* However, not to extend to Noblemen, Officers of Juſtice, or Commoners, having yearly 400 *l. Scots*, or who are otherwiſe qualified to vote at Elections for Parliament-men; allowing to every ſuch Commoner Two Firelocks, Two Pair of Piſtols, and Two Swords; and that the Magiſtrates of the Royal Burghs may keep Arms in Magazines.

19 and 20 *Geo.* II. No Perſons, but Soldiers in the Army, are to wear *Highland* Cloaths, that is to ſay, the Plaid, Philibeg, or little Kilt, Trouſe, Shoulder-belt, or any Part of the *Highland* Garb.

Equivalent.

1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 27. Commiſſioners are appointed to ſtate the Debts due to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent. Alſo,

5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 20. An Act for ſettling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenues of *Scotland*; to ſatisfy public Debts in *Scotland*, and other Uſes mentioned in the Treaty of *Union*, and to diſcharge the Equivalents claimed on behalf of *Scotland*, and for obviating future Diſputes concerning it.

N. B. This Equivalent was ſtated by the *Union Act*, at 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.*

The ſaid Fund to be payable out of the Exciſe and Cuſtoms of *Scotland*; the Charges of the Civil Liſt there being firſt paid.

If the Produce of the Exciſe, *&c.* ſhall be deficient, to be made good out of the Revenues of *Scotland.*

Proprietors of Debts incorporated] The King impowered to incorporate the Proprietors of 248,550 *l.* 9 *s.* 0 *d.* ½. on whom the aboveſaid Annuities are ſettled: The ſaid Sum to be the Joint-Stock of the Company, and every one to have a Share in the Annuity in proportion to his Debt.

Elections of Peers and Commoners.

Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to be choſen out of the *Scots* Peerage, to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords; and *Forty-five Repreſentatives* of *Scotland*, in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; Thirty for the Shires, *&c.* and Fifteen for the Royal Burghs.

12 *A. cap.* 6. No Perſon, who has purchaſed an Eſtate, intitled to elect, or be elected, a Member of Parliament, till after a Year's Poſſeſſion.

Anno 1734. An Act for better regulating the Election of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons for *Scotland*; and for incapacitating the Judges of the Court of Juſticiary, and Barons of the Exchequer there, to be elected, or to ſit and vote as Members of the Houſe of Commons.

6 *A. cap.* 23. An Act requiring the Election of Sixteen Peers. By the ſame Act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried as *Engliſh* Peers are, for Treaſon or Felony.

16 *Geo.* II. An Act to explain and amend the Laws touching Elections for *Scotland*, and to reſtrain the Partiality, and regulate the Conduct, of Returning-Officers.

Scots *Cuſtoms and Privileges* in Statu quo.

Royal Burghs] Their Rights and Privileges to remain intire.

Regalia and Records] Of *Scotland* to remain there.

Alterations in Scots *Cuſtoms*, &c.

Great Seal] Only one to be made for the united Kingdom, different from the Great Seal uſed in either. Another Seal for *Scotland* to be uſed in Matters of private Right.

Privy-Council] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the firſt of *May* 1708. there ſhall be but one Privy-Council for the united Kingdom.

Exchequer] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An Act for erecting a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the Model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5 *l. per Ann.* Four Terms annually for the Court of Exchequer. Writs of Error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Malt-Act] 11 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 8. The Duties on Malt in *Scotland*, ſettled at 3 *d.* the Buſhel; being half the Duty paid in *England*.

Church Government, *Toleration*, &c.

The Preſbyterian Church Government to remain eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*. The Church of *England* to remain eſtabliſhed in *England*.

10 *A. cap.* 7. It ſhall be lawful for thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland* to aſſemble for divine Worſhip to be performed by Paſtors ordained by Proteſtant Biſhops without Diſturbance, except in Pariſh-Churches.

Such Paſtors to exhibit their Orders at the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, and the ſame to be regiſtred, paying one Shilling.

Such Paſtors may *baptize* and *marry*, provided the Chriſtnings be regiſtred, and Banns three times publiſhed in the Epiſcopal Congregations.

One hundred Pounds Penalty for *diſturbing* ſuch Congregations.

19 *Geo.* II. No Paſtor or Miniſter of ſuch Communion ſhall officiate, unleſs they firſt take the Oaths; and pray for the King and Royal Family by Name.

Excommunication] No Pain or Forfeiture to be incurred by any Perſon on any Excommunication by the Church-Judicatories in *Scotland*. Miniſters to pray for the Royal Family.

Patrons] 10 *A. cap.* 12. Patrons of Churches, *&c.* reſtored to their Right of Preſentation.

Papiſts and Nonjurors, to regiſter] 9 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 24. An Act to oblige Papiſts and Nonjurors to regiſter their Eſtates in *Scotland*.

10 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 10. An Act to explain the ſaid Act, to oblige Papiſts to regiſter their Eſtates.

Civil Government.

Juſtices of Peace] A ſufficient Number to be in *Scotland*, who, beſides the Powers ſuch Juſtices now have there, ſhall have the ſame Authority as Juſtices of Peace in *England*.

Circuit-Courts] In *Scotland* to be held but twice a Year.

Another 8 *A. cap.* 15. None obliged to attend Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits, but the Sheriff and his Officers.

And 10 *A. cap.* 23. Another for appointing Circuit-Courts to be held only in *April* and *May*.

Chriſtmas Vacation] 10 *A. cap.* 13. The Yule Vacance reſtored.

1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 28. An Act to take away the Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation.

3 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. The Judges of the Court of Seſſion are impowered to adjourn their Seſſions; ſo that they may ſtill have a Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation, if they ſee fit.

Lords of Seſſion] 10 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 19. An Act to explain the Law concerning the Tryal and Admiſſion of Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland*.

Oaths]

Oaths] 6 *A. cap.* 14. An Act requiring the Abjuration-Oath to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland.*

Another 8 *A. cap.* 14. requiring the Oaths to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland.*

Another 5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 29. To make the former more effectual, and to cauſe the Oaths to be taken by Miniſters and Preachers in *Scotland.*

20 *Geo.* II. An Act was made to give Relief to Perſons in *Scotland*, whoſe Title-Deeds and Writings were deſtroyed, or carried off, by the Rebels in the late Rebellion 1745.

By another Act, 20 *Geo.* II. all Heretable Juriſdictions of Juſticiary Regalities, Heretable Baillieries, and Conſtabularies, Stewartries, Sheriffſhips, and Deputy-Sheriffſhips, in the Poſſeſſion of Subjects, are taken away from the ſaid Subjects, and reſtored to the Crown; and Proviſion is made for the more effectual Adminiſtration of Juſtice in *Scotland.*

Another Act was made, 20 *Geo.* II. whereby the Tenure of Wardholding in *Scotland* is taken away, and converted into Blanch and Feu-holdings, the Caſualties of Single and Life-rent. Eſcheats incurred by Horning and Denunciation, in Civil Cauſes, are alſo taken away, and Vaſſals are diſcharged of their Attendance at Head-Courts; and the Services of Tenants are aſcertained, and Heirs of Tailzie are allowed to ſell Lands to the Crown.

Treaſon, and other Crimes.

7 *A. cap.* 21. High-Treaſon, and Miſpriſion of Treaſon, to be deemed the ſame in *Scotland* as in *England*; and the Crown impowered to grant Commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer to try the ſame in *Scotland.*

Jurors] Jurors at ſuch Trials to have Eſtates of Forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Treaſon, Indictments, and Preſentments] After the Deceaſe of the Pretender, and Three Years after the

Hanover

Hanover Succeſſion ſhall take place, no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall diſinherit the Heir — And then a Copy of the Indictment for Treaſon, and a Liſt of the Witneſſes to prove it, and the Names of the Jury with theſe Additions, ſhall be delivered to the Party indicted, Ten Days before the Tryal.

But, by an Act 17 *Geo.* II. the firſt-mentioned Proviſion is not to take place, till the Deaths of the Sons of the Pretender.

Capital Crimes] Theft of landed Men, Murder under Truſt, wilful Fire-raiſing, firing Colehughs, and Aſſaſſination, to be no longer Treaſon in *Scotland*, but Capital Offences, and puniſhed as ſuch.

Bail] Enacted, That double Bail be taken in Criminal Caſes.

Capital and Corporal Puniſhments,

Not to be executed to the South of the *Firth*, within Thirty Days after Sentence; nor any North of the *Firth*, within leſs than Forty Days after Sentence.

Lord Lieutenant, *&c.* impowered by this Act to ſummon the Clans to deliver in their Arms.

3 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act for enabling the Judges of the Court of Seſſion in *Scotland* to adjourn the ſaid Court, and to limit the Time for the Execution of Sentences importing Corporal Puniſhments in that Kingdom.

Further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Magiſtrates, and Courts of Judicature, to put in Execution any Sentence importing Corporal Puniſhment, leſs than Death or Diſmembering, in any Part of *Scotland*, South of the *Firth*, within Eight Days after it is pronounced; and to the Northward of the *Firth*, within Ten Days after it is pronounced.

And the Judges of the Court of Juſticiary, or any of them, are authorized, upon Application to them; to delay Execution, if they think proper, for Thirty Days;

Days; to the end Application may be made for Relief againſt any hard or unjuſt Sentence.

Trade and Manufactures.

Linen Manufacture] 10 *A. cap.* 21. An Act for regulating the making of Linen-cloth.

Another 12 *A. cap.* 20. for regulating the Linen Manufactures.

And 13 *Geo.* I. An Act for regulating the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of *Scotland*, which gives great Encouragement to that improving Branch.

Woolen Manufacturies] 6 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 13. An Act for regulating the Woolen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

10 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 13. An Act to explain and amend the Act for regulating Woolen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Fiſheries and Manufacturies] The annual Sum of 2000 *l.* to be applied to the Encouragement of the Fiſhery, and other Manufacturies in *Scotland*, the ſaid Annuities to be in lieu of all Equivalents claimed by *Scotland.*

13 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 26. An Act for encouraging the Fiſheries, and other Manufacturies and Improvements in *Scotland*; impowering his Majeſty to ſettle a Plan for improving the ſame.

Naval Stores] 2 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act to encourage the Importation of Maſts, Yaſts, and Bowſprits, from *Scotland.*

Highways] 5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 30. An Act for making the Laws more effectual for repairing Highways, Bridges, and Ferries, in *Scotland*, in the ſame manner as in *England.*

The Act relating to the *Forfeited Eſtates*, *Anno* 1715. appropriates 20,000 *l.* out of the ſaid Eſtates, for making a Capital Stock for erecting Schools in the *Highlands*, after other Uſes and Deſignations, appointed by the Act, are complied with.

By

By an Act 15 and 16 *Geo.* II. an additional Duty was laid on Foreign Cambricks for Seven Years, in order to allow a Bounty upon certain Species of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Linens.

By another Act 18 *Geo.* II. an additional Bounty was allowed on the Exportation of the ſaid Linens.

XV. *Brief Obſervations on the preceding Fourteen Articles; with the Diviſion of* Scotland *into Shires*, &c.

FROM the foregoing Particulars you will perceive, Sir, that this Part of the united Kingdom is far from being ſo inconſiderable a Country as ſome would have it thought, who know nothing of the Matter, and give themſelves the Licence of making National Reflections; an ungenerous Vice, to which the *Engliſh* are but too much addicted, as well with regard to *this*, as a *neighbouring Kingdom*, and a ſtill nearer *Principality*. You will obſerve, that there are but few Things wanting to make *Scotland* as populous, and as full of Trade, Shipping, and Wealth, in proportion, as moſt, if not the beſt, Counties in *England*. Thoſe few Things, indeed, are very difficult, if not impoſſible, to be obtained, as Things ſtand; particularly,

1. A Change in the Diſpoſition of the common People, from a Deſire of Traveling Abroad, to an induſtrious and diligent Application to Labour at Home.
2. Stock and Subſtance to encourage that Application. Sloth is not a Diſeaſe of the Nation. The *Scots* are as diligent, as induſtrious, as apt for Labour and Buſineſs, and as capable of it, when they are Abroad, as any People in the World; and

and why ſhould they not be ſo at Home? No doubt they would, if they had ſuitable Encouragement.

3. Great Alterations in their Method of Huſbandry, by which their Lands would be improved, and the Produce thereof turn to better Account; of all which ſomething ſhall be ſaid in my Progreſs through the Country, as Occaſion offers.
4. If Vaſſalage, Servitude, and other Bas-Tenures, or Holdings of Lands, were legally altered, and the Superiors obliged by Law to ſell, or accept of a valuable Conſideration, for their Feus and Superiorities *.
5. If they were more accuſtomed to Leaſes for Years or Lives, ſuch Tenants and Leaſeholders would be better enabled and encouraged to improve the Ground, than otherwiſe they are, or can be.
6. If the Court, or at leaſt one of the Royal Family, reſided, and Parliaments were held, ſometimes in *Scotland*; which would ſave a great deal of Money, now ſpent in Journeys to *London*, and attending a long time there; which, if Individuals find their Account in, is nevertheleſs a great Loſs to the Whole.

In the mean time, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew what *Scotland* really is, and what it might be, if thoſe Engagements were fulfilled, which were promiſed to them before the Union; ſuch as erecting Manufactures under *Engliſh* Direction, embarking Stocks from *England* to carry on Trade, employing Hands to cut down their Northern Woods, and to bring the Fir-Timber and Deals to *England*, of which *Scotland* is able to furniſh a great Quantity; and laſtly, encouraging their Fiſhery, *&c.*

* This is effected by virtue of the Act lately paſſed for that Purpoſe.

But

But leaving its Manufacturies and Wants to the Conſideration of thoſe in whoſe Power it is to promote and ſupply them, I ſhall haſten to conclude this Letter; but firſt ſhall give you an Account of the preſent Diviſion of this Part of the united Kingdom into Counties, *&c.*

Scotland then is divided into Thirty-one Shires or Counties, and Two Stewartries; which I ſhall give, as follows, in Alphabetical Order, though, from the Nature of my Work, I cannot obſerve that Method in my future Letters.

Shires of

1. *Aberdeen*
2. *Air*
3. *Argyll*
4. *Bamff*
5. *Berwick*
6. *Bute*
7. *Caithneſs*
8. *Clakmannan*
9. *Cromertie*
10. *Dumbarton*
11. *Dumfries*, with the Stewartry of *Annandale*
12. *Edinburgh*, or *Mid-Lothian*
13. *Elgin*
14. *Fife*
15. *Forfar*, or *Angus*
16. *Hadington*
17. *Inverneſs*
18. *Kincardin*
19. *Kinroſs*
20. *Lanerk*
21. *Linlithgow*, or *Weſt-Lothian*
22. *Nairn*
23. *Peebles*, or *Tweedale*
24. *Perth*
25. *Renfrew*
26. *Roſs*
27. *Roxburgh*
28. *Selkirk*
29. *Stirling*
30. *Sutherland*
31. *Wigton*

The Stewartries of *Kirkudbright* and *Orkney*.

And now, Sir, having premiſed theſe general Things, which will ſave me much Repetition in my following Letters, I will conclude this with aſſuring you, that I am

Your humble Servant.

LETTER

LETTER II.

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION *of the* MERSE, *the Two* LOTHIANS, *of* EDINBURGH, LEITH, *&c.*

SIR,

I AM juſt now entered *Scotland* by the ordinary Way of *Berwick*, which ſtands on the North Side of the River *Tweed*, and has a Bridge by which it is joined to *Northumberland*. It was originally a *Scots* Town, and is to this Day no Part of *England*; but has divers diſtinct Cuſtoms and Privileges, and is mentioned in all Statutes and Proclamations as a Place or Liberty of itſelf, diſtinct from *England* and *Wales*. It was formerly the chief Town of the *Merſe*, which to this Day is called the Shire of *Berwick*. It has but One Church, which is under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop, and in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*.

At a Diſtance, it ſeemed to be a more delightful Place than I found it when on the Spot. The Bridge is ſtately, conſiſting of Seventeen Arches, over the noted River *Tweed*; which, at high Water, appears to be a noble River; but is near dry at low Water, juſt by the Bridge. The Houſes are tolerable for ſo far North; and the Fortifications are good, eſpecially on the *Scots* Side: it has Foſſes, which are of broad, and full of Water, conveyed into them by an Aqueduct of curious Contrivance. It had once a very ſtrong Caſtle; but of late it has been demoliſhed, and ſeveral conſiderable Edifices are built with the Stones.

The

The Situation of this Town carries it a good Way into the Sea; ſo that the *Tweed* and that almoſt incircle it, and make it a Peninſula. It returns Two Members to Parliament, and is a Town and County of itſelf; it is large and populous; and carries on a great Trade in Corn and Salmon, with the latter of which the *Tweed* abounds. It was always a Bone of Contention between the Two Nations, whenever they were at Variance, and ſometimes in the Poſſeſſion of the one, ſometimes of the other. Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it from the *Scots* in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and the *Engliſh* fortified it ſo ſtrongly, that all the Attempts of the *Scots* to reduce it afterwards were ineffectual.

As ſoon as we get out of the Town, we enter on *Scots* Ground, though, in times of War, it uſed to be part of what was called *Debatable Land*, and on that Account but thinly inhabited; for the Borderers of each Kingdom often made Inroads on one another, notwithſtanding that a great Number of Men, at an incredible Trouble and Expence, kept Watch every Night; beſides which, there were Watch-towers all along the Borders at proper Diſtances, and ſeveral Laws relating to the Borders made by Commiſſiouers from both Kingdoms.

The firſt Thing we obſerved was the Sea on the Right-hand, and the River *Tweed*, which fetches a Reach Northward, on the Left. The Land between lies ſo high, that in ſtormy Weather it is very bleak and unpleaſant, having little or no Shelter: however, the Land, compared to what we left in *Northumberland*, or what we ſoon found farther in *Scotland*, is good.

The firſt Town in *Scotland* is *Mordington*, a poor ſorry Village; yet gives the Title of Lord to a Branch of the noble Family of *Douglas*.

When we entered upon the *Scotiſh* Borders, the firſt Town we came to is almoſt as perfectly *Scots*, as if you

you were an Hundred Miles North of *Edinburgh*; and there is very little Appearance of any thing *Engliſh* there, either in Cuſtoms, Habits, Uſages of the People, or in their way of Living, Eating, or Behaviour: nor are there many *Engliſh* Families to be found among them.

On the contrary, you have in *England* abundance of *Scots* Men, *Scots* Cuſtoms, Words, Habits, and Uſages; nay, even the Buildings in the Towns and Villages all over *Northumberland* imitate the *Scots*; witneſs their building their Houſes with the Stairs going up to the ſecond Story on the Outſide of the Houſe, that one Family may live below, and another above, without going in at the ſame Door (which is the *Scots* way of Living); as you may ſee in *Alnwick*, *Wirkworth*, and ſeveral other Towns; witneſs alſo their ſetting their Corn in great Numbers of ſmall Stacks without Doors, not making uſe of Barns, but only a particular Building, which they call a Barn, though no more than a Threſhing-floor, into which they rake one of theſe ſmall Stacks at a time, and threſh it out.

The firſt Town is called *Ayton*, from the ſmall River *Ay*, on whoſe Bank it ſtands. The Church was ruinous, and quite deſtitute of a Roof. The Heritors being of different Opinions, contributed not a little to the Dilapidation. Such as were epiſcopally inclined were very backward in contributing their Share, and the Presbyterians thought it hard the Whole ſhould lie upon them; ſo that, between the Two, the Roof fell to the Ground. However, the Miniſter preached in a Barn to the Generality of the Pariſhioners; and ſuch as were otherwiſe inclined, heard Epiſcopal Miniſters in the Houſes of ſome of the neighbouring Gentry.

About Three Miles farther Eaſt is a ſmall Harbour, with a Town called *Eymouth*, *Aymouth*, or *Haymouth*, where a Fort was formerly raiſed to curb the Gariſon-

of *Berwick*. This Town gave Title of Baron to the late Duke of *Marlborough*; but the Patent being granted only to him, and the Heirs Male of his own Body, the Honour extinguiſhed with him. It is a good Fiſhing-town, and affords a good Harbour for Fiſhing-veſſels. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, the *French* held it, and fortified it, as it was the firſt Port in *Scotland* they could ſafely land their Supplies at, for the Queen-mother; but they were obliged to quit that, and the Kingdom, ſome time after, by a Treaty, Queen *Elizabeth* ſupporting the Reformers againſt her.

Claret I found here at *Aymouth* in great Plenty and very cheap, and the beſt of Fiſh in abundance: But the Cookery was ſo naſty, as alſo the Women, and the Towns (as is too generally the Caſe throughout *North Britain*) ſo ſtinking with human Ordure, that it was impoſſible to avoid loathing ſuch Jacques's, as I found myſelf among.

From this Bridge we enter upon a moſt deſolate, and, in Winter, frightful Moor for Travelers, eſpecially Strangers, called *Coldingham Moor*, upon which, for about Eight Miles, you hardly ſee an Hedge, or a Tree; and you meet with but one Houſe all the Way, and that not an Houſe of Entertainment.

Coldingham, whence this Moor derives its Name, was an old Monaſtery, built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland*, about the Year 1100. and famous for its Lady Abbeſs *Ebba*, of whom they tell us the following Story.

This Lady was the Daughter of *Edelfred*, King of *Northumberland*; and, when her Father was taken Priſoner by the Pagan *Mercians*, ſhe got into a Boat in the *Humber*, with Three other Women; and, by their own Prayers only, were miraculouſly preſerved, and carried as far as *Scotland*, where, under a Promontory, they were driven on Shore by a Storm, and their Boat daſhed in Pieces.

When

When they got aſhore, they laboured with their Hands, and made themſelves a little Hut to lodge in; they continued their religious Way of Living, and the Country-people ſuſtained them with Food; till at length, acquiring a great Character by their Sanctity and Auſterity, they were addreſſed to far and near for their Prayers; and, by the Charity of the People, got enough to build a Religious Houſe at *Coldingham*.

Here, as Fame ſays, when the cruel *Danes* came on Shore, the religious Lady (who, it ſeems, was very beautiful too!) cut off her Noſe and upper Lip, and made all her Nuns do the ſame, in order to preſerve their Chaſtity. Whereupon the barbarous *Danes*, enraged at their Zeal, fired their Nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this Lady, who, it is ſaid, was ſainted for theſe Sufferings, the Promontory, where ſhe landed, is to this Day called *St. Ebbe's-Head*, and vulgarly, by our Sailors, *St. Tabbe's*. There was once, upon the Point of this Promontory, a ſtrong Fort, called *Faſt-caſtle*, belonging to the Earl of *Hume*; but it has been ſome time demoliſhed.

A little to the North-weſt is the Town and Caſtle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Birth of *John Duns Scotus*, *Anno* 1274. ſome of whoſe Family are ſtill in Being there. He was a Frier Minor, and the greateſt Scholar of his Age. *Scaliger* ſays, there was nothing his Genius was not capable of. But his chief Study was in Points more nice than neceſſary, whereupon he was called *Doctor Subtilis*. His Followers, called *Scotiſts*, were great Oppoſers of the *Thomiſts*, another Set of Scholaſtics, ſo named from *Thomas Aquinas*. He ſtudied at *Oxford* and *Paris*; and died of an Apoplexy at *Cologne*. After *Berwick* was taken by the *Engliſh*, the Sheriff-Court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a Market-town, called *Greenlow*; which is alſo a Royal Burgh, and

the principal in the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*.

Duns was alſo remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scotiſh* Army, under General *Leſly*, aſſembled to oppoſe King *Charles* I. when he came to the *Engliſh* Borders with an Army, to *perſuade* that Kingdom to Obedience. It has the beſt weekly Market for Cattle in *Scotland*, and is a Place of the beſt Trade in this County.

Coldſtream is alſo a Market-town, in this County of *Merſe*, where was antiently an Abbey. *Eccles* likewiſe had another: and *Erſilton* is noted for the Birth-place of the Rhyming Poet *Lermouth*, ſo much admired by the Vulgar *Scots*. *Hume* was formerly the Reſidence of the Earls of that Name, which they derived from the Town; and they had a ſtrong Caſtle there, now demoliſhed.

The inconſiderate Vanity of the antient *Scotiſh* Gentry and Nobility, of deriving their Names from the Places of their Reſidence, had this Inconvenience attending it, that, in a few Generations, it loſt the old Name of the Family from which theſe *Changelings* (may I, without Affront, call them?) deſcended. Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, originally the ſame, came to be thought Two diſtinct ones. In like manner, the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Niſbets*, and the *Spotſwoods*, as ſome ſay, though all of the ſame Original, muſt have loſt the Knowlege of it, had it not been for Tradition, or the Armorial Bearings of the ſeveral Families, which beſpeak them to be of the ſame Lineage. This Hint may ſerve once for all, as to thoſe Families called of *that Ilk*; *i. e.* whoſe Surname and paternal Eſtate are the ſame, and are generally eſteemed antient and honourable.

The County of *Merſe*, or *March*, formerly gave Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who, according to *Camden*, derived their Origin from the famous *Goſpatrick*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retired

retired into *Scotland* on the *Norman* Conqueſt, and was honoured with the Earldom of *March*, and Caſtle of *Dunbar*, by the then King *Malcolm Canmore*, whence his Poſterity took the Name; while another Branch, being poſſeſſed of the Barony of *Hume*, aſſumed that for their Surname, which they ſtill retain. *George de Dunbar* being proſcribed in the Reign of *James* I. of *Scotland*, the Title of Earl of *March* was conferred on the Duke of *Albany*, then on the Family of *Stewart* and *Lenox*; which being extinct, King *William* III. conferred it on *William Douglas*, Brother of the Duke of *Queenſbury*, whoſe Son now enjoys it.

Having paſſed over *Coldingham-Moor*, called alſo *Lamber-Moor*, the *Lowlands* of *Eaſt-Lothian* ſhew themſelves from the Top of a ſteep Hill, and give a Proſpect of a fruitful and pleaſant Country. As ſoon as we come down the Hill, there is a Village, called *Cockburnſpath*, or *Cobberſpath*, where Nature forms a very ſteep and difficult Paſs, and where a Thouſand Men, well armed, and boldly doing their Duty, could keep out a very great Army, if there was occaſion for it.

The next Shire is that of *Eaſt-Lothian*; and the firſt Houſe of any Note we met with in it, was that of *Dunglaſs*, the Seat of Sir *James Hall*. *Dunglaſs* is a ſmall Village, of the ſame Claſs of Filthineſs and Miſery, as thoſe of *Ayton*, *Aymouth*, &c.

But here we began to ſee, that *Scotland* is not naturally ſo barren, as ſome People repreſent it; but might be made equal even to the richeſt, moſt fruitful, moſt pleaſant, and beſt improved Part of *England*, if the *Scots* had the ſame Methods of doing it, and were as good Huſbandmen, as the *Engliſh*; and this might eaſily be brought to paſs, would the Gentry ſet about it, as the Gentleman above-named has, in part, already done.

The Truth is, the Soil hereabouts is very good, and the Sea-ware, as they call the Weeds which the Sea caſts up, abundantly ſupplies the Defect of Marl, Chalk, or Lime-ſtone; for by laying this continually on the Land, they plow every Year, without letting it lie fallow, as we do; and I found they had as much Corn, as our Ploughmen expreſs it, as could ſtand upon the Ground.

The next Town of Note is *Dunbar*, a Royal Burgh, which, in *Scotland*, is much the ſame with what we call a Corporation in *England*; and ſends Members to Parliament in like manner; only, in *Scotland*, theſe Burghs have ſome particular Privileges ſeparate to themſelves; as that, for Example, of holding a Sort of Parliament, called a *Convention of Burghs*, a Method taken from the Union of the *Hans Towns* in the North, in which they meet and concert Meaſures for the public Good of the Towns, and of their Trade, and make By-laws, or Acts and Declarations, which bind the whole Body. Nor have they loſt this Privilege by the Union with *England*, but it is preſerved intire, and is now many ways more advantageous to them than it was before, as their Trade is like to be, in time, more conſiderable. But this I have taken notice of in another Place.

This Town of *Dunbar* is an handſome, well-built Town, ſituated in the Mouth of the River *Forth*, on the South-ſide towards the *German* Ocean. The Houſes, as in moſt of the principal Towns, are built with Stone, and covered with Slate. It hath been fenced in with a ſtrong Stone Wall; but that is now decayed. On the oppoſite Side of the Haven appear the Ruins of a Caſtle, almoſt covered with the Sea at Flood-tide, which formerly was remarkably ſtrong; and was the Seat of the Earls of *March*, afterwards ſtiled Earls of *Dunbar*; a Fortreſs often won by the *Engliſh*,

Engliſh, and as often recovered by the *Scots*; but demoliſhed in the Year 1656. by Order of the Commonwealth, to prevent its being a Retreat for the Royaliſts, then called Rebels.

Dunbar is a very conſiderable Port, and of great Advantage to all Ships in the River, in caſe of Streſs of Weather; but yet its Entrance was ſo difficult by ſteep Rocks, in the Mouth of the Harbour, that the Corporation had exhauſted itſelf by endeavouring to cut through them; and being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the ſame time, the Town-houſe and School of the Town being run to Decay, and the Town itſelf deſtitute of freſh Water, to anſwer all theſe good Purpoſes, they procured an Act to paſs, in the Year 1718. intituled, *An Act for laying a Duty of Two Penies* Scots, *or one ſixth Part of a Peny, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that ſhall be ſold within the Town of* Dunbar; *for improving and preſerving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-houſe, and building a School, and other public Buildings there; and for ſupplying the ſaid Town with freſh Water.*

This Duty has been of very great Service to the Town, and has enabled them to make a great Progreſs in the intended Improvements: but the principal Works, which were to dig up Part of a Rock at the Bottom of the Harbour, to carry out the great Pier to the Rock called *The Beacon Rock*, to cut the Slope of the Iſland down to a Perpendicular, and to ſupply the Town with freſh Water, remaining undone; and the Act expiring in the Year 1738. the ſame was continued for 25 Years longer, by an Act paſſed 10 *Geo.* II. which will, it is hoped, perfect all that remains undone.

They had here a great Herring-fiſhery, which has decayed very much of late Years; and they cure Herrings here, as they do at *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, though I cannot ſay they cure them ſo well, nor are they ſo

fit for keeping and ſending on long Voyages. The Herrings themſelves may indeed make a little Difference, being generally larger and fatter than thoſe of *Yarmouth*; which makes it more difficult to cure them, ſo as to keep in an hot Climate, and on a long Voyage. Here was formerly a ſtrong Caſtle, which was demoliſhed by Act of Parliament during the Minority of King *James* VI.

Between the Town and the great Road ſtands a little, but pleaſant and agreeable Seat of the Duke of *Roxburgh*, called *Broxmouth*, with a Park well planted in Viſtas and Walks; for the Gentlemen of *Scotland* are now ſet upon planting Foreſt-trees, as well for Ornament as Profit. And here I would give an uſeful Hint to the Gentlemen, who plant Trees in *Scotland*; the Want of which, as I have obſerved at ſeveral great Houſes and Parks in that Country, is the Reaſon they do not thrive, as otherwiſe they might do: and this is, by ſecuring the young Trees by a triangular Frame Seven or Eight Feet high, which is made by ſetting Three large Stakes about them in an equilateral Triangle, and Tree and all, with Hay-bands, to defend the Bark, faſtened together at the Top. Then, as the Tree ſtands in the Centre of the Triangle, which Way ſoever the Wind blows, the Root is not ſhaken, or the Earth moved and looſened about it.

For want of this, the Tree being left without Support before it has taken Root, the Winds ſhake it every Way, and looſen the Earth about it, ſo that it gets no Time to ſtrike. This is the Reaſon why, in many of the Gentlemens Parks, I ſaw the Trees ſtinted and balked, though they had been planted many Years.

On the South-weſt Side of this Town, under the Mountains, near a Place called *Dun-hill*, is the Field where the Battle of *Dunbar* was fought between *Oliver Cromwell* and General *Leſly*, Commander of the

Scots

Scots Army, where the desperate Few (for *Cromwell*'s Army was not above 8000 Men) defeated and totally overthrew the great Army of the other Side, killed 6000 of them, and took 10000 Prisoners, to the Surprize of the World.

Here we turned out of the Way, to see the Marquis of *Tweedale*'s fine Park at *Yester*, or *Zester*; in the Centre of which stands a very noble House, but in a too low Situation.

The old Earl of *Tweedale*, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. having seen the Plans of *Greenwich* and *St. James*'s Parks, was so pleased with them, that, as soon as he went down into *Scotland*, he laid out the Plan and Design of all those noble Walks and Forests of Trees, which he planted here. A Gentleman, whose Judgment I can depend upon, told me, that if ever those Trees came to be worth but Six-pence a-piece, they would be of more Value than the Fee Simple of the whole paternal Estate of the Family. Nor is this unlikely, if it be true, that his Lordship, and his immediate Successor, planted above 6000 Acres of Land with Fir-trees; and where-ever any of them failed, they were constantly renewed the next Year.

The Park itself is said to be Eight Miles round, and exceeds, in many respects, the new Park at *Richmond* in *Surry*: but the Plantation of Fir is not confined to this Estate; for the Family has another Seat at *Pinkey*, near *Musselburgh*, where the same Lord planted also a great Number of Trees, as his Successors have likewise done at another Seat, which they have in *Fife*, near *Aberdour*.

As this Planting is a great Encouragement to the Nobility of *Scotland* to improve their Estates by the same Method, so we find abundance of Gentlemen follow the Example; insomuch that you hardly see an House of Note, especially in the South Parts of this Country, but is adorned with Groves and Walks

of Fir-trees about it; by which we may reaſonably expect, that in a little time *Scotland* will have no need to ſend to *Norway* for Timber and Deal, but will have ſufficient of her own, and, perhaps, be able to furniſh *England* too with conſiderable Quantities.

From this Town of *Dunbar* to *Edinburgh*, the Country may be reckoned as fruitful, pleaſant, and rich, as any in *Scotland*, or, indeed, as moſt in *England*. The Sea is on the Right-hand at a moderate Diſtance, and the Hills on the Left, farther off, which are habitable, and feed large Flocks of Sheep, and have many open Roads leading over them from *Edinburgh*, and other Parts, towards *England*.

The moſt material Thing this Country wants, is more incloſed Paſtures, by which the Farmers would be enabled to keep a ſufficient Stock of Cattle well ſoddered in the Winter; and thereby not only be furniſhed with Store of Butter, Cheeſe, and Beef, for the Market, but likewiſe, by the Dung of the Beaſts, enrich their Soil, according to the unanſwerable Maxim in graſing, That Stock upon Land improves Land.

Two other Articles would increaſe and enrich them, which they ſeldom or never practiſe.

1. Folding their Sheep within moveable Hurdles.
2. Fallowing their plowed Land.

The firſt would fatten the Ground, and the latter deſtroy the Weeds; which would be of great Service to the Land at a Diſtance from the Sea, where they have not the Benefit of Sea-weed, which I have juſt now mentioned.

But at preſent, for want of Incloſures, they have no Winter Proviſion for Black Cattle; and therefore the Farmers have no Dairies, no Butter or Cheeſe, in any Quantity, and no Heaps of Dung in their Yards to return upon the Land for its Improvement. Thus a good Soil is impoveriſhed for want of Huſbandry.

From

From *Dunbar* we paſs another River *Tyne*, which, to diſtinguiſh it from the Two *Tynes* in *Northumberland*, I ſhall call *Scots Tyne*, though not ſo diſtinguiſhed here. It riſes in the Hills near *Yeſter*, and, watering Part of the fine and pleaſant Vale I mentioned before, runs by *Haddingtoun*, a Royal Burgh, and an old, half-ruined Town, with the Remains of an old Nunnery. It was formerly large, handſome, and well-built, and reckoned very ſtrong; for, beſides the Walls of Stone, which were in thoſe Times eſteemed very good, the *Engliſh* fortified it with Lines and Baſtions, Four of which latter were very large, as may be ſeen by what remains of them to this Day. It had alſo a large Ditch, and was ſo ſtrong, that the *Engliſh*, commanded by Sir *George Wilford*, defended it againſt a great Army of *French* and *Scots*, though his Gariſon were almoſt all ſwept away by the Plague, till he was relieved from *England*, when he quitted it, after demoliſhing the Fortifications.

They have a good Stone Bridge here over the *Tyne*, though the River is but ſmall. The Church was large, but has ſuffered in the Ruin of the reſt, and but part of it is repaired, though big enough for the Number of Inhabitants. There are in it ſome Monuments remaining of the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, and other *Maitlands*, antient Lords of this Part of the Country; but as the Choir of this Church is open and defaced, they have ſuffered with the reſt.

In and about this Place I ſaw ſomething of a Manufacture, and a Face of Induſtry, which was the firſt I had hitherto ſeen the leaſt Appearance of in *Scotland*; particularly, here was a Woolen Manufacture, erected by a Company or Corporation for making Broad-cloth, which they call *Engliſh* Cloth: and as they had *Engliſh* Workmen, and *Engliſh* Wool, they really made it very good; but I cannot ſay they could bring it ſo cheap to the Market, as they do in *England*. This was the Reaſon, that

though before the late Union, the *Engliſh* Cloth being prohibited upon ſevere Penalties, their own Cloth ſupplied them very well; yet, as ſoon as the Union was made, by which the *Engliſh* Trade was opened, the Clothiers from *Worceſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, and *Devonſhire*, brought in their Goods, and, underſelling the *Scots*, thoſe Manufacturies were not able to ſtand it. However, the People turn their Hands to other things, are ſtill employed in Spinning, Dying, Weaving, *&c.* and carry on a good deal of that Sort of Buſineſs.

On the North-ſide of the Mouth of the *Forth* ſtand the Remains of *Tantallon* Caſtle, infamous in the *Scots* Hiſtory for being the Seat of Rebellion in the Reign of King *James* V. Hence came the odd Fancy among the Soldiers, That the Drums beating the *Scots* March, which was invented by the King's Soldiers, when they marched againſt the Earl of *Angus*, who held out this Caſtle againſt him, ſay, *Ding down Tantallon.* But it is now no more a Fortreſs, being intirely demoliſhed.

Over-againſt this, in the Mouth of the ſame River, ſtands a ſteep Rock, called the *Baſs*, inacceſſible on all Sides, except by one narrow Paſſage. It was formerly ſlightly fortified, rather to prevent its being made a Retreat for Pirates and Thieves, than for any Uſe it could be of to command the Sea; for the Entrance of the *Forth* is ſo wide, that Ships can go in and out, without the leaſt Danger of being hurt by any thing that could be offered from the *Baſs*.

In the Times of the late King *Charles* II. and his Brother King *James* VII. it was made a State Priſon, where the Weſtern People, called in thoſe Days *Cameronians*, were confined, for being in Arms againſt the King. And after the Revolution a deſperate Crew of People got Poſſeſſion of it; and having a large Boat, which they hoiſted up upon the Rock, or let down at pleaſure, committed ſeveral Piracies, took a great

great many Veſſels, and held out the laſt of any Place in *Great Britain* for King *James*: but their Boat being at laſt either ſeized or loſt, and not being ſeaſonably ſupplied with Proviſions from *France*, as they uſed to be, they were obliged to ſurrender.

The *Solan* Geeſe are the principal Inhabitants of this Iſland, a Fowl rare as to its Kind; for they are not found any-where in *Britain*, that I can learn, except here, in ſome of the leſſer Iſlands in the *Orcades*, and in the Iſland of *Ailzye*, in the Mouth of the *Clyde*. They come as certainly at their Seaſon, as the Swallows or Wood-cocks, with this Difference (if what the People there tell us, may be depended on), that they generally come exactly to the very ſame Day of the Month.

They feed moſtly on Herrings; and therefore it is obſerved, they come juſt before or with them, and go away with them likewiſe, though, it is evident, they do not follow them; for they go all away to the North, but whither, is not known. As they live on Fiſh, ſo their Fleſh has the Taſte of Fiſh, which, together with their being ſo exceeding fat, makes them, in my Opinion, a very coarſe Diſh, rank, ill-reliſhed, and ſoon gorges the Stomach. But here they are looked upon as a Dainty.

It is a large Fowl, rather bigger than an ordinary Gooſe. It is Web-footed, but its Bill is pointed like a Crane or Heron, only much thicker, and not above Five Inches long. When they are coming, they ſend ſome before to fix their Manſion, which, for that Reaſon, are called *Scouts*. The Inhabitants are careful not to diſturb them, till they have built their Neſts, and then they are not to be frightened by any Noiſe whatſoever. They lay but one Egg at a time, which they ſo dextrouſly fix by one End to a Point of the Rock, in the Middle of the Neſt, that if it be pulled off, it is difficult to fix it ſo any more. They hatch it, by holding it faſt under one Foot, and ſeldom

leave it, till it be hatched. The Fiſh caught by the old ones often ſerve the Inhabitants for Food, and the Sticks they bring to make their Neſts, ſupply them with Fewel. They make great Profit both of the Fleſh and Feathers of their Young ones, which are taken from their Neſts by one let down the Rock with a Rope. When young, they are of an aſh Colour; but when old, white.

At the Top of the Rock is a Freſh-water Spring, with a ſmall Warren for Rabbets; but the Bottom of it is almoſt worn through by the Tide. It was formerly the Poſſeſſion, and ſometimes the Seat, of the antient Family of *Lawder*, who a long time refuſed to ſell it, though often ſolicited to it by ſeveral Kings. King *James* VI. told the then Laird, *He would give him whatever he pleaſed to aſk for it*; whereby that Gentleman had a fine Opportunity of making a good Bargain: but after he had told his Majeſty, That he would ſell it upon theſe Terms, and the King deſireing to know what he would aſk, he anſwered, *Your Majeſty muſt e'en reſign it to me*; *for I'll have the ald Craig (i. e.* Rock) *back again.* However, the Family, at laſt, coming to Decay, it was purchaſed by King *Charles* II.

From hence, keeping the Shore of the *Forth*, due Weſt, we find a Range of large and populous Villages all along the Coaſt, almoſt as far as *Leith*.

All this Part of the Country is delightfully ſpread with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; as the Duke of *Roxburgh*'s near *Dunbar*, the Earl of *Haddingtoun*'s at *Tinningham*, the Lord *Beilhaven*'s at *Beilhaven*, and that of the Family of *Dalrymple*, Earl of *Stair*, who have fine Seats at the Burgh of *North Berwick* (where is a ſmall, but pretty good Market), *Hales*, and in the Neighbourhood of this Place.

The Houſe and Eſtate of *Dirleton*, now in the Family of *Niſbet*, is pleaſantly ſeated in this Part of the Country;

Country; as is *Ormiſtoun*, a thriving little Town, belonging to the Family of *Cockburn*; round which they have an handſome Eſtate, ſo well planted and improved, that I do not remember to have ever ſeen a more beautiful Spot of Ground. They have alſo a pretty good Seat here; but when I ſaw it, it was very much out of Repair.

I muſt here add the antient and noble Houſes of *Seton* and *Winton*, both Palaces (for ſo they deſerve to be called) of the late Earl of *Winton*, who did ſo many weak and raſh Things in the Affair of the Rebellion in 1715. They are now in a State of Ruin, as is the Eſtate on which they ſtand; which, for its Value, is as fine as any in *Scotland*, lying all contiguous with itſelf, and valued at almoſt 5000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*; but all being under Forfeiture, it was ſold to the *York-Buildings* Company. The fine Gates, and Stone Wall, were demoliſhed by the Government, after it had been made a Gariſon by the *Highlanders*, who from hence began their hare-brain'd March to *England*, which Expedition ended at *Preſton*. The Name *Seton* was given the Family from the Term *Set-on*, which one of the Anceſtors of it uſed to the Soldiers he commanded, when entering upon an Engagement. They were reckoned a very gallant, as well as loyal Family; and no true *Scotſman* can well omit telling the memorable Story, That in the Year 1332. when *Edward* II. came before *Berwick*, where Sir *Alexander Seton* was then Governor, he ſummoned him to ſurrender, and threatened to hang his two Sons, whom he had among his Hoſtages, if he delayed. Accordingly a Gallows was erected near the Town-Wall, and the young Men led forth. Tenderneſs for his Children began to move the Governor, when his Lady (of the Name of *Cheyne*) came and told him, *He and ſhe were both young enough to have more Children; but if he ſurrendered, he could never recover his Honour*. Upon this, he

refuſed

refuſed, and the Tyrant cruelly murdered the young Gentlemen; but the Lady was rewarded with Two Sons afterwards.

The Towns upon this Coaſt, as I ſaid, ſtand very thick; and there are two or three Articles of Trade which render them more populous, and more conſiderable, than they would otherwiſe be.

1. There are great Quantities of White Fiſh taken and cured all along this Coaſt; and I obſerved, that they were very well cured, merchantable, and fit for Exportation.

2. There is great Plenty of Coal in the Hills, ſo near the Sea, that the Carriage is eaſy, a great deal of which is carried to *Edinburgh*, and other Towns thereabouts.

3. They make very good Salt at almoſt all the Towns upon the Shore; as at *Seton*, *Cockenny*, *Preſton-pans*, and ſeveral other Places. They have a very great Trade for this Salt to *Norway*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, the *Baltic*, and even *Holland*; and the Number of Ships loaded with it here yearly is very conſiderable.

4. They take great Quantities of Oyſters here alſo, with which they not only ſupply the City of *Edinburgh*, but carry abundance of them in large open Boats, called *Cobles*, as far as *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*; from whence they generally bring back Glaſs Bottles.

At ſeveral of theſe Villages are little Moles and Harbours, or Piers, built up at a conſiderable Expence, for ſecuring the Ships that come to load Salt, and other Goods; as at *North Berwick*, *Aberlady*, *Preſton*, *Preſton-pans*, which is alſo noted for good Malt-Liquor, *Cockenny*, *Port-ſeton*, &c.

Near *Preſton-pans*, ſo called from the Salt-pans there, was fought (if it might be ſaid to be fought, where one Side hardly ſtood its Ground) the unhappy

happy Battle between the King's Forces, under the Command of Sir *John Cope*, and the Rebels, in *October* 1745. which will be mentioned, with the Riſe, Progreſs, and Extinction of that Rebellion, in another Place *.

The Country hereabouts is both pleaſant and populous, and full of Gentlemens Houſes; among which is *Salton*, belonging to the *Lord Juſtice Clerk*.

We came next to *Muſſelburgh*, an antient *Burgh of Regality*. In this Town are many Hands employed in the Woolen Manufacture, eſpecially in coarſe Stuffs for the Uſe of the Poor; and they have continued many Years ſucceſsfully this Branch of Trade without any Rival.

A little Weſt from this lies *Fiſher-raw*, ſo called from a very large Row of Houſes moſtly inhabited by Fiſhermen, who were formerly more numerous here than at preſent; for the Muſcle Trade, which was of old reckoned very valuable, is now given over; and their chief Buſineſs, at preſent, conſiſts in catching Cods, Haddocks, Whitings, and ſome few Shell-fiſh.

More to the South are two ſmall Villages, called *New-bigging* and *God-ſpeed-all*; but they are ſo nearly joined to *Muſſelburgh* and *Fiſher-raw*, that a Stranger would take them to be all one continued Town. Nevertheleſs, they have not had a Church ſince the Reformation, but are only a Part of the Pariſh of *Invereſk*, an adjoining Village, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands on the River *Eſk*, which, though it be ſometimes ſo full of Water, as to overflow its Banks, yet, being rapid, it is not made navigable.

Naſtineſs here ſeems to be delighted in, as in other Places, which I have obſerved upon. The Women, as if they could truſt to *Sex* merely, for Recommen-

* See LETTER VI. of this Volume.

dation

dation to the Men, have dirty Clouts tied round their Heads, falling about their Shoulders, and peep out of Pieces of boarded Windows juſt big enough for their Heads.

The Ale here is cheap, being but a Peny a *Chop-pin*; for now the Word *Quart* is left off; and a Pint is called a *Mutchkin*. Their Butter is loathſome both to Eye and Taſte, which they always turn into Oil, when they uſe it: the Sailors are far cleanlier Cooks than the Women. In ſhort, the Filthineſs of their Food makes one in danger of a Surfeit, while their dirty Beds cauſe one to apprehend the Muſic called the *Scots-Fiddle*.

The Village of *Invereſk* enjoys ſo good an Air, that the eminent Dr. *Pitcairn* called it the *Montpelier* of *Scotland*. It is very full of People, and there are ſeveral very handſome Houſes and Gardens in it, which invite the Citizens of *Edinburgh* to take Lodgings here in the Summer, as the *Londoners* do at *Kenſington-gravel-pits*, *Hampſtead*, *Hackney*, and *Highgate*.

But the Glory and Beauty of this Pariſh is *Pinkey*, which formerly belonged to *Seton*, Earl of *Dumfermline*, but now to the Marquis of *Tweedale*, who uſually reſided here before his Houſe at *Yeſter* was finiſhed; which, though it be the moſt magnificent Building, yet is not ſo agreeably ſituated as *Pinkey*, which ſtands near the Sea, juſt as we enter into *Muſſelburgh*.

In the Court before the Houſe is a large Stone Well, covered with an Imperial Crown of Stone, ſupported by Pillars of the *Ionic* Order. The great Hall on the Right, as you enter, is adorned with Views of the great Cities of *Italy*; and in a Drawing-room adjoining to it is a Billiard-table. The great Stair-caſe on the Left is baluſtraded with Iron, and crouded with Pictures.

The

The firſt Apartment conſiſts of a Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Bed-chamber, all very ſpacious, curiouſly wainſcoted with Oak, and hung with the Seaſons in Tapeſtry, of the ſmall Figures, and beſt Sort: the Bed is of crimſon Velvet, in an Alcove, neatly ſupported with Pillars. The Chimneys are of Marble, and above that of the Dining-room is painted the fineſt Inſide of a Church that is any-where to be ſeen.

The great Gallery is very long and ſpacious, the Cieling whereof is full of *Latin* Inſcriptions ſuitable to the ſeveral Paintings. Here are a Family Picture of the Lord *Seton*, with his Four Sons and Daughters, by *Hans Holbein*; Mr. *Henderſon*, the Covenanter, by *Vandyke*; the whole Length of King *Charles* I. and his Chancellor, the Earl of *Dumfermlin*, in his Robes, by the ſame Hand. The firſt Earl of *Tweedale*, with his Eight Sons and Seven Daughters, all in one Picture, as big as the Life, takes up almoſt one End of the Room. There are fine Altar-pieces, Paſſion-pieces, and others of that Kind, which were ſaved from Plunder out of Monaſteries at the Reformation. Here is likewiſe a good Picture of the Earl of *Strafford*, and another of the Duke of *Lauderdale* (who married his only Child to the Heir of this Family), with great Numbers of Family Pictures of the *Hays* and *Setons*. There is alſo well preſerved the genealogical Tree of the Family, from the Year 970. to this Time; *viz.* the *Hays*, *Giffards*, and *Fraſers*. But many of the Pictures have been of late carried to *Yeſter*.

The Parterre behind the Houſe is very large, and nobly adorned with Ever-greens; and on each Side of it ſpacious Gardens. The Whole ſtands in a Park above Three Miles in Circumference, well planted with an incredible Number of Fir-trees, and walled round with Stone. I confeſs, if I had been Owner of *Pinkey*, I ſhould hardly have built *Yeſter*; for *Pin-*

key

key ſtands nobly, and has a commanding Proſpect, not only over the adjacent Country, but alſo of the Coaſt of *Fife*, over the Sea, at Nine Miles Diſtance: whereas *Yeſter*, as I have ſaid, lies in a Bottom, and all its Views bounded within itſelf. *Yeſter*, it is true, is the antient Seat of the Family, whoſe Title to *Pinkey* is but late, and (ſome ſay) was precarious.

Near this Place was fought a Battle by *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, when he came to force the *Scots* into the Marriage of their young Queen *Mary* with his Nephew King *Edward* VI. which was, by-the-by, a very coarſe way of Wooing. Here was a great Slaughter of the *Scots*: but though the *Engliſh* won the Battle, yet they loſt their Prize; for the young Queen was privately embarked, carried to *France*, and afterwards married to the Dauphin, who became King *Francis* II.

The *Engliſh* call this the Battle of *Muſſelburgh*; but ſome *Scots* Gentlemen, riding out with us, to ſhew us the Place, where the Action was begun and ended, we all agreed, that the *Scots* are in the right, who call it the Battle of *Pinkey*.

Adjoining to the Seat of *Pinkey* is a grand Machine wrought by Water, for pumping Water out of the Coal-mines; of which there are great Numbers hereabouts, and almoſt in every Part of *Lothian*. They alſo make vaſt Quantities of white Salt in this Shire; and it produces great Plenty of Lime-ſtone. In the Reign of *James* I. a Silver-mine was found in it, out of which they got a great deal of Silver.

Lothian and *Stirlingſhire* lie very commodiouſly along-ſide the *Firth*, for exporting their Coals, called *Scots* Coal, to different Ports of the Kingdom.

I now approached the capital City of *Edinburgh*; but muſt ſay a Word or two of its Situation, before I enter it. Standing then at a ſmall Diſtance, and taking a View of it from the Eaſt, you have really but a very confuſed Idea of the City, becauſe the Si-

tuation

tuation being in Length from East to West, and the Breadth ill-proportioned to it, you view it under the greatest Disadvantage possible; whereas, if you turn a little to the Right-hand towards *Leith*, you have a very handsome Prospect of it; and from the South you see it to yet more Advantage, because it is increased on that Side with new Streets.

At the Extremity of the East-end of the City stands the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*; leaving which, a little to the Left, you come through a populous Suburb to the Entrance, called the *Water-port*. From hence, turning West, the Street goes on in a strait Line, through the whole City, to the Castle. It is above a Mile in Length, and is, perhaps, the largest, longest, and finest Street, for Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants, in the World.

From the Palace-door, which stands on a Level with the lowest of the plain Country, the Street begins to ascend very gradually, being no-where steep; but this Ascent being continued for so long a Way, it is easy to imagine, that the farther Part must necessarily be very high; for the Castle, which stands, as it were, at the Extremity West, as the Palace does East, makes, on all the Three Sides (that only excepted, which joins it to the City), a very steep and frightful Precipice.

Together with this continued Ascent, you are to suppose the Edge or Top of the Ascent so narrow, that the Street, and the Row of Houses on each Side, take up the whole Breadth; so that, which Way soever you turn, you go down Hill immediately; which is so steep, that it is very troublesome to those, who have not very good Lungs, to walk in those Side-lanes, which they call *Wynds*. By this Description you will perceive, that the City stands upon the narrow Ridge of a long ascending Mountain.

On the North-side of the City, towards the West-end of it, where the Castle stands, is a Lough or

Lake

Lake of Water; which has a ſmall Brook that runs through it; ſo that it cannot be ſaid to be quite ſtanding. There was formerly another Lake on the South-ſide of it, which, being now filled up, is built into a Street, though ſo much lower than the high Street, that, as I ſaid before, the Lanes between them are very ſteep.

The Town is ſo antient, that no Hiſtory has recorded when, by whom, or on what Occaſion, it was built; yet, it ſeems moſt natural to conclude, that ſuch a Situation could not be choſen, but for a Retreat from the Outrages and Attempts of the *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or other Enemies; for, having an impregnable Caſtle at the Weſt-end, and a Lake on either Side, the Inhabitants had nothing to defend but the Entrance at the Eaſt-end, which it was eaſy to fortify.

If this was not the Reaſon for chooſing the Situation, what ſhould have hindered them from building the City in a pleaſant; delightful Valley, with the Sea flowing up to one Side, and a River running through the Middle of it? ſuch as that Space of Ground between it and the Sea, where the Town of *Leith* ſtands. There they would have had a noble, pleaſant, and moſt uſeful Situation, a very fine Harbour for their Trade, a good Road in the *Firth* for their Ships of Burden; a pleaſant River, which, with ſmall Art and Charge, might have been ſo drawn round the City, as to have filled its Ditches, and made its Fortifications almoſt impregnable, as the *French* did, when they fortified *Leith*. Or, had they gone to the South-ſide of the City, and extended it towards *Libertoun* and *Goodtrees*, they had found a Plain large enough to have contained another *London*, watered on the South-part with a pleaſant Brook, capable, by the Help of Pipes, to have conveyed Water into every Street and Houſe.

Theſe

Theſe Things they did not foreſee, or not underſtand in thoſe Days; but, regarding immediate Safety, fixed on the Hill, as a ſure Strength, formed by Nature, ready at their Hand. By this means, the City lies under ſuch Inconveniencies, as are made a Subject of Scorn and Reproach by ſome, as if the People delighted in Stench and Naſtineſs; whereas, were any other People to live under the ſame Unhappineſs of a rocky and mountainous Situation, a Throng of Buildings from Six to Ten Stories high, a Difficulty of obtaining Water (that little they have, being to be carried up to the uppermoſt Apartments), we ſhould find a *London*, or a *Briſtol*, as dirty as *Edinburgh*, and, perhaps, leſs able to make their Dwelling tolerable, at leaſt in ſo narrow a Compaſs; for, tho' many Cities have more People in them, yet, I believe, there is none in the World, where ſo many People live in ſo little Room.

But, although I have made the Excuſes for the Naſtineſs of this Place, yet cannot the Fact be denied. In a Morning, earlier than Seven o'Clock, before the human Excrements are ſwept away from the Doors, it ſtinks intolerably: for, after Ten at Night, you run a great Riſque, if you walk the Streets, of having Chamber-pots of Ordure thrown upon your Head: and it ſounds very oddly in the Ears of a Stranger, to hear all Paſſers-by cry out, as loud as to be heard to the uppermoſt Stories of the Houſes, which are generally Six or Seven high in the Front of the High-ſtreet, *Hoad yare Hoand*; that is, *Hold your Hand, and throw not, till I am paſſed.*

Every Stair-caſe is called a Turnpike, or Land, with the Addition of ſome Name to diſtinguiſh it from another. The Families of the beſt Rank have generally but one Floor, ſome only half a Floor, and others leſs. The Gentry take the Firſt, Second, or Third, the Middling and Poor mount higher.

When

When you aſcend their Stair-caſes, which are all of Stone, the firſt Thing on every Landing preſented to View, are human Excrements, ſo thick laid, that it is difficult to paſs them without treading in them. They keep Cloſe-ſtools, which they call Boxes, in their Bed-rooms; and theſe they empty out of the Windows in the Night.

The Women here are many of them very handſome; generally light-hair'd, and fair, but freckled. They are much more induſtrious than the Men, taking laudable Pride in having moſt Part of what they wear, the Product of their own Hands. They are great Admirers of white Thread Stockens (a Faſhion the *Engliſh* Ladies are come into), and ſcruple not to ſhew that they are, as they walk; nor are the Women of either the North or South Part of *Britain*, half ſo ſhy as they uſed to be in this Particular: Their monſtrous Hoops have made them, we may very well ſay (harſh as it may ſound), above Shame. But this may be ſaid in Praiſe of the *Scotiſh* Women, which cannot of the *Engliſh*, that their white Stockens are generally their own Work. It is indeed a very great Rarity to ſee a *Scotiſh* Woman ſit idle; nay, over the Tea-table, that expenſive Time-waſter in *England*, they are generally at work, either upon the Thread which makes them Linen or Plaids, or elſe knitting themſelves Stockens or Gloves; which they do to great Perfection.

On the North-ſide of the City, as I have ſaid, is a ſpacious, rich, and pleaſant Plain, extending from the Lake, which joins it, to the River of *Leith*, at the Mouth of which is the Town of *Leith*, at the Diſtance of a long *Scots* Mile. Here, were not the North-ſide of the Hill, which the City ſtands on, ſo exceeding ſteep, that it is not only impaſſable for Carriages, but can hardly be clambered up on Foot, and were the Lake filled up, as that on the other Side is, the City might have been extended upon the

Plain

Plain below, and fine Streets would, no doubt, have been built: nay, I queſtion much, whether, in time, the high Streets would not have been forſaken, and the City, as I may ſay, run all out of its Gates to the North.

This might have been the Conſequence, if the City had been in a State of Increaſe; for, had their Trade flouriſhed, as was reaſonably expected, if the Buſineſs of *Darien* had ſucceeded, or upon the Union, the Inhabitants would have likewiſe increaſed.

Having thus conſidered the City in its outward Appearance, and in its Situation, I muſt next look into its Inſide, where we ſhall find it (notwithſtanding all its Diſcouragements and Diſadvantages) a large, populous, noble, rich, and even Royal City. The main Street, as above, is the moſt ſpacious, and beſt inhabited, in *Europe*. The Buildings are ſurpriſing for their Strength, their Beauty, and their Height, and are moſtly of Free-ſtone; yet ſo firm, that though they ſtand ſo high, and in a Country where Storms and violent Winds are ſo frequent, it is very rare, and only on ſuch Occaſions as I ſhall mention by-and-by, that any Damage is done here.

From the Palace-gate Weſtward, this Street is called the *Canongate*, where the Canons of the Abbey formerly reſided; which is a kind of Suburb by itſelf, as *Southwark* is to *London*. In this Part of the Street, though otherwiſe not ſo well inhabited as the City itſelf, are ſeveral very magnificent Houſes of the Nobility, built for their Town-Reſidence when the Court was here. Of theſe the Duke of *Queenſbury*'s, the Earl of *Winton*'s, the Duke of *Roxburgh*'s, the Earl of *Panmure*'s, and the Earl of *Murray*'s, are the chief: The firſt and laſt are very large and princely Buildings, all of Free-ſtone, large in Front, and have good Gardens behind them.

At the Upper or Weſt-end of this Street, where it joins to the City, is a Gate, which, like *Ludgate*,

parts

parts the City from the Suburb, but does not diſcontinue the Street, which widens, and is more ſpacious, when you are through the Gate, than before. This is the famous *Nether-bow Port*, whoſe Doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the Affair of Captain *Porteous* was under their Conſideration, as I ſhall mention more particularly by-and-by.

Juſt at this Gate, on the Outſide, are two Streets, one of which is called *St. Mary Wynd*, and the other *Leith Wynd*; the firſt leads out of the City, South, into the great Road for *England*, by the Way of *Kelſo*; and at the Foot of it is a Gate turning Weſtward into the low Street, called the *Cowgate*, becauſe the Cattle are often driven through it to and from the great Market-place: the other leads North into a Suburb, called the *Calton*; from whence there is a very handſome Gravel-walk, Twenty Foot broad, continued to the Town of *Leith*, which is kept in good Repair at the public Charge, and no Horſes ſuffered to come upon it.

We now enter the City at the *Nether-bow Port*, and have an open View up the high Street. It muſt not be expected I ſhould deſcribe all the Buildings of the City; I ſhall therefore touch upon ſome few, and go on. The firſt of any Note is a fine Houſe on the South-ſide of the Street, a little within the Gate, belonging to the Marquis of *Tweedale*, with a Plantation of Lime-trees behind it, the Place not allowing Room for a large Garden: Adjoining to this are very good Buildings; which, if ſet out in handſome Streets, would adorn a very noble City; but being crouded together in narrow Wynds and Alleys, deſerve no Notice.

A little farther, on the ſame Side, is the *Trone* Kirk; and near it, in the Middle of the Street, ſtands the Guard-houſe, where Two Companies of diſciplin'd Men, cloathed and armed like Grenadiers,

at the Charge of the Town, do Duty every Night, and keep the public Peace of the City.

About Mid-way between the *Nether-bow* and the Caſtle, is the great Church, which before the Reformation was Collegiate, and dedicated to *St. Giles*; but it was afterwards divided into ſeveral Preaching-places, and Diſtricts of the City were allotted to them, ſo as to be Parochial. When King *Charles* I. erected a new Biſhoprick at *Edinburgh*, which before that time was in the Dioceſe of *St. Andrews*, it was made a Cathedral, and the Dean was Forenoon Miniſter of that Part of it called the *New Kirk*, which is the Choir, Chancel, or Eaſtern Part. In it is a Gallery for the King, or his Commiſſioner. Here alſo the Magiſtrates aſſemble, and the Judges in their Habits, in time of Seſſion. In a large Chapel, on the South-weſt Part of this Church, the General Aſſembly hold their Seſſions, as does alſo the Commiſſion of the Aſſembly, in the Interval between the General Meetings.

The great Croſs under the Tower is called the *Old Kirk*; and the Front or Weſt-part of the great Church is divided into Two Parts: that on the South is called the *Talbooth Kirk*, and that on the North *Haddo's Hole*, from the Laird of *Haddo* (Grandfather to the preſent Earl of *Aberdeen*), who, being a great Royaliſt and Anti-covenanter, was kept Priſoner in a Vault there, till he was beheaded.

The Steeple in the Middle is very high, and of good Architecture; the Summit of it reſembles an Imperial Crown. Here they have a Set of Bells, which are not rung out as in *England* (for that way of Ringing is not known in this Country), but are played upon by the Hand with Keys, like an Harpſichord, the Perſon playing having great Leather Covers to his Fiſts, by which he is able to ſtrike with the more Force. They play all manner of Tunes very muſically, and the Town gives a Man a yearly Salary for

playing upon them from Twelve to One every Day, *Sundays* and *Holidays* excepted.

On the South-ſide of this Church (formerly the Church-yard) is a Square of very fine Buildings, called the *Parliament-Cloſe*, the Weſt and South-ſides of which are moſtly taken up with the Parliament-houſe, the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice, the Council-chamber, the Exchequer, the public Regiſters, the Court for the Royal Boroughs to aſſemble in, the Lawyers Library, the Poſt-office, *&c.* The great Church makes up the North-ſide of the Square, and the Eaſt and Part of the South-ſide is built into private Dwellings very ſtately, lofty, and ſtrong, being Seven Stories high to the Front of the Square; and the Hill they ſtand on having a very ſteep Deſcent, ſome of them are no leſs than Fourteen Stories high backwards. In the Middle of this Square is an Equeſtrian Statue of King *Charles* II. which is reckoned the fineſt of its kind in *Europe*.

The Parliament-houſe is a ſtately, convenient, and large Structure. Over its Entrance are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each Side for Supporters; and this Inſcription, *Stant his felicia regna*; importing, that theſe Virtues make Kingdoms happy. And under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*; relating not only to the Union of the Two Crowns, but ſignifying, that their Advice was neceſſary for the Maintenance of it. The Room for the Meeting of the Parliament had, on that Occaſion, an high Throne for the Sovereign, or the Commiſſioner, with Benches on each Side for the Nobility and Biſhops, and Forms conveniently placed in the Middle, for the Commoners. Without the Area was a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament, on particular Occaſions; and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, beſides the Members, to hear the Sermons, and Debates of the Houſe, when they thought

thought fit to allow it. This Building, in ſome meaſure, reſembles *Weſtminſter-hall*, and though not quite ſo large, has a much more curious Roof. In the South or Upper-end, one of the Ordinary Judges ſits every Week in Seſſion-time, to hear Cauſes in the firſt Inſtance: but when the Parliament ſat, that Court was removed to another Part of the Hall. At the Weſt End of it are kept the Sheriff and Commiſſary Courts. Near the North-end is the Town Council-houſe or *Guild-hall*, and over it is the Juſticiary or Criminal Court. At the South-eaſt Part of the Parliament-houſe, is a Door from what they call the *Outer Houſe* (where the Lord Ordinary ſits) into the *Inner*, where ſit the other Fourteen Judges, or Lords of Seſſion; which is the ſupreme Civil Judicature of *Scotland*; over which are Apartments for the Lords of Exchequer.

In the Lower-part, under the Parliament-houſe, is a noble Library of Books and MSS. belonging to the College of Juſtice, or Gentlemen of the Law.

The great Opening into the high Street, being the only Paſſage into it for Coaches, is at the North-eaſt Corner, a little from which is the Market-croſs, where all their Proclamations and public Acts are read and publiſhed by Heralds, and Sound of Trumpet. Here is the great Parade, where Gentlemen meet for Buſineſs or News, as at the Exchange, every Day from Eleven to One.

Near the Weſt-end of the great Church ſtands the *Tolbooth*, or common Priſon, as well for Criminals as for Debtors. It was formerly the Place of Reſidence for the Provoſt of *St. Giles*'s, as moſt of the adjacent Houſes were for the Canons and Choriſters of that Church.

The great Church and this Priſon both ſtanding in the Middle of the Street, the Breadth and Beauty of it is for ſome Space interrupted; but thoſe Buildings

paſt, the Street opens again to its former Breadth, and is now called the *Lawn-market*, from the *Linen-market* being kept here. This Part of the Street extends Weſt to a narrower one, which leads to the *Caſtle-hill*. At the Upper-end of it is a Stone Building appropriated to ſeveral public Offices of leſſer Value, called the *Weigh-houſe*; for below-ſtairs are Warehouſes, with publick Weights and Scales for weighing heavy Goods.

Here the high Street parts into two, one of which leads to the Caſtle-hill, as already noticed; and the other turns South-weſt, and deſcending gradually, leads to the *Graſs Market*, a Place very like *Smithfield* in every reſpect, where is kept a weekly Market for Black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, *&c.* This Street, which is called the *Weſt-bow*, is inhabited moſtly by Wholeſale Dealers in Iron, Pitch, Tar, Oil, Hemp, Flax, Linſeed, Drugs, Woads, and ſuch-like heavy Goods.

This City hath Seven Gates, or Ports, as they are here called; *viz.*

1. The *Nether-bow Port:* This is the chief Gate; it was magnificently built in 1606. and adorned with Towers on both Sides, and a fine Spire a-top. This is the Entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb called the *Canon-gate*.

2. The *Cow-gate Port*, at the Eaſt-end, likewiſe gives Entrance to the Street of that Name, leading to the Abbey by a Backway.

3. The *Potter-row Port*, gives Entrance to the Suburb ſo called, and leads to *Dalkeith*, *Kelſo*, &c. Southward.

4. The *Society Port*, called ſo from the Society of Brewers, who had a great ſquare Court near it, now built into an handſome Square, after the *Engliſh* manner.

5. The *Weſt Port*, the only Gate at the Weſt-end of the City, which leads through a large Suburb to *Glaſgow*,

Glaſgow, *Sterling*, *Queens-ferry*, and from thence to the Weſt and North *Highlands*.

6. The *New Port*, at the Eaſt-end of the Lake, leading Northward towards a Village called *Mouter's Hill* and *Leith*.

7. The *College-kirk Port*, leading alſo to *Leith*.

The Markets here are very well ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life, and are moſtly kept in diſtinct Market-places walled in, and reſerved for the particular Things they are appointed for; ſuch as,

1. The Meal Market.
2. The Fleſh Market.
3. The Poultry Market.
4. The Fiſh Market.
5. The Corn Market.
6. The Leather Market.

Beſides theſe, there is a Weekly Market for all Sorts of Woolen Manufactures, and Linen Cloth, kept in that Part of the high Street called the *Lawn Market*, juſt now mentioned. There is alſo in the ſame Street, below the Croſs, an Herb and Fruit Market kept every Morning, which abates before Noon, ſo that it is no Incumbrance. The Market for Black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, and Graſs, is kept in that large Space of Ground within the *Weſt Port*, called the *Graſs Market*, as I have already mentioned.

On the South-ſide of the City, towards the Eaſt-end, ſtands a large Building, erected at the Charge of the Surgeons and Apothecaries of this City, in which is their great Hall, hung round with the Pictures of all the eminent Surgeons of this Place that have flouriſhed ſince this Building was founded. Here they have alſo a Theatre for Diſſections, and a Chamber of Rarities, in which there are ſeveral Skeletons of uncommon Creatures, a Mummy, and many other Curioſities.

Near the *Potter-row Port* ſtands the College, or Univerſity. It conſiſts of three Courts, two lower,

and one higher, equal to the other two. Theſe Courts are encompaſſed with neat Buildings for the Uſe of ſuch Students as pleaſe to lodge in them ; for they don't live in common, nor are they obliged to reſide, but only to attend their Claſſes at certain Hours. There is an high Tower over the great Gate, looking to the City.

The *Public Schools* are large and commodious: there are Accommodations for Students, handſome Dwellings for the Profeſſors, and fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580. by King *James* VI. upon a Petition from the City to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an Univerſity ; but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Perſons eſtabliſhed by the Foundation were, a Principal or Primate, a Profeſſor of Divinity, Four Regents or Maſters of Philoſophy, and a Profeſſor of Philology called *Prof. Humaniorum Literarum*, or Regent of Humanity. In 1640. the Town added a Profeſſor of Mathematics : to which have been lately added Profeſſors of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Civil Law, Theoretical and Practical Medicine, Chymiſtry, *&c.* The Dignity of Chancellor and Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity is in the Lord Provoſt and Town-Council.

They have a very good Library, which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh* ; ſince which it is much increaſed by Donations from the Citizens, Perſons of Quality, and others, who had their Education there. The Library is neatly kept, well furniſhed with Books, put in very good Order, cloiſtered with Wire Doors, which none but the Keeper can open, which is more commodious, and leſs encumbering, than Multitudes of Chains, commonly uſed in other Libraries. The Books given by the grand Benefactors are kept in diſtinct Apartments, and the Donor's Name over them in Letters of Gold.

Over the Books hang the Pictures of ſeveral Princes, and of the moſt eminent Reformers at Home and Abroad; and near them is kept the Skull of the famous *Buchanan*, very intire, and ſo thin, that the Light may be ſeen through it. It was depoſited there by Mr. *Adamſon*, formerly Principal of the Univerſity, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and faſtened ſome *Latin* Verſes to it in Commendation of that celebrated Hiſtorian. There is alſo the Original of the *Bohemian* Proteſt againſt the Council of *Conſtance*, for burning *John Hus* and *Jerom* of *Prague*, *Anno* 1417. with 105 Seals of *Bohemian* and *Moravian* Grandees annexed to it. It was procured by a *Scots* Gentleman in his Travels, and given to the Univerſity.

At the farther End of the Library is a Stair-caſe, which leads to the higher and lower Common Halls, where they hold their Commencements and College-Entertainments. In this Place are ſeveral Maps, Globes, Books, and Rarities; and among others a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head when Fifty Years old, and who lived Twelve Years after it. It is ſeveral Inches long, and was taken out of her Head by a Surgeon, *Anno* 1671. Here alſo are Lectures read, Exerciſes performed, and Apartments for the Profeſſor of Divinity to teach his Pupils in, and for a ſelect Library proper for Divines.

In this higher Common Hall, which is a very ſpacious Room, are placed ſuch Books as have been bought by, or given to the College, ſince the Library below was full; and in the South-end of it is a curious and noble Muſeum, collected by the very eminent Sir *Andrew Balfour*, who was once Tutor to the famous Earl of *Rocheſter*. It contains a vaſt Treaſure of Curioſities of Art and Nature, domeſtic and foreign, from almoſt all Parts of the World; and is greatly valued by the Virtuoſoes, containing ſome

Rarities that are not to be found, either in thoſe of the *Royal Society* at *London*, or the *Aſhmolean* at *Oxford*. Sir *Robert Sibbald*, having a mind to engraft his Name and Merit on that of the celebrated *Balfour*, made a Preſent of a great Number of Shells, and other Curioſities, to the College, on Condition the Magiſtrates would print the Account of it, called, *Auctarium Muſei Balfouriani e Muſeo Sibbaldiano*; to which I refer the Reader.

Eaſtward from the College is the High-School, well endowed, and with proper Apartments for One Maſter and Four Uſhers, who teach Youth Grammar and Rhetoric.

In *Gray's-cloſe*, near the *Cowgate Port*, is the Mint-houſe, in a large Court, with neat and convenient Buildings, and other Accommodations for the Maſter, Officers, and Workmen. It is now diſuſed for that Purpoſe; and is a Sanctuary, or Place of Privilege.

At a ſmall Diſtance from the College are two neat Hoſpitals, with pretty Gardens to each of them; and a little further is the Church-yard of the *Franciſcans*, or *Grey-friars*, the common Burial-place for the whole City within the Walls, where are a great many fine and curious Monuments. It contains about Two Acres of Ground.

Adjoining to it is *Heriot's Hoſpital*, a large and ſtately Building, the moſt magnificent of its Kind in the World, adorned with a conſecrated Chapel, large Walks, delightful Greens, and pleaſant Gardens. It was built by the Rev. Dr. *Balcanqual*, to whom *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James* VI. left near 17,000 Pounds, to be diſpoſed of in pious Uſes, which that worthy Dean did by building and endowing this Houſe, and giving Statutes to it, which he ordered ſhould be *unalterable*. 'Tis a Nurſery for an indefinite Number of the Sons of Freemen, who are maintained,

maintained, cloathed, and educated in uſeful Learning, till they are fit for Apprenticeſhips, or to go to the Univerſity, where they are allowed handſome Salaries and Exhibitions.

On the South-ſide of the City, in the way to *Leith*, is a beautiful Collegiate Church, built by Queen *Mary* of *Guelders*, Queen to King *James* II. and dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, but now Parochial, tho' nothing but the Church Part was ever finiſhed.

Near it is *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*; wherein old decayed Citizens, and their Widows, are very decently provided for, and allowed a Chaplain.

Over-againſt it is *Bridewell*, or the Houſe of Correction, in which diſſolute People undergo Diſcipline, and are kept to hard Labour. There is an Apartment in it for lunatic and diſtracted Perſons.

Of late Years, Mrs. *Hare* left a noble Benefaction for a new Hoſpital for Female Orphans of decay'd Freemen, which created a laudable Emulation in many others, whoſe united Contributions have raiſed another, for the ſame good Purpoſe.

An Infirmary, called the *Royal Infirmary*, after the Example of thoſe in *London*, *Wincheſter*, &c. has been lately erected at *Edinburgh*, by the liberal Contributions of many well-diſpoſed Perſons; and there was ſo general a Good-will to the Work, that the like Spirit had hardly ever been known any-where. The Proprietors of ſeveral Stone-Quarries made Preſents of Stone to it, others of Lime. Merchants contributed Timber. The Wrights and Maſons were not wanting in their Contributions. The neighbouring Farmers agreed to carry Materials *gratis*. The Journeymen Maſons contributed their Labour for a certain Quantity of hewn Stones; and, as this Undertaking is for the Relief of the diſeaſed, lame, and maimed Poor, even the Day-labourers would not be exempted, but conditioned to work a Day in a Month

gratis to the Erection. The Ladies too contributed in their own way to it; for they appointed an Aſſembly for the Benefit of the Work; and it being well-attended, every one contributed bountifully to it. It has met with no ſmall Encouragement from the Nobility and Gentry; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to give 100 *l.* towards it: ſo that it is really a noble Work, and is now in a flouriſhing Condition, though not quite finiſhed or filled. The following is the Inſcription on the firſt Stone:

The Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh,
Founded Aug. 2. 1738.
Earl Cromarty, *G. M.*

The Phyſicians were incorporated in 1682. by King *Charles* II. and have their College near the *Nether-bow* in the *Fountain-cloſe*. They are deſervedly eſteemed learned and able, and give not place to the Phyſicians of any Country. The late Dr. *Pitcairn* has left behind him ample Teſtimonies of his Skill in Nature and Medicine, and bore a Character that no Man of his Time, abroad or at home, eclipſed.

On the North-ſide of the City is a neat Phyſic-garden, containing ſome Thouſands of Exotic Plants and Simples. The late learned and induſtrious Mr. *James Sutherland*, its then Intendant, publiſhed an Account of it in 1684. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgenſis*. They are all diſpoſed into the moſt rational Method, according to that of the learned Dr. *Moriſon*, the late *Oxford* Botaniſt, a Native of *Scotland*. Dr. *Charles Alſton* is the preſent Botanical Profeſſor.

The City is governed by a Lord Provoſt, whoſe Office is much the ſame as that of the Lord Mayor of *London*; Four Bailiffs, who, beſides the Power of

Aldermen

Aldermen in the Government of this City, have that of Sheriffs, and a Common-Council, ordinarily conſiſting of Twenty-five Perſons, but extraordinarily of Thirty-eight. All theſe are choſen annually, and the Provoſt, Dean of Guild, and Treaſurer, are to be Merchants; or if any Tradeſman be choſen, he muſt quit his Trade, and not return to it without Leave of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council; and he muſt alſo be a Year or two a Member of the Common-Council. No one is to continue in the Council above Two Years at a time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a ſuperior Office. The Bailiffs are to be choſen indifferently out of Twelve Candidates propoſed, and none is to be elected Deacon out of any of the Fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Maſter of his Trade Two Years at leaſt; and muſt not continue Deacon above Two Years at a time. The Fourteen incorporated Trades are;

Surgeons.	Taylors.
Goldſmiths.	Bakers.
Skinners.	Butchers.
Farriers.	Cordwainers.
Hammermen.	Weavers.
Wrights.	Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers.
Maſons.	Bonnet-makers.

The Magiſtrates are choſen annually upon the *Tueſday* next after *Michaelmas-day*, by Thirty-eight Electors, whereof Twenty are to be Merchants and Tradeſmen, who are to chooſe ſuch as in their Conſcience they think beſt qualify'd; and theſe Magiſtrates, and the Town-Council, have the Adminiſtration of the Government, except in ſome reſerved Caſes; as the Election of Magiſtrates, Dean of Gild and Treaſurer, and ſetting of Feus or Leaſes, giving Boundaries and Places, and other public Matters; in which Caſes they are to conſult the Fourteen Deacons of Trades.

None of the Merchants or Traders are to have any particular Conventions, or make any By-laws among themſelves without Conſent of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council, except to chooſe their own Deacons at the appointed Time, to make Perſons free of their Trade, or to try their Work; and one of the Commiſſioners for Parliament was always to be choſen out of the Tradeſmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of Accompts are to be choſen out of an equal Number of both. The Lord Provoſt, Dean of Guild, and Treaſurer, are not to continue longer than Two Years at a time; and the Bailiff muſt be One Year a Bailiff, One Year old Bailiff, and One Year free of Office. Before the Union, the Lord-Provoſt for the Time being was always one of the Privy-Council.

The Trained Bands of the City conſiſt of Sixteen Companies; beſides which they have a ſtanding Company of Town Guards.

And here it will be proper to take notice of the notorious Riot committed in this City on the 7th of *Sept.* 1736. in relation to Captain *Porteous*, which made ſo much Noiſe, and brought down upon this famous City the Reſentment of the Legiſlature of *Great Britain*.

The Caſe was this: One *Andrew Wilſon* was condemned for a Robbery of the public Money, committed on the Highway; and on *Wedneſday* the 14th of *April* 1736. the Day appointed for his Execution, the Magiſtrates, being apprehenſive that a Reſcue would be attempted, ordered Capt. *John Porteous*, at the Head of a Detachment of the City-Guard, to attend the Execution; and Powder and Ball were delivered to them for that Purpoſe. That while *Wilſon* was hanging, the Populace, inſiſting he ſhould be cut down before the uſual Time, and being refuſed, attempted to do it by Force; and, meeting Oppoſition from

from the Captain and his Guard, they outrageouſly pelted them with Stones, and hurt ſeveral of the Detachment. That hereupon the Captain ordered them, as he was accuſed, but which he denied, to fire; and upon the Mob continuing their Inſults, and the Captain's Men firing over their Heads to intimidate them, the Captain ordered them to level their Pieces, and fired himſelf, both which however he denied; and by that means Six Perſons were mortally wounded, and Fourteen others very deſperately maimed and hurt. That hereupon the Captain was brought to his Tryal, and, on a very ſolemn Hearing, was found guilty of firing a Gun himſelf, and ordering his Men to fire; and ſo was condemned to be hanged upon a Gibbet, on the 8th of *Sept.* 1736. The Captain drew up a Petition to her late Majeſty, then Regent of the Kingdom, in the Abſence of the King; and inſiſted on his Innocency, praying for Mercy; and great Application having been made to her Majeſty for changing the Sentence to Tranſportation, a Reprieve for Six Weeks was granted. Which arriving, on the 2d of *September*, at *Edinburgh*, occaſioned the moſt extraordinary Riot that ever was known or heard of, all Circumſtances conſidered, except that at *York* againſt the *Jews*, mentioned in its Place.

For, on the 7th of *September*, the Night before the Captain was to be executed, had he not been reprieved, about Ten at Night, ſome Men by Surprize entered the City, ſeized all the Fire-arms, Battle-axes, and Drums belonging to the City-Guard.

The Mob hereupon, in a few Minutes, locked and ſecured all the City-Gates, and with Drums beating an Alarm, attempted with Hammers, and other Inſtruments, to force open the [*Tolbooth*] Priſon-door: but failing, they deſperately ſet Fire to it, and burnt it. When they entered the Priſon, they made the Under-keeper open the double Locks of the Apart-

ment

ment where the Captain was. He begged in vain to be ſpared till the Afternoon; and making ſome Reſiſtance, they dragged him down Stairs by his Legs, and hurried him away. This was about Eleven at Night, and they marched out with Lights before them. In their Way to the *Graſs Market*, paſſing by a Barber's Sign-poſt, ſome called out to hang him up there; but it was reſolved to hang him where the Murders, for which he was condemned, were committed. So they proceeded to the Place where, on Executions, the Gallows uſed to be fixed; where they kept him above a Quarter of an Hour, till they opened a Shop, and brought out a Rope, one End of which they threw over a Sign-poſt about 20 Feet high. He deſired ſome Time to prepare for Death; but was anſwer'd, They would allow him no more than thoſe had who were ſhot. They then pulled him up in the Dreſs in which they found him; *viz.* a Night-gown and Cap: His Hands not being tied, he fixed them between his Neck and the Rope, whereupon one with a Battle-ax ſtruck at his Hands. They then let him down, and he having on Two Shirts, they wrapt one of them about his Face, and tied his Arms with his Night-gown, and then pulled him up again, where he hung next Morning till Day-light; when he was cut down, and carried to the *Grey-friers* Church. Upon inſpecting his Body, it appeared his Left-ſhoulder was wounded, his Back diſcoloured, and his Neck broken. He denied his giving Orders to fire, with his laſt Breath.

It was obſerved, that this Mob was under a ſtricter Concert, and better Conduct, than uſual; for, marching along to the Execution, the unhappy Man obſerving a Gentleman of his Acquaintance, he gave him a Purſe of Twenty-three Guineas, which he deſired might be delivered to his Brother; which they offered not to obſtruct. They left indeed the Priſon-

doors

doors open, whereby ſeveral Priſoners eſcaped; but after they had perpetrated the unprecedented Fact, they left the Arms and Drums at the Place of Execution, where they were found next Morning. Moreover, during the Tumult, Parties of armed Men, with Drums, patrolled in the different Streets, to prevent any Surprize from the King's Forces quartered in the Suburbs. The Magiſtrates, attended with ſeveral of the Burgeſſes, attempted, as was ſaid, to diſperſe the Mob; but were pelted with Stones, and threatened with Fire-arms, if they did not retire. After the Execution was over, they went to the Lord Provoſt's Houſe; and, telling him they were ſatisfied, departed, without offering any other Violence. Nay, it was ſaid, that to do the Act with more Decency, having no Clergyman, they ordered two of the graveſt among them to exhort the unhappy Man, as they carried him to Execution.

The Boldneſs, Secrecy, and Conduct of this Enterprize, was the moſt extraordinary Inſtance of its kind that ever was known; and the Keeper declaring, that though the Perſons who firſt entered, and demanded the Keys, wore Leather Aprons, they were otherwiſe well dreſſed, it made ſome imagine, that Perſons above the vulgar Rank had a hand in it.

Be this as it would, the Inſult on the Sovereign Authority was too flagrant to be overlooked. Proclamations, with Rewards of 200 *l.* Sterling, were iſſued for apprehending the Rioters; and when the Parliament met, vigorous Meaſures were taken in the Affair. The Lord Provoſt was ordered up to *London* in Cuſtody; the Magiſtrates were ordered up alſo, to attend the Houſe of Lords at *London*; and finally, an Act of Parliament was paſſed, to diſable *Alexander Wilſon*, Eſq; from holding or enjoying any Office of Magiſtracy in *Edinburgh*, or *Great Britain*; a new Provoſt was injoined to be choſen, and a Fine of Two thouſand

thouſand Pounds levied on the City of *Edinburgh* for the Uſe of the Widow of Capt. *Porteous*, as Puniſhments for their reſpective Remiſſneſſes in not endeavouring to prevent this Inſult on Sovereignty, and all lawful Authority.

This Act, however, paſſed not without great Debates; and as ſome thought it impoſſible to prevent a Deſign ſo well concerted, and ſo ſuddenly and boldly executed, they were of Opinion, that the City of *Edinburgh* was treated with too much Severity. But, after all, it could not be expected, but that the Legiſlature ſhould ſhew the higheſt Indignation againſt ſo inſolent a Riot.

This Act was paſſed in the 10th Year of his Majeſty, and in the ſame Year was alſo paſſed another, for the more effectual bringing to Juſtice any Perſons concerned in this ſtrange Attempt; in which Fugitives not ſurrendering were made liable to Death: the Concealing of thoſe who ſhould be declared Fugitives, was alſo made Death. This Act was to be read before Morning Sermon in every Church of *Scotland*, every *Sunday* for a Year: Impeachers were to be encouraged, and diſcharged; Informers rewarded with 200*l.* Sterling for every Perſon they ſhould convict, and be admitted Witneſſes.

But ſo ſecretly was this dark Affair managed, that I don't remember any body has ſuffered on the Account; and the Reading of the Act was but indifferently digeſted by many in that Kingdom.

Greater Severity was intended; ſuch as the impriſoning, as well as diſqualifying the Lord Provoſt for a Year; the aboliſhing the Town-Guard of the City of *Edinburgh*, and the taking away the Gates of the *Nether-bow* Port, and keeping open the ſame. But the City of *Edinburgh* was happily ſaved from this Diſgrace.

It is now time to return to our Subject.

The Churches in this populous City and Suburbs are Twelve, including the Chapel of the Caſtle; the Miniſters about Twenty; beſides Three Chapels.

The Twelve Churches are:

1. The Canon-gate Kirk.
2. The Collegiate, or College Kirk.
3. The Trone Kirk, or Chriſt's Kirk.
4. The New Kirk.
5. The Old Kirk.
6. The Tolbooth Kirk.
7. Haddo's Hole Kirk.

} All theſe are Parts of the Cathedral of *St. Giles*'s.

8. The Lady *Yeſter*'s Kirk.
9. 10. The Grey-friers Kirk, now divided into Two.
11. The Weſt Kirk, or *St. Cuthbert*'s.
12. The Chapel of the Caſtle.

There are alſo about Twenty Meeting-houſes of the Epiſcopal Party; for tho' Preſbytery be the eſtabliſhed Religion of *Scotland* ſince the Revolution, yet a great Number of the People of all Ranks are not of that Opinion, eſpecially in the Northern Parts.

The Churches are always very full; for the People in this Country do not wander about on the Sabbath-days, as in *England*. They have alſo one very good Cuſtom as to their Behaviour in Church, which I wiſh was practiſed in *England*: If any Perſon comes in after Divine Service is begun, he takes no notice of any body, nor any body of him; whereas the *Engliſh* make Bows and Cringes, even in the Middle of Prayers. Not that the *Scots* want Manners; for they ſhew them more properly after the Sermon is done, and the Bleſſing given, when they all look round upon their Friends, eſpecially to Perſons of Diſtinction, and make their Civilities as courteouſly as their Southern Neighbours.

The City is encompaſſed with a kind of *Roman* Wall on every Side, except the North, where it is ſecured by a Lake.

The

The Caſtle only, and the Palace, remain to be mentioned. The firſt is ſtrong both by Situation and Art, but far from being impregnable, as has been experienced more than once. It was formerly called the *Maiden* Caſtle, becauſe the *Pictiſh* Kings kept their Daughters in it. Still more antiently it was called *Alatum Caſtrum*, or the *Winged Caſtle*, perhaps from its Form, and ſtanding on ſo high an Hill, as it were in the Air. It is ſituated at the Weſt-end of the City, as we have ſaid, where the Rock riſes to an high and large Summit. 'Tis inacceſſible on the South, Weſt, and North. The Entrance is from the Town, where the Rock is alſo very high, and is defended by a round Battery, and an Out-work at the Foot of it. In the Caſtle is a Royal Palace of hewn Stone, where are kept the Regalia, and chief Records of State, as alſo the Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation.

A Chapel is alſo in it for the Uſe of the Gariſon; and it is furniſhed with Water by two Wells in the Rock. From the Caſtle is a delightful Proſpect over the City and neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is ſaluted by ſuch Men of War as come to anchor in *Leith* Road. The Governor is always a Perſon of prime Quality, and General of the Forces.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Fort-Major, and ſome other Officers, have very good Apartments; and there are deep Vaults in the Rock, which, they ſay, are Bomb-proof.

The Palace, called *Holy-rood-houſe*, is a very handſome Building. The Entrance is majeſtic, and over the Gate is a large Apartment, which the Duke of *Hamilton* claims as Hereditary Keeper of the Palace. Within this is a large irregular Court, where are Coach-houſes and Stables, which, I think, are very improperly placed here; for if they had ſtood farther off,

off, either in the Park, or without the Out-gate, and a Barrack, or Guard-houſe, like the Horſe-guards at *Whitehall*, built in their Stead, it would have been much more becoming a Royal Palace.

This may be called the *Eſcurial* of *Scotland*, being both a Royal Palace, and an Abbey, founded by King *David* I. for Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*, who named it *Holy-rood-houſe*. The Entrance from the great outer Court, already deſcribed, is adorned with Pillars of hewn Stone, under a Cupola in the Form of an Imperial Crown, baluſtraded on each Side a-top. The Fore-part has two Wings, on each of which are two Turrets; that towards the North was built by King *James* V. whoſe Name it bears in Letters of Gold, and that towards the South (as well as all the reſt) by King *Charles* II. whereof Sir *William Bruce* was Architect. The inner Court is very ſtately, all of Free-ſtone well hewed, with Piazzas round it, from which there are Entries into the ſeveral Apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but above all, the Long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the *Scots* Kings from *Fergus* I. to *James* VII. incluſive, by maſterly Hands. Thoſe Kings that were eminent, and all the Race of *Stuarts*, are in full Length; the others are but Buſtoes.

You turn to the Right to the Royal Apartments, as at *St. James's*; and the Stair-caſe and Guard-room run exactly as there, but far more lofty and magnificent. Duke *Hamilton*'s Apartment (as Hereditary Keeper) is in the double Tower to the North, and the great Council-Chamber in the Tower to the South. The Earl of *Perth*, when Chancellor, in the late King *James*'s Reign, converted this noble Room into a Popiſh Chapel, and his Apartment behind it was the Jeſuits School, which, being demoliſhed by the Mob at the Revolution, has been neglected ever ſince. The Chimney-pieces are all of Marble, and the Apart-

ments

ments Two Pair of Stairs for the Officers of State are very well kept, being lent to ſeveral of the Nobility, who now live in them.

Behind this Palace, the Conventual Church makes a Wing to the North, and Eaſtward from it is *St. Anne's-yard*, which was deſigned to be branched out into Gravel-walks, adorned with Statues; but the Revolution coming on, attended with a long and expenſive War, and afterwards the Union with *England*, prevented its being put in Execution.

The Church is very high to the Roof, and the Pillars are as exquiſite as thoſe of *St. George*'s Chapel at *Windſor*. It is an antient, very reverend, but declining Fabric, and uſed only as a Burial-place for Perſons of Quality. In it King *James* VI. was crowned by Biſhop *Hepburn*, aſſiſted by *John Knox*, as was King *Charles* I. by Archbiſhop *Spotſwood*.

King *James* VII. began to erect a magnificent Throne here for the Sovereign, and Twelve Stalls for the Twelve Knights Companions of the moſt noble and antient Order of St. *Andrew*, or *the Thiſtle*, which he had revived after a long Diſuſe. The fineſt Carvers and other Maſters in *Europe* were employed in it. But at the Revolution the Rabble demoliſhed all, and, ranſacking every Corner, fell upon a Vault quite filled up, ſo as not to be known what it certainly was, in which were found the Bodies of King *James* V. and *Magdalene* of *Valois*, his firſt Queen, together with Lord *Darnley*'s, all embalmed and preſerved in Pickle; whereby the Malice of *Buchanan*, and others, to blacken Queen *Mary*'s Memory, was diſcovered; for ſhe gave him a Royal Funeral, ſuitable to his high Dignity, and did not carry him by Porters privately to a common Burial-place, as that Author had aſſerted.

The adjoining Park is about Four Miles in Circumference; but, which is very odd, there is neither Deer nor Tree in it, though it affords good Paſture

for

for Cattle. There is a very high and craggy Rock in it, near half a Mile to the Top, called *Arthur's Seat*, from *Arthur*, the *Britiſh* King, who, they ſay, uſed to view the adjacent Country from thence.

This Palace, or Abbey, and Park, is a Sanctuary for Debtors; and no one, but by a ſpecial Warrant from the Lords of Seſſion (which there are few Examples of their granting), can arreſt any Man, who has entered his Name in an Office kept there for that Purpoſe.

It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that, according to ſeveral Acts of Parliament, divers great public Works have been undertaken, and moſtly brought to Perfection, for the Benefit of the City of *Edinburgh*, and Town of *Leith*, and their Vicinities, within theſe few Years paſt, by Benefit partly of the eaſy *Scotiſh* Tax of Two-pence *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale and Beer ſold in the ſaid City; and partly of the Diſcontinuance of what they called the *Petty-port Cuſtoms* there: ſome of which Works are as follow:

The Magiſtrates have, at a great Expence, collected the Springs, and renewed the Pipes, which convey Water to the Town; rebuilt the Fountains in the High-ſtreet; inlarged the Harbour of *Leith*, and deepened its Chanel; have built ſeveral hundred Feet of Quay there in a very ſufficient manner; have built Two new Churches; have paved, at a great Expence, with Cauſey-ſtone, the whole High-ſtreets and Ways leading to their City; have made a good Highway from *Edinburgh* to *Leith*; have built a large Workhouſe for the Poor, to be employ'd in Manufacture, and endowed the ſame with 300 *l. per Annum*; alſo have ſettled Salaries on the Law-Profeſſor at *Edinburgh*, and Stipends on the Miniſters of the Two new Churches; have rebuilt the City-Walls; and taken Meaſures for paying their old Debts, as well as thoſe incurred on account of the Rebellion in 1715.

They

They further propoſed alſo, by means of this Fund, to narrow the noxious Lake on the North-ſide of the City, commonly called the *North Loch*, into a Canal of running Water; to erect a Street of Communication to the Fields, on the North-ſide of the City; to build a proper Hall for the Court of Juſticiary, and an Edifice for the public Records; to eſtabliſh a Salary to a Profeſſor of Civil Hiſtory, and *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities; another to a Profeſſor of *Scots* Law, and other public-ſpirited Purpoſes. And all this is provided for and eſtabliſhed by an Act, which paſſed 9 *George* I. *Anno* 1722. confirming and continuing a *Scotiſh* Act of Parliament in 1693, and an Act of 3 *Geo.* I. to which Act of 9 *George* I. we refer the Reader.

I ſhall juſt ſtop to mention an odd Circumſtance, that was of fatal Conſequence to the poor Dogs about *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, in the Month of *April* 1738. A mad Bull-bitch having bitten many Dogs in the *Fleſh-market*, to prevent the bad Conſequences that might follow, the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* iſſued a Proclamation, ordering all the Dogs in that Incorporation to be forthwith put to Death, under Penalty of 5 *l.* Sterling, and Impriſonment to the Owners for Twelve Calendar Months; and to prohibit all Perſons from keeping Dogs for Thirty Days from that Time: and the Magiſtrates of *Leith* joining in the Order, nothing was to be ſeen for ſeveral Days, but chaſing, hacking, ſlaſhing, hanging, and drowning of Dogs; and great Lamentations were heard from divers, for the Loſs of their favourite Puppies; for with ſuch Zeal was this Order executed, that the Ladies had enough to do to preſerve any of their Lap-dogs; and, as it was, many Gentlemen got rid by it of formidable Rivals.

I ſhall alſo take notice here of the Miſchiefs done by a terrible Storm, which happened *Jan.* 14. 1739. in this City, and the adjacent Parts, of the like

like of which we have hardly any Example. The Wind began to blow pretty hard between Eleven and Twelve the preceding Night, and before One it roſe to a complete Hurricane, and continued with ſurpriſing Fury till Four in the Morning.

As the Houſes in *Edinburgh* are built high, they ſuffered conſiderable Damage. The Leads which covered the ſtately Building in the *Parliament-Cloſe*, were carried off the Roofs, ſome of them more than Forty Feet in Dimenſions. The *Canon-gate* Church ſuffered exceedingly, and the fine Portico there was almoſt demoliſhed. The Conſternation was heightened by the Alarm of the Fire-drum; for the Brewery at the Eaſt-end of the Meadow, belonging to one Mr. *Bryſon*, taking Fire, the Wind increaſed the Flame, inſomuch that the Waterworks proved ſo many uſeleſs Machines; ſo that the Brewery and Houſe were conſumed, and ſome low Houſes at a conſiderable Diſtance, catching the Flame, were likewiſe reduced to Aſhes. Nor was the Fire confined to that Quarter; for, near the *Canon-mills*, on the oppoſite Part of the Town, a Farm-houſe, belonging to one Mrs. *Angus*, likewiſe took Fire, which conſumed it, together with the Corn-ſtacks and Out-houſes. Theſe Fires happened not thro' any Negligence, but were intirely occaſioned by the Impetuoſity of the Wind, which, having got Entrance to the Houſes, ſcattered the Fire, and ſet it in a Glow. A large new Houſe at the Back of the *Canon-gate*, conſiſting of Five Stories, was intirely beaten down. This was the more remarkable, as it had been twice deſtroyed before; and the Owner had built it ſo ſtrongly, that ſhe promiſed herſelf Security againſt any Accidents of that kind. The Buildings in the Caſtle were prodigiouſly damaged; their fine Lead Coverings were carried off, and thrown upon the Rocks; the Magazine was almoſt demoliſhed, and other conſiderable Damages done. The Houſes at the *Multries-hill*,

bill, which lie much expoſed, were almoſt quite unroofed, and the new Play-houſe was quite uncovered.

This violent Tempeſt confined not itſelf to this City: at *Leith* it produced likewiſe very diſmal Effects; ſeveral Houſes were damaged, and the End of one ſtruck down; the Lead-mill was uncovered; ſeveral of the Ships in the Harbour broke looſe, and with ſuch Violence, that they carried along with them the great iron Rings to which they were faſtened.

The Shire of *Air* produced no leſs diſmal Accounts; at *Irvine* it blew ſo hard, that many Ships ſuffered much, and many Buildings in the Town were thrown down. At *Air* the Loſs was much greater; a general Havock was made among the Houſes and Shipping, moſt of which ſuffered; and the *Anne* Gally, bound for *Jamaica*, drove on Shore, and was daſhed to Pieces; but the Crew were happily ſaved.

The like diſmal Account they gave from the *Merſe*, where the Storm occaſioned a terrible Deſtruction, few Houſes being left undeſtroyed, ſeveral Churches blown down, Numbers ſmothered in the Ruins, and a general Havock made among the Sheep and Cattle.

This Storm did very great Damage in other Parts of the Iſland, in *South* as well as *North Britain*; but the Effects of it at *Edinburgh* were ſo terribly remarkable, that we thought the above Particulars would not be amiſs to inſert here.

Now I am on the Subject of melancholy Accidents, the Reader will excuſe me for the following Account of a very deplorable one, which happened at *Kirkaldy*, *Jan.* 7. 1739-40.

It is a well-known Cuſtom, that in theſe Parts, the firſt *Monday* of the Year, commonly called *Handſel-Monday*, is always obſerved with uncommon Gaiety and Mirth, and in Conſequence becomes a Holiday to Apprentices and Servants; Fourteen of which, belonging

longing to *Path-head*, a little Village adjacent to *Kirkaldy*, having got a little Money, went to divert themſelves with a common Amuſement among Boys, by throwing up *Thiſtles* or *Crowns*: the Place they choſe was a Cave, or a large Hollow below a rocky Eminence. As they were thus innocently amuſing themſelves, the Rock tumbled down, and cruſhed them to-pieces. 'Tis ſcarce poſſible to form an Idea of the ghaſtly Sight which their mangled Bodies exhibited. Parents could not diſtinguiſh the Corpſes of their own Children. The Parts of ſome who were cloſe together when the Rock fell, were ſo mingled, that there was no Diſtinction; and the Carnage was the moſt diſmal that could be imagined. One eſcaped by being at a greater Diſtance from the Rock; but his Leg was broken in ſeveral Places. This fatal Cataſtrophe cauſed an extraordinary Grief, eſpecially as ſome Parents loſt two, others all their Children.

The following odd Accident happened at *Edinburgh*, in *September* 1740. A Soldier belonging to the Regiment in the *Canon-gate* went to the King's Park on a Sheep-ſtealing Expedition, where he unluckily happened to engage with a large headſtrong Ram, near one of the Precipices at *Arthur's Seat*, mentioned above, which puſhed him headlong from the Top of the Rock, ſo that they both fell down together, and had their Necks broken. The unhappy Fellow was found next Morning with an Handful of the Ram's Wool clenched in his Fiſt.

We next viſited *Leith*, the Sea-port of *Edinburgh*, which is a large and populous Town, or rather Two Towns; for the River or Harbour parts them: but they are joined by a ſtately Stone Bridge of one large Arch, to which Ships of Burden may come, and, at High-water, lay their Sides cloſe to the Shore.

Here is a very fine Quay, well wharfed up with Stone, and fenced with Piles, able to diſcharge much

more Buſineſs than the Place can ſupply, tho' the Trade is far from being inconſiderable. At the Mouth of the Harbour is a very long and well-built Pier, or Head, which runs out beyond the Land a great Way, and defends the Entrance into the Harbour from being filled up with Sand, as it would otherwiſe be, when the Wind blows hard at North-eaſt. There are alſo Ranges of Piles, or Break-waters, as the Seamen call them, on the other Side of the Harbour, all which are kept in good Repair; and by this means the Harbour is preſerved, and kept open, in ſpite of a flat Shore, and a large Swell of the Sea.

On the other Side of the Bridge are the Remains of a ſtrong Caſtle, built by *Oliver Cromwell* to command the Port, which is not yet ſo far demoliſhed, but that a little Expence would ſoon reſtore it. Here the Rebel *Highlanders*, in 1715. made a bold Stop, and took Poſſeſſion of it for one Night; but not finding their Friends in the City in any Condition to join them, and the Troops preparing to attack them, they quitted it in the Night, and marched off to the Earl of *Winton*'s Houſe, as I have already related.

This Town was once very ſtrong; for the *French* held it for ſome Years againſt the Reformers, but were at laſt driven out by an Army which Queen *Elizabeth* ſent from *England* to aſſiſt the Proteſtants. It is under the Juriſdiction of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and is governed by a Bailiff under them. Near the Water at *Leith* is a good Copper-mine.

At *Leith* the Firth is Seven Miles over, and holds that Breadth for Five or Six Miles; but is narrower a little beyond *Cramond*, and at *Queens-ferry* is reduced to Two Miles in Breath.

Queens-ferry is a ſmall Fiſhing-Town ſituated cloſe by the *Firth* Shore, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from St. *Margaret*, Queen to King *Malcolm Canmore*, who uſed to ferry over here as the ſhorteſt Paſſage to *Dumfermling*,

fermling, where ſhe reſided much, and laid the Foundation of a Monaſtery.

In the Middle of the *Firth*, juſt oppoſite to this Village, is a ſmall Iſland, with the Remains of an antient Caſtle upon it. Here is a fine flat Corn Country along the Banks of the *Firth*, of which we have a conſtant View on the Right; but on the other Side, to wit, *Fifeſhire*, we ſee a vaſt Ridge of Mountains.

After leaving *Leith* we have a beautiful Proſpect of the City and Caſtle of *Edinburgh* on our Left, in which the whole City appears not unlike an huge Caſtle, by reaſon of the Height of its Houſes.

At *Cramond*, juſt mentioned, and in the Lands of *Ingleſtown*, as well as at other Places in this County, *Roman* Antiquities have been found: particularly, near the former Place were dug up Two Stones, late in Sir *Robert Sibbald*'s Yard at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which is a Laurel Crown, and on the other a *Roman Securis*: they are ſuppoſed to have been Part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian*'s Time, when *Agricola* was in theſe Parts. Near this Place, in the Beginning of *December* 1740. a Whale between 50 and 60 Feet in Length, and 16 in Depth, was caſt on Shore; whoſe Mate afterwards, tumbling about above the the Ferry, was heard to make an hideous Moan, as is ſuppoſed, for its Loſs.

Between *Edinburgh* and this Town the Country is thronged with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; among which the Marquis of *Annandale* has a very pretty one, with a fine Garden incloſed with a Brick Wall, a thing hardly to be ſeen any-where elſe in *Scotland*, the want of which is the Reaſon why the Wall-fruit does not thrive ſo well as it would otherwiſe do; for the Stone does not hold the Warmth of the Sun, after it is gone, as the Bricks do.

But the Beauty of this Part of the Country is *Hopton* Houſe, built upon a delightful Plain, on the Bank

of the River. It was originally a Square, but there are Two Wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the Beauty of the Building. The Situation is ſo extremely good, and gives ſo elegant a Proſpect as well to the Sea as to the Land, that nothing can be finer. It is exquiſitely finiſhed both within and without; and there are ſome Pieces of curious Painting in it, beſides a great Number of Family Pictures. The Stables and Riding-place are by far the fineſt and moſt magnificent in *Scotland*; and his Lordſhip, who delights in good Horſes, has the beſt, without Compariſon, in all the Country.

Hawthornden alſo is celebrated for its Caves hewn out of the Rock; and

Roſlin for an antient Chapel of exquiſite Workmanſhip.

From hence the *Firth* widens again, and ſoon after is Three or Four Miles wide, and makes a ſafe and deep Road. with good Anchor-ground, where, if there were a Trade to anſwer it, a Thouſand Sail of Ships of any Burden might ſafely ride.

On the South-ſhore, upon a narrow Point of Land running into the Water, ſtands *Blackneſs* Caſtle, wherein State Priſoners were confined in former times, eſpecially ſuch as were taken up for religious Differences, many of whom miſerably periſhed here, either by the Unhealthineſs of the Place, want of Conveniencies, or ſomething worſe. This Caſtle might be of Uſe, if the Harbour were frequented; but as it is not, there ſeems to be no Occaſion for it at preſent.

Farther Weſt is *Borrowſtounneſs*, a long Town, conſiſting only of one ſtraggling Street, which is extended along the Shore, cloſe to the Water. It has been, and ſtill is, a Town of the greateſt Trade to *Holland* and *France* of any in *Scotland*, except *Leith*; but it ſuffers very much of late by the *Dutch* Trade being carried on ſo much by Way of *England*. However,

ever, if the *Glaſgow* Merchants would ſettle a Trade to *Holland* and *Hamburgh* in the *Firth*, by bringing their foreign Goods by Land to *Alloway*, and exporting them from thence, as they propoſed ſome time ago, 'tis very likely the *Borrowſtounneſs* Men would come into Buſineſs again; for as they have the moſt Shipping, ſo they are the beſt Seamen in the *Firth*, and are very good Pilots for the Coaſt of *Holland*, the *Baltic*, and the Coaſt of *Norway*.

The Inhabitants of this Town obtained an Act in the 17th Year of King *George* II. to lay a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* on each Pint of Ale ſold in it, in order to raiſe Money to repair and maintain their Harbour.

But it is time to put an End to this Letter, which I do, by aſſuring you that I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant.

LETTER III.

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION *of the following Shires and Towns*; *viz.* Annan, Dumfries, Galloway, Air, Renfrew, Glaſgow, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clidſdale, Tweedale, Roxborough, *&c.*

SIR,

AS I entered the Eaſt-ſide of *Scotland*, at *Berwick upon Tweed*, and have carried on my Account through the *Lothians*, ſo, having traveled over the Weſt Part at another Journey, when I went from *England* by a different Road, I ſhall here give you the Particulars of that alſo.

Paſſing the River *Eſk*, or (as it is commonly called) the *Solway* Firth, beyond *Carliſle*, we entered *Scotland* on the Side of *Dumfriesſhire*. The Diviſion of this County into *Eſkdale*, *Nithſdale*, and *Annandale*, is but the ordinary marking out the Rivers *Eſk*, *Annan*, and *Nith*, as I obſerved of the Rivers *Teeſdale*, *Tyndale*, *Swaledale*, and others, in the North of *England*; for the whole Province makes but one Shire; *viz.* that of *Dumfries*.

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The *Eſk* is a pretty large River, and gives Name to the South-eaſt Part of this County; but we ſaw very little near it, worth our Notice, except *Kirſop*, a very ſmall Town on a River of the ſame Name, which afterwards falls into the *Eſk*, and is famous for being the Place where, by a Treaty, after the Battle of *Pinkey*, the Limits or Borders of the Two Kingdoms were ſettled; though the Borderers did not long obſerve it, but robbed and plundered one another upon all Occaſions, as Opportunity offered.

This River ſoon leaves *Scotland*, and, running into the *Engliſh* Border, empties itſelf into the *Solway* Firth, which receives all the Rivers on this Part of the Iſland, as well from *England* as from *Scotland*.

The firſt Place of Note we came to in *Scotland* was *Annand*, the chief Town of *Annandale*, which, being a Sea-port, and, having a good Harbour, was once a Town of pretty good Trade; but it was often taken by the *Engliſh*, who, at laſt, burnt it to the Ground in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. from which it never recovered. Here was a good Salmon-Fiſhery, and a Trade to *Ireland* by the *Iſle of Man*; but moſt of the Merchants, and Men of Subſtance, being removed to *Dumfries*, the Town continues, to all Appearance, in a State of irrevocable Decay.

The Town and Caſtle of *Lochmaben* is a Royal Burgh, as well as *Annand*. Three Parts of it are ſurrounded by Lakes, which afford excellent Fiſh, and one particularly, which is found no-where elſe. The Caſtle, as well as that of *Annand*, is now demoliſhed.

Moffet, a ſmall Town, on the River *Annan*, is remarkable for its medicinal Springs. They riſe from the Top of a Rock near the Town: there are Two Wells, one above the other. The Waters, as I have obſerved in another Place, purge and vomit, and are very good againſt Colicky and Nephritical Pains,

powerfully removing Obſtructions in the Bowels. They are applied outwardly to Ulcers, and for Pains in the Joints. They have more Virtue in dry Seaſons, and in Summer and Autumn, than in Winter and rainy Weather. This occaſions, in Summer-time, a great Concourſe of People, ſome of Diſtinction, who come to drink them; and there is a Ball-room, where they meet twice a Week.

The Town of *Rivel* deſerves to be mentioned, on account of a very good Salt made out of a particular Sand there, which they gather up and boil.

From *Annand*, keeping the Sea as cloſe as we could to the Left, we went on due Weſt to *Dumfries*, a Sea-port Town at the Mouth of the River *Nid*, or *Nith*, which gives Name to the third Diviſion of the County, called *Nithſdale*; but this Town is the Capital of the whole Shire, and indeed of all the South-weſt Part of *Scotland*. Here, as in ſome few other Ports on this Side of the Iſland, the Benefits of Commerce, obtained to this Country by the Union, appear much more viſible than on the Eaſt-ſide.

Dumfries was always a good Town, with large Streets, and full of reputable and wealthy Merchants, who trade into foreign Parts, and employ a conſiderable Number of Ships, eſpecially ſince they have embarked in Trade to *England*, and the *Engliſh* Plantations. This Town is alſo advantageouſly ſituated for an Increaſe of Commerce on the River *Nid*, or *Nith*; for, though it ſtands near Two Leagues from the Sea, yet the Tide flows up to the Town, and Ships of Burden come cloſe up to the Quay; and, about Four Miles below it, the largeſt Merchant-ſhips in *Britain* may ride in Safety.

Over the River *Nith* is a very fine Stone Bridge, at this Place, with Nine Arches, and ſo broad, that Two Coaches may go abreaſt on it. Here they have alſo an Exchange for the Merchants, an handſome Church,

Church, a Tolbooth or Priſon, and a Town-hall for the Uſe of the Magiſtrates. They had formerly a Woolen Manufacture here; but the Union has, in great meaſure, ſuppreſſed theſe Things in *Scotland*, the *Engliſh* ſupplying them much better and cheaper: yet, at the ſame time, it muſt be obſerved, that the *Scots* have more than an Equivalent by an open Trade to *England*, and all the *Engliſh* Plantations.

The Caſtle in this Town is very old; yet is ſtill pretty good and ſtrong. This Caſtle, as well as that at *Carlavrok*, near the Mouth of the River, which has been a very magnificent Structure, belonged formerly to the antient Family of the *Maxwells*, Earls of *Nithſdale*, the only remaining Branch of which, being unhappily embarked in the Rebellion of 1715. and taken in Arms at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, made his Eſcape out of the *Tower*, and never was retaken.

The Inhabitants of the Town of *Dumfries* exerted themſelves in a diſtinguiſhing manner for the preſent Eſtabliſhment, in the Year 1715. fortified the Town at a great Expence, and provided themſelves with Arms and Ammunition. This involving them in a larger Debt, an Act paſſed, *Anno* 1716. for laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer ſold within the Town, and its Privileges, for paying the ſaid Debts, and for building a new Church, the other being not capacious enough to hold the Inhabitants; and alſo to make a convenient Harbour there, for the Preſervation of Ships, and Improvement of Trade.

This Act enabled them to make ſome Progreſs in the deſigned Projections; but the Town having been forced to rebuild Part of their old Church, the Council-houſe, and Priſon, which were become ruinous, they were rendered unable to proceed in the moſt uſeful Parts of their Undertaking; and, as the Act expired in the 10th of King *George* II. they procured

the ſame to be continued in that Seſſion for Twenty-five Years longer; and alſo an additional Duty on the Tonage of Shipping, and on Goods imported and exported into and out of the Port of *Dumfries*: which, they hope, will enable them completely to finiſh all they intended.

There are many conſiderable Woods in this County, the Chief of which is *Holy-wood*, where was an Abbey, which gave Surname to the famous Aſtrologer *Johannes de Sacro Boſco*, or *Holy-wood*. *Drumlanrig* alſo, the noble Palace of the Duke of *Queenſberry*, is remarkable for its Wood of Oak Six Miles long.

At this Town the River *Nith* parts the Stewartry of *Galloway*, and the Shire of *Dumfries*; and in the Middle of the Bridge over it, is a Gate, which is the Limit between them. This Neighbourhood of *Galloway*, which is a great and rich Province, promotes the Trade of this Place very much.

In *November* 1740. here was a great Struggle, in view to the Elections of Members for the ſucceeding Parliament; and the Town of *Dumfries* ſignalized themſelves by the following extraordinary Act; which we ſhall give, without making any Remarks upon it, or the Occaſion of it:

'At *Dumfries*, *Auguſt* 23. 1740. The ſaid Day, 'the Deacon Convener, and Deacons of the ſeveral 'Corporations, having the Advice and Conſent of 'the Grand Committee, and of the Community and 'whole Members of the Corporations, taking to their 'Conſideration the Reports and Suſpicions now go-'ing current upon Perſons ſetting up for Deacons, 'and the offering, and giving or promiſing Compli-'ments, Rewards, Gifts, Remunerations, and good 'Deeds by themſelves, or Truſtees interpoſed, or 'Perſons for their Behoof, either at this preſent, or 'at a greater Diſtance, with Proſpect and View of

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'the Election for the Five Burghs, for the Parliament of *Great Britain*, when the enſuing Seſſion is determined; and being deſirous to ſuppreſs ſuch Methods, and any Report thereof; do, according to all Laws, Divine and Human, Equity and Reaſon, enact and declare, and be it enacted and declared by theſe Preſents, That after the Date hereof, no Perſon or Perſons, Members of the ſeveral Corporations, whether Deacon, late Deacon, Box-maſter, late Box-maſter, Maſters, late Maſters, or other Members who are qualified to elect, or be elected, in any Station of the Corporation, ſhall give, promiſe, offer, or accept, by himſelf, or any interpoſed Perſons, Relations, or others for their Behoof, or being meaned for the Behoof of the Perſon, who may be thought capable to receive or give a Vote, either to put himſelf into any Station of his Corporation, or capacitate him to vote therein, or in Council of the Burgh, for any Perſon in, of the Council, or out of the Council, any Money, valuable Subject, as Remunerations, Reward, and Compliment, for any good Deed, or Promotion to any Station or Office whatſoever, under the Pain of ſuch Perſons, who ſhall be found giving or receiveing, promiſing or accepting, as above, their being diſmiſſed and removed from their Stations, and loſing their Votes in the Corporations; beſides, if Deacon, in order to promote themſelves in that Station, to pay to the General Box-maſter the Sum of Thirty Pounds Sterling Money; and this to be proſecuted before the Convener and Deacons, or Civil Judge, at their Option, by the General Box-maſter, and the Probation be by Oath, Writ, or Witneſſes, if the ſame can be found. And theſe Preſents are ſigned by the Deacons, as inſtructed by their Corporations, and in their Name, Place, and Day aforeſaid.'

We could not paſs *Dumfries*, without going out of our Way to ſee the Caſtle of *Drumlanrig*, the fine Palace of the Duke of *Queenſberry*, juſt mentioned, which ſtands at Twelve Miles Diſtance, upon the ſame River. The Vale on either Side is pleaſant, and tolerably good: but when theſe rapid Rivers overflow their Banks, they do not, like *Nile*, or even like the *Thames*, and other Southern Streams, fatten and enrich the Soil; but, on the contrary, they lodge ſo much Sand and Splinters of Stone upon the Surface of the Earth, and among the Roots of the Graſs, that it ſpoils and beggars it; nay, the Water is ſometimes hurried on with ſuch Force, that it waſhes the beſt Part of the Earth away, where the Soil is light.

Drumlanrig is like a fine Picture in a dirty Grotto, or an Equeſtrian Statue ſet up in a Barn. It is environed with Mountains, which have the wildeſt and moſt hideous Aſpect of any in all the South Part of *Scotland*.

We were not ſo ſurpriſed with the Height of the Mountains, and the Barrenneſs of the Country beyond them, as we were with the Manners of the People, who are not ſo poliſhed here, as in the other Parts of *Scotland*. But what was moſt wonderful, was, to ſee ſo glorious a Palace, with ſuch fine Gardens, and every thing about it ſo truly magnificent, ſtanding in a wild and mountainous Country, where nothing but what was deſolate and diſmal, could be expected. However, the Situation, like that of *Chatſworth* in *Derbyſhire*, is certainly a Foil to the Buildings, and ſets them off with greater Advantage.

If you come to the Palace by the Road, which leads to it from *Edinburgh*, you paſs the River *Nith*, which is there both broad and deep, over a ſtately Stone Bridge, erected by the noble Founder of the Caſtle, and Builder of the Houſe, the firſt Duke of *Queenſberry*.

The

The Building is Four-ſquare, with Roundels in the inner Angles of the Court, in every one of which is a Stair-caſe, and a kind of Tower on the Top. It ſtands on the Summit of a riſing Ground, which is beautifully laid out in Slopes and Terraces. At the Extent of the Gardens are Pavilions and Banqueting-houſes exactly anſwering to one another; and the Greens, Eſpaliers, and Hedges, are in great Perfection.

The Apartments are fine and richly furniſhed. The Gallery is filled from one End to the other with Family Pictures of the Duke's Anceſtors, moſt of them at full Length, and in their Robes of State, or of Office. *William*, the firſt of the Family, was a younger Son of *James* Earl of *Douglas*, who got the Barony of *Drumlanrig* by a Deed from his Father, as his Portion, in the time of King *Robert* III. He was afterwards ſent Ambaſſador to *England* to ranſom King *James* I. who was detained there. In the Year 1708. the late Duke of *Queenſberry* was created Duke of *Dover*, as alſo Marquis of *Beverly*, and Baron of *Ripon*, in *England*.

The next Trip we made was to *Galloway*, ſo called from the *Gauls*, from whom the antient Inhabitants deſcended. It is divided into Two different Diſtricts; that towards the Weſt is called the Shire of *Wigton*, and the other towards the Eaſt, which, as I ſaid before, begins at the Middle of the Bridge of *Dumfries*, is called the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, of which the *Maxwells*, Earls of *Nithſdale*, were Heretable Stewards. The Country hereabouts ſeems one continued Heath, proper for grazing ſmall Cattle, which are generally ſold in *England*; and where-ever you perceive a Grove of Trees, you may depend upon it, there is a Laird's Houſe near it, which are moſtly old Towers of Stone, ſtrongly built, to prevent a Surprize from Inroads, which were frequent between

the Two Nations, before the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The firſt Town of Note on the Coaſt is *Kirkcudbright*. Though its Situation is extremely convenient for carrying on a very advantageous Commerce, we ſaw nothing but a Harbour without Ships, a Port without Trade, and a Fiſhery without Nets. This is owing partly to the Poverty, and partly to the Diſpoſition, of the Inhabitants, who are, indeed, a ſober, grave, religious Sort of People, but have no Notion of acquiring Wealth by Trade; for they ſtrictly obey the Scriptures in the very Letter of the Text, by *being content with ſuch Things as they have*. The River *Dee*, which enters the Sea here, and forms the Harbour, comes out of the Mountains near *Carrick*, and is ſo full of Turnings and Meanders, that, though it is not above 70 Miles in a Line, it runs near 200 Miles in its Courſe.

The Country of *Galloway* lies due Weſt from *Dumfries*; and as that Part of it they call the *Upper Galloway* runs out farther into the *Iriſh* Seas than the reſt, all that Bay on the South-ſide may be reckoned Part of *Solway* Firth, as all on the North-ſide is called the Firth of *Clyde*, though near Fifty Miles from the River itſelf.

The Weſtern *Galloway*, or the Shire of *Wigton*, runs out with a Peninſula ſo far into the Sea, that, from the utmoſt Shores, you ſee the Coaſt of *Ireland*, as plain as you ſee *Calais* from *Dover*.

Port Patrick, which is the ordinary Place for the Ferry or Paſſage to *Belfaſt*, and other Ports in *Ireland*, has a tolerable good Harbour, and a ſafe Road; but there is very little Uſe for it; the Packet-boat, and a few Fiſhing-veſſels, are the Sum of its Navigation. There was nothing here to invite our Stay; for it is a mean, dirty, homely Place: and as we had no Buſi-

neſs,

neſs, but to ſee the Coaſt, we came away very ill ſatisfied with our Accommodation.

Upon an Hill near the Town we could plainly ſee *Ireland* to the South-weſt, the Coaſt of *Cumberland*, and the *Iſle of Man*, to the South-eaſt, and the *Iſle of Ila*, and the *Mull* of *Kintyre*, to the North-weſt.

As we paſſed into the Peninſula, we ſtopt at *Stranrawer*, ſituate on the North-ſide of the Iſthmus, which is formed by Two Arms of the Sea; one on the North-ſide, called *Lochrain*; and the other on the South, called the Bay of *Glenluce*. On each Side of this Iſthmus is an excellent Road for Ships: but we could diſcover no Genius in the People for Trade, or for Sea Affairs of any Kind.

Six Miles South of *Wigton* lies *Whithern*, the antient *Candida Caſa*, a Royal Burgh, but very poor, eſpecially ſince the Diſſolution of the Priory. In this Town was the Seat of the Biſhop of *Galloway*, which was founded by St. *Ninian* about 1200 Years ago.

But, though the People of *Galloway*, eſpecially on the Sea-coaſt, are much to blame for not falling into Commerce, Navigation, *&c.* yet they are not quite idle; for they are great Cultivators of the Earth, and Breeders of Cattle, of which they ſend above 50,000 Head every Year to *England*. Beſides, they have the beſt Breed of ſtrong, low, punch Horſes in *Britain*, if not in *Europe*, which are from thence called *Galloways*. Theſe Horſes, which are very much bought up in *England*, are remarkable for being good natural Pacers, ſtrong, eaſy Goers, hardy, gentle, well-broken, and, above all, not apt to tire.

Proceeding from *Lower Galloway* hither, we had like to have been driven down the Stream of a River, though a Countryman went before for our Guide; for the Water ſwelled upon us as we paſſed, and the Stream was very ſtrong, ſo that we were obliged to turn our Horſes Heads to the Current, and ſloping over,

over, edg'd near the Shore by degrees; whereas, if our Horſes had ſtood directly croſs the Stream, they could not have kept their Feet. The Inhabitants follow Fiſhing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, which lie every-where under the Hills; in which, about *September*, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels; by which they are no leſs Gainers, than by their little Horſes.

This Part of the Country is very mountainous, and ſome of the Hills prodigiouſly high; but they were all covered with Sheep, and other Cattle, the Gentlemen hereabouts being the greateſt Sheep-maſters (for ſo they call themſelves), and the greateſt Breeders of Black Cattle and Horſes, in the whole Kingdom.

We now entered the Shire of *Air*, full North from the *Mull*, or North-point, of *Galloway*: and as we, before, coaſted the South Bay, or Firth of *Solway*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, ſo now we coaſted the Firth of *Clyde*, which, for near 60 Miles, lies on the Weſt-ſide of the Shore, ſtanding away North-eaſt from the Point of the Mull. This Shire is divided into Three great Bailleries; *viz.* *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*.

Carrick is a more fruitful and better cultivated Country than *Galloway*, and not ſo mountainous; but it does not ſo much abound in Cattle, eſpecially Sheep and Horſes. Though there is no conſiderable Port in this Part of the Country, yet the People begin to trade here; and thoſe who live towards the Coaſt, are great Fiſhermen, and are employed by the Merchants of *Glaſgow*, and other Places, to catch Herrings for them. *May-bole* is the chief Town; but, though it ſtands on the Coaſt, it has no Harbour, and is poor and decayed. The Market is pretty good, becauſe there are many Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, and the Coaſt near it full of People; but the

Houſes

Houſes are mean, low, and very coarſe. The Family of *Kennedy*, Earls of *Caſſils*, are, or were, Lords of great Part of the Country, and have a good antient Seat; but we did not go to ſee it.

Coming to the North Bounds of *Carrick*, we paſſed the River *Dun* over a Bridge of one Arch, conſiſting of 90 Feet; which is much larger than the *Rialto* at *Venice*, or the middle Arch of the great Bridge at *York*. We found many large ones in this Country, though, I think, none ſo large as this, except at *Glaſgow* and *Stirling*. This Bridge led us into the County of *Kyle*, the ſecond Diviſion of the Shire of *Air*. Here I obſerved, that, contrary to our Expectation, we found, the farther North we traveled, the Country was the finer, better, and richer.

Kyle is more populous than *Carrick*; and the Soil being better here, and the Country more plain and level, on the Banks of the River are abundance of Gentlemens Seats, though moſt of them are built Caſtle-wiſe, becauſe of Enemies. But that Fear being now over, they begin to plant and incloſe after the Manner of *England*.

The *Scots* Writers tell us a long Story of a great Battle in this Country between *Coilus*, or *Kylus*, a *Britiſh* King, and their *Fergus* I. where the former was killed, and from thence the Country took his Name. Many Monuments of this Battle are ſtill to be ſeen here. The Place where it was fought, is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it is called *Coil-town* Kirk. The River, near which it was won, and which falls into the River *Air*, Four Miles above the Town of *Air*, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamped, is called *Lake Fergus*. A Trumpet, reſembling a crooked Horn, which has a very ſhrill Sound, was digged up in the Field of Battle, and is ſtill kept in the Laird of *Caprington*'s Houſe, called *Coil-field*, and made uſe of to call his Servants

and

and Workmen together. Here, or, as ſome ſay, at *Largis* in the Bay of *Clyde*, was another bloody Battle in the Year 1263. between King *Alexander* III. of *Scotland*, and *Acho* King of *Norway*, who came to the Port of *Air* with a great Fleet of Ships, and 20,000 Men, who, after ravaging the Country, was routed, and loſt both his Army, and 140 Ships. At this laſt Battle, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, of the Name of *Mackenzie*, behaved ſo well, that King *Alexander* gave him the Lands of *Kintail*, which continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Seaforth*, his Succeſſor, till the late Earl taking Part with the Pretender, his Eſtate became forfeited. From this brave *Iriſhman* are deſcended the numerous Name of *Mackenzie*.

Over the River *Air* is a Bridge of Four Arches, near the new Town; and South of the Bridge ſtands the old Town of *Air* or *Erigena*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges. It has a very large Juriſdiction of near 64 Miles, reaching from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*. It ſtands on a ſandy Plain, but has pleaſant green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air*, ſtands a very beautiful Church. The Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade: and it is eaſy to ſee, that it has been much larger, than it is at preſent. It is now like an old Beauty, and ſhews the Ruins of a good Face, but is ſtill decaying every Day; and from having been the Fifth beſt Town in *Scotland*, as the Townſmen ſay, it is now the Fifth worſt; which is owing to the Decay of its Trade: So true it is, that Commerce is the Life of Cities, of Nations, and even of Kingdoms. What was the Reaſon of the Decay of Trade in this Place is not eaſy to determine, the People themſelves being either unwilling or unable to tell. Here, over the River *Irvin*, which divides *Air* from *Cunningham*, is a good Bridge of four Arches.

Air

Air is noted for the treacherous Murder of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *Engliſh* in *Wallace*'s Time; when they were called together during a Truce (after *Edward* I. had over-run the Country), on Pretence of holding a Court of Juſtice, and were treacherouſly hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large Barns, where the Court was held.

This was as ſeverely, as juſtly, revenged by *Wallace*, with whom, as Warden of *Scotland*, they had made the Truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their Charter of Peace, as they had done a great many others of Quality. But he, haveing Notice of what had paſſed, ſurpriſed them that very Night in their Jollity, rejoicing that they had, as they thought, by theſe treacherous Murders, ſecured *Scotland* for ever; and having ſet Guards round the Barn, that none ſhould eſcape, he burnt all the *Engliſh* in them. The Ruins of thoſe Barns are ſtill ſhewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a Citadel at *Air*, well fortify'd with a Foſſe, and a Stone Wall. At the Reſtoration it was demoliſhed; and at preſent only ſome Houſes, and Angles of the Ramparts, are ſtanding.

Two Miles North of *Air* Town ſtands *Kincaſſe*; which has been, from Time immemorial, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Perſons.

From *Air*, keeping ſtill North, we came to *Irwin*, upon a River of the ſame Name. Here they have a Port, which formerly was in much better Condition than it had been for ſome Years paſt, the Harbour being ſo much decay'd by Length of Time, and other Accidents, that the Trade of the Town began to decay; for the Water not being confined to its proper Chanel, the Harbour became ſo choaked up with Sand-Banks, that it was of little Uſe to what it had been; ſo that Ships of very ſmall Burden were

frequently

frequently ſhut up for ſeveral Months in the River, before they could ſail out to Sea. At the ſame time, the Town-houſe, Church, Streets, and other publick Works, as the common Gaol, and one of the Arches of the Bridge, were all in a ruinous Condition: All which occaſion'd an Act of Parliament to paſs in the Ninth of King *George* II. for laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer ſold in the Town of *Irvin*, and its Liberties; and a Duty of a Peny Sterling upon every Ton of Coals ſhipped off for Tranſportation. By which means the Harbour will ſoon be reſtored to its priſtine Goodneſs, and the Town to its former flouriſhing Condition. But thus much muſt be ſaid, that notwithſtanding the declining Condition of its Harbour, before this Act paſſed, it carried on a greater Trade than moſt of the Ports between *Air* and *Dumfries*. Their chief Trade is in *Scots* Coal, which they export in great Quantities to *Ireland*; for the neighbouring Hills abound with this Commodity. *Irvin* is the Capital of that Diviſion of the Shire of *Air*, which they call *Cunningham*, and is really within the Firth of *Clyde*, tho' not actually within the River itſelf. The Name of *Cunningham* ſignifies *The King's Habitation*, from the Beauty of its Situation.

As it has more Trade than the other Ports I have been ſpeaking of, ſo it is better built. Here are two handſome Streets, a good Quay, and a capacious Harbour. The Country is rich and fruitful, filled with Gentlemens Seats, and well-built Houſes; and where-ever you turn your Eye, you ſee nothing but beautiful Incloſures, pleaſant Paſtures, and Graſs-Grounds, ſo that we thought ourſelves in *England* again. It is ſaid, this incloſing the Ground was owing to the *Engliſh* Soldiers, who were placed here and in *Kyle* by *Oliver Cromwell* (for at *Air* he built a Citadel, as I have ſaid); theſe promoted and encouraged

couraged the People to incloſe and improve their Lands, and inſtructed them in the manner of Huſbandry practiſed in *England*, which they have not forgot to this Day.

A very extraordinary Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened here, on the 26th of *November* 1740. which deſerves to be taken notice of, for the Terror it occaſion'd, it being equally uncommon for the Seaſon of the Year, and the Climate.

At Noon began to fall a very heavy Rain, which ended in ſuch a Shower of large Hail, that everybody betook themſelves to Shelter from its Violence. This was followed with a ſudden and moſt dreadful Flaſh of Fire, and Crack of Thunder. The Lightning accompanied the Thunder, which did not continue rolling, as uſually, ſhort and quick; but the Noiſe ſeemed greater and more frightful, than as if all the Ordnance on Earth had been at one Inſtant diſcharged. The Whole ſeemed to break upon the *Tolbooth* and Steeple; drove in much of the Roof on two Sides, ſo as Waggons might paſs thro'; the Steeple was much ſhattered, and the Crevices large. The Town-clock was broken to Pieces, the Work either calcin'd or melted. The ſtrong Door of the Priſon was burſt up (notwithſtanding its large iron Bars). A Lad of Fourteen was killed as he ſtood at a Window, and his Cloaths intirely conſumed; his Brother, aged Twelve, was thrown down near by him; another Brother was ſtruck blind; their Aunt had all her Cloaths burnt to Aſhes on one Side, and even her Skin flay'd off, worſe than could have been done by any Bliſtering-plaiſter; her other Side ſeem'd untouch'd. 'Tis obſervable, that not one Bone of them was broken, tho' every Hair was ſinged, and that the ſulphureous Stench about them was intolerable. Many other Perſons were alſo grievouſly hurt. Two Sailors coming from the Quay ſaid, that a large

Pillar

Pillar of Fire ſtruck them in the Face, which brought them to their Knees. One Mr. *Cunningham* ſaid, it appear'd to him as a moſt voluminous Pillar of Fire, proceeding quick as from the Mouth of Cannon; and, that he thought, from the uncommon Smoke over the *Tolbooth*, that it had been all on Fire; he was thrown down, and his Foot much hurt. The People had ſcarce recovered their Senſes, when two other Cracks of Thunder gave freſh Grounds of Terror; ſo that it was apprehended the General Judgment approached, and every one proſtrated themſelves in Humility, imploring Mercy from on high; but theſe laſt, tho' terrible and uncommon, were nothing to the firſt. Great hewn Stones were carried violently out of the Steeple to Bailiff *Neſbitt*'s Houſe, where they left Impreſſions.

A little from *Irvin* ſtood *Kilmarnock* Caſtle, the Seat of the Family of the *Boyds*, Earls of *Kilmarnock*, which, on the 15th of *March* 1738-9. was intirely conſumed, with the Furniture, and a curious Collection of Books in MSS. nothing being ſaved but the Charter-cheſt. On the other Side is the Caſtle of *Eglington*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Montgomeries*, Earls of *Eglington*. On the North-eaſt Borders of this County, where it joins to *Clydſdale*, is the Caſtle of *Loudon*, the noble and beautiful Seat of the Earl of *Loudon*.

Upon the Bay of *Clyde* ſtands the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander* III. of *Scotland*, which ſome give to *Kyle*, as we have ſaid above.

Kilmaers, in the ſame County, is the Seat of the noble and antient Family of *Cunningham*, Earls of *Glencairn*. *Camden* ſays, that the Family derives its Original from one of that Name concerned in the Murder of *Thomas à Becket*, who fled into *Scotland* on that Account, and therefore bear an epiſcopal Pall

in their Arms; but it is plain, from their Motto, *Over, Fork, over*, that it is a Fork, and not an Epiſcopal Pall; and the Family, no doubt, is of a much higher and nobler Original.

In the Sea lies *Lady Iſle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbets and Fowl, but no Inhabitants.

With the Diviſion of *Cunningham* I quitted the Shire of *Air*, which is, without Exception, one of the pleaſanteſt Counties in *Scotland*.

Joining to it North, and bordering on the *Clyde* itſelf, lies the Shire, or rather Barony, of *Renfrew*, which was the antient Eſtate of the *Stuarts*, before they ſucceeded to the Crown of *Scotland*; and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, among other Titles, is now ſtyled Baron of *Renfrew*. It is a pleaſant, rich, and populous Country; and tho' the Soil is not thought to be ſo good as in *Cunningham*, yet that is abundantly recompenſed by the Neighbourhood of *Glaſgow* and the *Clyde*, and the great Commerce of both.

We kept our Route from *Irvin* along the Coaſt, as near as we could; ſo that we ſaw all the Firth of the *Clyde*, and the very Opening itſelf, which is juſt at the Weſt-corner of this County. There are ſome Villages and Fiſhing Towns within the Mouth of this River which have good Buſineſs.

The firſt Town of Note is called *Greenock*, which ſeems not to be an antient Place, but to be grown up in later Years, by being a good Road for Ships to ride in, that come into and go out from *Glaſgow*, as Ships for *London* do in the *Downs*. The Town is well-built, has many rich trading Families in it, and a Caſtle to command the Road. It is the chief Place in the Weſt of *Scotland* for the Herring-Fiſhing; and the Merchants of *Glaſgow*, who are concerned in it, employ their Veſſels for catching and curing the Fiſh, and for carrying them abroad to Market afterwards;

and

and their being ready on all Hands to go to Sea, makes them often leave the Care of their own Ships to the *Greenock* Men, who are good Seamen, and excellent Pilots for thoſe difficult Seas.

At the Weſt-end of a Bay on the Firth is a ſmall Town, called *Gowrock*, where is a noted Road and Harbour lately fitted up.

Paiſley alſo ſtands in this County on the River *Cart*; and, tho' no Borough, is larger than *Renfrew*; and was formerly noted for its noble Abbey of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle, called, *The black Book of Paiſley*. The Abbey and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for fallow Deer, are all incloſed with a Stone Wall about a Mile in Circuit. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Paiſley* ſtands, is commended for its Largeneſs, and the Pearls frequently found thereabouts, and Three Miles above. They commonly fiſh for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in a Shell-fiſh larger than an ordinary Muſcle, at the Bottom of the Water. It lies on the Weſt-ſide of *Clyde* over-againſt *Glaſgow*. The Remains of the Abbey are ſtill to be ſeen, and the Town bears the Marks of having been fortified. At the Weſt-end of the Town are the Remains of a large *Roman* Camp and *Prætorium*, ſuppoſed to be vaulted underneath, becauſe the Ground, when trod upon, ſounds hollow. Here it was *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by her rebellious Sobjects under the Baſtard Earl of *Murray*, from whence ſhe took Refuge in *England*, and was there moſt *inhoſpitably* impriſoned for ſeveral Years, and at laſt beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Paiſley*, on an high Ground, is a Fountain noted for ebbing and flowing with the Tide.

The Country between *Paiſley* and *Glaſgow*, on the Bank of *Clyde*, I take to be one of the moſt agreeable

Places

Places in *Scotland*, for its Situation, Fertility, Healthineſs, and for the Benefits it receives from the Neighbourhood of *Glaſgow* and the Sea.

I am now come to the Bank of *Clyde*; but my Method here, as in *England*, forbids my wandering North, till I have given you a full View of the South. The *Clyde* and the *Forth* may be ſaid to croſs *Scotland* here, their two Firths not being above twenty Miles diſtant from one another, which, if joined, would divide it very near in the Centre.

Nor can I refrain mentioning how eaſy a Work it would be to make a Navigation from the *Forth* to the *Clyde*, joining the two Seas, as the King of *France* has done in a Place five hundred times more difficult, namely, from *Tholouſe* to *Narbonne*; and as the late Czar of *Muſcovy*, *Peter*, juſtly ſurnamed *The Great*, did in ſeveral Places of infinitely greater Difficulty and Expence. What an Advantage in Commerce would this be? It would eſtabliſh a Trade between *Ireland* and the Merchants in *Glaſgow*, and open a Communication between the Weſt-coaſt of *Scotland*, and the Eaſt of *England*, even to *London*; nay, ſeveral Ports of *England* on the *Iriſh* Sea, from *Liverpool* Northward, would all trade with *London* by ſuch a Canal. It would take up a Volume to lay down the ſeveral Advantages that would immediately accrue from ſuch a Navigation, and in particular in Times of War; but it muſt lie till Poſterity, by the riſing Greatneſs of their Commerce, ſhall not only feel the Want of it, but find themſelves inclinable, as well as able, to effect it.

Glaſgow is the Emporium of the Weſt of *Scotland*, being, for its Commerce and Riches, the ſecond in this Northern Part of *Great Britain*. It is a large, ſtately, and well-built City, ſtanding on a Plain, in a manner four-ſquare; and the Four principal Streets

are the faireſt for Breadth, and the fineſt built, that I have ever ſeen in one City together. The Houſes are all of Stone, and generally uniform in Height, as well as in Front. The lower Stories for the moſt part ſtand on vaſt ſquare *Doric* Columns, with Arches which open into the Shops, adding to the Strength, as well as Beauty, of the Building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanlieſt, moſt beautiful, and beſt-built Cities in *Great Britain*.

It ſtands on the Side of an Hill, ſloping to the River; only that Part next the River, for near one-third of the City, is flat, and by this means expoſed to the Water, upon any extraordinary Flood: it is ſituated upon the Eaſt Bank of the *Clyde*, which is not navigable to the Town but by ſmall Veſſels. Its Port therefore is *Newport-Glaſgow*, which ſtands near the *Clyde*'s Mouth, and is an Harbour for Ships of the greateſt Burden. Here it is on a good Wharf or Quay the Merchants load and unload. Their Cuſtom-houſe is alſo here, and their Ships are here repaired, laid up, and fitted out either here, or at *Greenock*, where Work is well done, and Labour cheap.

The City is joined to the Suburbs on the Weſt Bank of the *Clyde* by the noble Bridge I have mentioned.

Where the Four principal Streets meet, the Croſſing makes a very ſpacious Market-place, as may be eaſily imagined, ſince the Streets are ſo large. As we come down the Hill from the North-gate to this Place, the Tolbooth and Guild-hall make the North-weſt Angle, or Right-hand Corner of the Street, which is now rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner. Here the Town-council ſit, and the Magiſtrates try ſuch Cauſes as come within their Cognizance, and do all their other public Buſineſs: ſo that, as will be eaſily conceived, the Tolbooth ſtands in the very

Centre

Centre of the City. It is a noble Structure of hewn Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious hourly Chimes. All these Four principal Streets are adorned with several publick Buildings.

But the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a most magnificent and stately Fabric, consisting of several Courts. The Front to the City is of hewn Stone, and excellent Architecture. Its Precincts were lately inlarged by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by public Money; and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall.

It owes its Erection to Archbishop *Turnbull*, and was legally founded by King *James* II. in 1453. by virtue of a Bull from Pope *Nicolas* V. granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities, and Exemptions, given by the Apostolical See to the College of *Bononia*, in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. A Rector, a Dean of the Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology, three Philosophy-Professors, were established by the first Foundation; and afterwards some Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Law there.

In 1577. King *James* VI. established a Principal, Three Professors of Philosophy, Four Bursars, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook.

The Family of *Hamilton* gave some of the Ground on which the College stands, with an adjacent Field.

Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons, have been Benefactors to it.

In 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 1000 *l.* Sterling to it, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars. The great *Buchanan*, and the famous *Cameron*, had, among other eminent Men, their Education here.

Several fine *Roman* Stones, digged up in the Latter-end of 1740. near *Kirkintilloch*, with very curious Inſcriptions, have been removed to this Univerſity, where before was a good Collection of Pieces of Antiquity, chiefly found near the ſame Place.

In the higher Part of the City ſtands the great Church, formerly Cathedral and Metropolitan, dedicated to St. *Mungo*, who was Biſhop here about the Year 560. It is a magnificent and ſtately Edifice, and ſurpriſes the Beholders with its ſtupendous Bigneſs, and the Workmanſhip of the Artizan. The ſeveral Rows of Pillars, and the exceeding high Spire which riſes from a ſquare Tower in the Middle of the Croſs, ſhew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. It is now divided into ſeveral Preaching-places, one above the other.

Near the Church ſtands a ruinous Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the Archbiſhop, who was legal Lord or Superior of the City, which ſtands on his Ground, and from whom it received its firſt Charter, and many Privileges. It is encompaſſed with an exceeding high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a fine Proſpect into the City.

The Duke of *Montroſe* has ſo great an Intereſt here, and in the Country round, that he is, in a Civil Senſe, Governor of this City, as he is legally of their Univerſity, and much beloved in theſe Parts.

Glaſgow is a City of Buſineſs, and has the Face of Foreign as well as Domeſtic Trade; nay, I may ſay, 'tis the only City in *Scotland*, at this Time, that apparently increaſes in both. The Union has, indeed, anſwered its End to them, more than to any other Part of the Kingdom, their Trade being new formed by it; for as the Union opened the Door to the *Scots* into our *American* Colonies, the *Glaſgow* Merchants preſently embraced the Opportunity; and tho', at its firſt concerting, the Rabble of this City made a

formidable Attempt to prevent it, yet afterwards they knew better, when they found the great Increaſe of their Trade by it; for they now ſend near 50 Sail of Ships every Year to *Virginia*, *New-England*, and other *Engliſh* Colonies in *America*.

But if this City could have a Communication with the Firth of *Forth*, ſo as to ſend their Tobacco and Sugar by Water to *Alloway* below *Stirling*, as they might from thence again to *London*, *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and the *Baltick*, they would very probably in a few Years double their Trade.

The Share they have in the Herring-Fiſhery is very conſiderable; and they cure their Herrings ſo well, and ſo much better than they are done in any other Part of *Great Britain*, that a *Glaſgow* Herring is eſteemed as good as a *Dutch* one.

I have no Room to inlarge upon the Home Trade of this City, which is very conſiderable in many Things. I ſhall therefore touch at ſome few Particulars:

1. Here are two very handſome Sugar-baking Houſes, carried on by ſkilful Perſons, with large Stocks, and to a very great Perfection. Here is likewiſe a large Diſtillery for diſtilling Spirits from the Melaſſes drawn from Sugars, by which they enjoyed a vaſt Advantage for a time, by a reſerved Article in the Union, freeing them from *Engliſh* Duties.

2. Here is a Manufacture of Plaiding, a Stuff croſs-ſtriped with yellow, red, and other Mixtures, for the Plaids or Veils worn by the Women in *Scotland*.

3. Here is a Manufacture of Muſlins, which they make ſo good and fine, that great Quantities of them are ſent into *England*, and to the *Britiſh* Plantations, where they ſell at a good Price. They are generally ſtriped, and are very much uſed for Aprons by the Ladies, and ſometimes in Head-cloaths by the meaner Sort of *Engliſhwomen*.

4. Here is alſo a Linen Manufacture; but as that is in common with all Parts of *Scotland*, which improve in it daily, I will not inſiſt upon it, as a Peculiar, here, though they make a very great Quantity of it, and ſend it to the Plantations, as their principal Merchandize. Nor are the *Scots* without a Supply of Goods for ſorting their Cargoes to the *Engliſh* Colonies, without ſending to *England* for them; and it is neceſſary to mention it here, becauſe it has been objected by ſome, that the *Scots* could not ſend a ſortable Cargo to *America*, without buying from *England*; which, coming through many Hands, and by a long Carriage, muſt conſequently be ſo dear, that the *Engliſh* Merchants can underſell them.

It is very probable indeed, that ſome Things cannot be had here ſo well as from *England*, ſo as to make out ſuch a ſortable Cargo as the *Virginia* Merchants in *London* ſhip off, whoſe Entries at the Cuſtom-houſe conſiſt ſometimes of Two hundred Particulars, as Tin, Turnery, Milanery, Upholſtery, Cutlery, and other *Crooked-lane* Wares; in ſhort, ſomewhat of every thing, either for Wearing or Houſe-furniture, building Houſes or Ships.

But though the *Scots* cannot do all this, we may reckon up what they can furniſh, which they have not only in ſufficient Quantities, but ſome in greater Perfection than *England* itſelf.

1. They have Woolen Manufactures of their own, ſuch as *Stirling* Serges, *Muſſelburgh* Stuffs, *Aberdeen* Stockens, *Edinburgh* Shalloons, Blankets, *&c.*

2. The Trade with *England* being open, they have now all the *Manchester*, *Sheffield*, and *Birmingham* Wares, and likewiſe the Cloths, Kerſeys, Halfthicks, Duffels, Stockens, and coarſe Manufactures of the North of *England*, brought as cheap or cheaper

to

to them by Horſe-packs, as they are carried to *London*, it being at a leſs Diſtance.

3. They have Linens of moſt Kinds, eſpecially Diapers and Table-linen, Damaſks, and many other Sorts not known in *England*, and cheaper than there, becauſe made at their own Doors.

4. What Linens they want from *Holland* or *Hamburgh*, they import from thence, as cheap as the *Engliſh* can do; and for Muſlins, their own are very acceptable, and cheaper than in *England*.

5. Gloves they make better and cheaper than in *England*; for they ſend great Quantities thither.

6. Another Article, which is very conſiderable here, is Servants, which they can tranſport in greater Plenty, and upon better Terms, than the *Engliſh*, without the ſcandalous Art of Kidnapping, Wheedling, Betraying, and the like; for the poor People offer themſelves faſt enough, and think it their Advantage, as it certainly is, to ſerve out their Times ſoberly in the foreign Plantations, and then become diligent Planters for themſelves; which is a much wiſer Courſe, than to turn Thieves, and then be tranſported to ſave them from the Gallows. This may be given as a Reaſon, and, I believe, it is the only one, why ſo many more of the *Scots* Servants, who go over to *Virginia*, ſettle and thrive there, than of the *Engliſh*; which is ſo certainly true, that, if it holds on for many Years more, *Virginia* may be rather called a *Scots* than an *Engliſh* Plantation.

I might mention many other Particulars; but this is ſufficient to ſhew, that the *Scots* Merchants are not at a Loſs, how to make up ſortable Cargoes to ſend to the Plantations; and that, if we can outdo them in ſome things, they are able to outdo us in others. If they are under any Diſadvantages in the Trade I am ſpeaking of, it is, that they may not, perhaps, have ſo eaſy a Vend and Conſumption for the Goods they

bring back, as the *Engliſh* have at *London*, *Briſtol*, or *Liverpool*; for which Reaſon they have lately ſet up a Wharf at *Alloway* in the *Forth*, whence they ſend their Tobacco and Sugars thither by Land-carriage, and ſhip them off from thence for *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, or *London*, as the Market offers; and indeed they carry on a profitable Trade with *England* in Tobacco, which, from the Difference of Duty, *&c.* they do with no ſmall Advantage.

Now, though the carrying their Tobacco and Sugars ſeveral Miles over Land may be ſome Diſadvantage, yet, if, on the other hand, it be calculated how much ſooner the Voyage is made from *Glaſgow* to the Capes of *Virginia*, than from *London*, the Difference will be made up in the Freight, and in the Expence of the Ships, eſpecially in time of War, when the Chanel is thronged with Privateers, and the Ships wait to go in Fleets for fear of Enemies; for the *Glaſgow* Veſſels are no ſooner out of the Firth of *Clyde*, but they ſtretch away to the North-weſt, are out of the Road of the Privateers immediately, and are often at the Capes of *Virginia* before the *London* Ships get clear of the Chanel. Nay, even in times of Peace, there muſt always be allowed, one Time with another, at leaſt Fourteen or Twenty Days Difference in the Voyage, both going out and coming in, which, taken together, is a Month or Six Weeks in the whole Voyage; and, conſidering Wear and Tear, Victuals and Wages, this makes a conſiderable Difference in the Trade.

One thing ſtill I muſt take notice of, before I quit *Glaſgow*. I have mentioned, more than once, the Duties laid on Ale and Beer ſold in divers Towns in *Scotland*, for the Benefit and public Emolument of the ſaid Towns; but have here to take notice of the like Duty laid for a different Purpoſe, that is to ſay, for a Puniſhment. The Caſe was this:

When

When the Malt-duty was extended, for the firſt time, to *Scotland*, it occaſioned much murmuring; and particularly *Daniel Campbell*, Eſq; who lived at *Glaſgow*, and was Member for that Town, having given his Vote for it in Parliament, the Populace roſe, entered his Houſe, deſtroyed all his Goods and Furniture, and committed other Acts of Violence and Outrage.

This the Legiſlature reſenting, as a Defiance of lawful Authority, an Act paſſed in the 12th of King *George* I. 1725. to take from the Town of *Glaſgow* the Benefits of an Act before paſſed, for laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* on every Pint of Ale or Beer brewed for Sale in the ſaid City and its Privileges; and veſting it, for the Remainder of the Term, which was for Thirteen Years to come (*viz.* from 1725. to 1738.), in his Majeſty, to be put under the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, in order to raiſe the Sum of 6080 *l.* for ſatisfying the Damages and Loſſes ſuſtained by Mr. *Campbell* in the ſaid Riot; but it provided, that when the ſaid Sum was paid, the Duty of Two Penies *Scots* was to return, for the Remainder of the Term, to the Magiſtrates, for the Purpoſes for which they were originally granted. This occaſioned no good Blood, it may be believed, between the City and Mr. *Campbell*; but yet, this was not the laſt time this City had the Honour to be repreſented in Parliament by the ſame Gentleman, as it is joined with the Burghs of *Renfrew*, *Ruglen*, and *Dunbarton!*— So placable, and ſo forgiving, are the generous *Scotiſh* Nation; or, at leaſt, ſo little Title has the City of *Glaſgow* in particular to the National Motto of *Scotland!*— Nor did this good Behaviour of theirs turn out to its diſadvantage; for in the 9th of *George* II. a new Act paſſed, continuing the former Act for Twenty-five Years longer, and extending it to the Villages of *Gorbells*, and *Port Glaſgow*, both

which Places were in the Juriſdiction of the City, and reaped all their Advantages from its Neighbourhood; the latter eſpecially, at which the People of *Glaſgow* had built, and conſtantly maintained, a very commodious Harbour, and yet were neither of them in the former Act.

From *Glaſgow* I went Eight Miles Southward to *Hamilton*, a Town pleaſant and well-built, the Church of which is the burying-place of the Noble Family of *Hamilton*. But it is chiefly noted for its fine Palace, the Seat of the Duke of *Hamilton*, primier Peer of *Scotland*, and nearly related to the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*. The Houſe at preſent is large, though Part of the Deſign is yet unfiniſhed. It has a fair Front, with Two Wings, and Two more are laid out in the Ichnography of the Building, which are not yet begun.

The Front is very magnificent, all of white Free-ſtone, with regular Ornaments according to the Rules of Art. The Wings are very deep, and when the other Two are added, the Sides of the Houſe will be like Two large Fronts rather than Wings. The Apartments are very noble, and more fit for the Court of a Prince, than the Houſe of a Subject. The Pictures, the Furniture, and other Decorations, are exquiſitely fine, and ſuitable to the Dignity of the great Poſſeſſors. The late Ducheſs, marrying a Branch of the Family of *Douglas*, obliged him to take the Name of *Hamilton*, and ſo continue the Eſtate in her Name. Her Grace had Six Sons, Four of whom were Peers either by Birth or Creation; *viz.* The late Duke, who was killed in a Duel with Lord *Mohun*, *Anno* 1712. *Charles*, late Earl of *Selkirk*, ſo created by King *James* VII. *John*, Earl of *Ruglen*; and *George*, late Earl of *Orkney*. The other Two were Lord *Baſil*, and Lord *Archibald*, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The

The Situation of the Houſe has all the Advantage imaginable; for it ſtands in a plain Country, near enough to the Banks of *Clyde* to enjoy the Proſpect of its Stream, and yet far enough from it to be out of the Reach of its Torrents and Floods.

The great Park is about Seven Miles in Circumference, and noted for its fine Oaks and Firs; and the ſmall River *Aven* runs through it. It is walled round with Stone, and well ſtocked with Deer. The leſſer Park is rather a great Incloſure, than a Park; tho' this, as well as the other, is extremely well planted with Trees. The Gardens are finely deſigned, but I can't ſay they are ſo well finiſhed and kept, as thoſe at *Drumlanrig*.

Ruglen is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*, as has been ſaid.

Here is alſo the Town and Caſtle of *Douglas*, which gives Title and Surname to the Dukes of *Douglas*: Of which Family more anon.

Crawford Lindſey, in this County, gives Title alſo to the Earl of *Crawford*, who claims Precedency as firſt Earl.

In *Crawford-Moor*, Gold has been found in the Sand of the Brooks after Rain, and that in pretty large Pieces, and they dug up *Lapis Lazuli* there. The Remains of a *Roman* Cauſeway are to be ſeen in this County from one End to the other.

We then turned to the Left for *Stirlingſhire*, and, after paſſing the *Clyde*, came to *Kilſyth*, a good plain Country Burgh, tolerably well-built, but not large, near which the Marquis of *Montroſe* gave a great Overthrow to the Covenanters in the Civil Wars. Here, upon a particular Occaſion, we went to ſee *Calendar-Houſe*, the Seat of the unhappy Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Commander of the Rebel Huſſars in 1745. It is an old Building that had been ſome time in De-

cay; but has on the Back of it, upon an Hill, a fine Wood of Firs. In the Front is a vaſt Space of level Ground, the *Forth* keeping its Courſe in the Middle; and the great Number of Gentlemens Seats on either Side the Banks of the *Forth* yields a noble Proſpect from hence. Theſe Houſes are of white Stone, the Roofs covered with blue Slate, which make an agreeable Glittering when the Sun ſhines upon them.

The Town of *Falkirk* is about a Mile from *Calendar-Houſe*; but has nothing remarkable in it, except the other old decayed Houſe of the Earl of *Calendar*.

I ſhall ſay nothing of the Battle that was fought in 1745. at *Falkirk*, between the King's Forces and the Rebels, referring myſelf to the latter End of this my Northern Tour, for a particular Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Extinction of that unnatural and unprovoked Rebellion. *Falkirk* is a Burgh or Barony, ſituated on a riſing Ground. A notable Battle was fought here between King *Edward* I. and the *Scots*.

Tor-Wood is in the Neighbourhood of this Town. It chiefly conſiſts of Firs and Beech. It was thought the Rebels would have made a Stand here, when his Royal Highneſs the Duke marched to the Relief of *Stirling-Caſtle*, then beſieged by them. The Town of *Stirling*, Nine Miles off, being built, like *Edinburgh*, on an Hill, makes a fine Appearance from hence.

About *Falkirk* we plainly ſaw the Remains of the antient Work, which they call *Severus*'s Wall, *Adrian*'s Wall, or *Graham*'s Dyke, for it is known by all theſe; built by the *Romans* croſs this narrow Part of the Country, and fortified with Redoubts and Stations to defend the South Country from the Incurſions of the *Picts*, *Iriſh*, and other wild Nations, in the *Highlands*. This Wall reached from *Dunbriton Firth* (ſo they called the Firth of *Clyde*) to the *Forth*, and was ſeveral times repaired, till the Deſtruction of the

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Roman Empire in *Britain*, with which it periſhed. Yet neither this, while it ſtood, nor the ſtronger one at *Newcaſtle*, called *Severus*'s Wall, could ſo well preſerve the Country from the Invaſion of *Picts* and *Scots*, but the *Romans* were often obliged to ſend powerful Succours to the Relief of the diſtreſſed *Britons*. *Camden* thinks, that this Wall was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who being adopted by *Adrian*, aſſumed his Name. Be this as it will, it is certain, that in all the *Scotiſh* Hiſtories, it is called *Graham*'s *Dyke*.

The Manner of the Wall is beſt underſtood by Mr. *Pont*'s Deſcription in Dr. *Gibſon*'s (now Lord Biſhop of *London*) Tranſlation of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, p. 959. Firſt, there appears a Ditch of 12 Feet wide before the Wall, towards the Enemies Country; the Wall is 10 Feet thick, but it is not known how high it was at firſt: there is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, Five Feet broad, Watch-towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night; a Court of Guard to lodge a ſufficient Number of Soldiers againſt all ſudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Beſides theſe, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, ſtrongly intrenched, and tho' within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who traced them all, were theſe; one at *Langtoun*, a Mile Eaſt of *Falkirk*; one juſt at *Rouintree Burnhead*; one at *Weſter-Gowden*, about *St. Helen*'s Chapel; one at the *Croykill*; a very great one at the Top of the *Banhill*; one at *Atchindevy*; one at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpencolloch*; one at *Eaſt-Calder*; one at *Hilltoun-Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerſtone*, and over *Kilvin* River, and *Careſtoun*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Balcaſtle*, over-againſt *Banhill*; one at *Kaellybe*, over-againſt *Croyhill*; one at the *Roch-*

Roch-hill, over-againſt the *Weſt-wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over-againſt *Caſtle-Cairy*; one at *Dumbaſe*. In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a large Iron Shovel, or ſome Inſtrument reſembling it, ſo weighty that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the ſame Fort alſo were diſcovered ſeveral Sepulcres covered with large rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroe Chyr*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was Thirty-ſix *Scots* Miles, beginning between *Queen's-ferry* and *Abercorn*; it ranged along Weſt by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, or *Innereving*, ſo on to *Falkirk*; from whence it proceeded directly to the Foreſt of *Cumernald*; next, it ran to the great Fort at the *Banhill*, where have been found ſeveral Stones, ſome with Pictures engraven upon them, and with Inſcriptions. From whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkintilloch*, the greateſt Fort of all, and ſo Weſtward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-ſide of the Wall all along. It had alſo many ſquare Fortifications in form of *Roman* Camps.

From *Kilſyth* we mounted the Hills, black and frightful as they were, to find the Road over the Moors and Mountains to *Stirling*; and, being directed by Guides, we came to the River *Carron*. The Chanel of a River appeared indeed, and looked as if it had been cut out by Art through horrid Precipices, to mark out a Courſe for the Water; but yet not a Drop was at that time to be ſeen. Great Stones, ſquare, and formed as if cut out by Hand, of a prodigious Size, lay ſcattered in a confuſed manner in the very Courſe of the River, which, as we were told, the Fury of the Water, at other times, had hurried down from the Mountains. If ſo, they muſt have been ſome Ages upon their Journey down the Stream: for it is not probable, that a Flood often comes with a Force ſufficient to move ſuch Stones as

theſe, unleſs a great Quantity of Ice, as well as Water, comes down upon them together. But in all Probability they are not driven down by the Force of the Water at all; but are *Roman* Monuments; of which more by-and-by.

Here we paſſed another Bridge of one Arch, not quite ſo large as that we ſaw in *Galloway*, but very like it. It is finely built of Free-ſtone, but the Shores being flat, it riſes ſo high, that it is not every Head can bear to ride over it. But there was a Neceſſity of building it with one Arch only; for no Piers in the Middle of the Chanel could have borne the Shock of the great Stones, which ſometimes come down this Stream.

From hence, deſcending on the North-ſide, we had a View of the Firth of *Forth* on our Right, and of the Caſtle of *Stirling* on our Left. In going to the latter, we paſſed the Water of *Bannockburn*, famous in the *Scots* Hiſtory for the great Battle fought here between King *Robert de Bruce*, and the *Engliſh* Army commanded by King *Edward* II. in Perſon, in which the *Engliſh* were utterly overthrown, and that with ſo terrible a Slaughter, that though it was the greateſt Army that ever marched from *England* into *Scotland*, very few eſcaped, and the King with much ado ſaved himſelf by Flight. How he could ſave himſelf by a little Boat (as Mr. *Camden* ſays) I cannot underſtand, there being no River near, that had any Boats in it, but the *Forth*; and then the King muſt have fled North, whereas he certainly fled to *England* with all the Speed he could. He might, indeed, have made uſe of a Boat to paſs the *Tweed*; but that was at leaſt 50 Miles from the Place of Battle.

Whether the *Scots* magnify this Victory or not, is not my Buſineſs to inquire. 'Tis certain that the *Engliſh* Army was totally overthrown here; for they

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loſt 50,000 Men, among whom were abundance of their Nobility and Gentry.

This Place is alſo remarkable for the execrable Murder of King *James* III. whoſe young Son was by ſome diſcontented Nobles worked up to this impious Deed. But when his Underſtanding ripened, he ſaw the Action in its proper Light, and was ſo greatly affected by it, that he did Penance for it ever after, by conſtantly wearing an Iron Chain near his Fleſh.

Stirling was our next Stage, an antient Town, and an important Paſs, which, together with *Dumbarton*, is the Defence of the Lowlands againſt the Highlands; for, as one very properly ſaid, *Dumbarton* is in the Lock of the Highlands, and *Stirling Caſtle* keeps the Key. The Town is ſituated, as I have obſerved, exactly as *Edinburgh*, on the Ridge of an Hill, ſloping down on both Sides, and the Street gradually aſcending from the Eaſt to the Caſtle, which is at the Weſt-end. It is large and well-built, and tho' it is antient, yet the Buildings are not unlike thoſe of *Edinburgh*.

The Church is alſo a very ſpacious Building, but not Collegiate. It ſtands in the upper Part of the Town, towards the End, is of good Architecture, and adorned with a lofty Tower. There was formerly a Church, or rather a Collegiate Chapel, in the Caſtle, and likewiſe a private Chapel, or Oratory, in the Palace, for the Royal Family; but they have been long diſuſed.

The Caſtle is not ſo very difficult of Acceſs as that at *Edinburgh*, but is eſteemed equally ſtrong; for the Works are capable to mount more Cannon, and there is a Battery that commands the Bridge, which is of the utmoſt Importance, and ſeems to have been the main End and Purpoſe for which it was built. The Walls, and all the Outworks, are ſo firm, that they

they ſeem in as good Condition, as if they had been lately built.

The Rebels, in the Year 1745. found this Caſtle too ſtrong for them, as will be obſerved in another Place. It was defended by that gallant old Officer General *Blakeney*. The Batteries they had raiſed were all beaten down by the Caſtle-Guns as faſt as erected; which did great Execution among their Men likewiſe; and, on his Royal Highneſs's marching to its Relief, they abandoned their Works and Cannon with the utmoſt Precipitation, firſt blowing up their Powder-Magazine in the Church of *St. Ninian*, a little Village juſt by, in which they were thought to have 6000 lb. Weight of Powder.

The Palace and Royal Apartments are very magnificent, but are all in Decay, and likely to continue ſo This is at preſent alſo the Fate of the Palaces of *Linlithgow*, *Falkland*, *Dumfermling*, and all the other Royal Houſes in *Scotland*, *Holy-rood-houſe* at *Edinburgh* excepted.

In the Park adjoining to the Caſtle were formerly large Gardens. The Figure of the Walls and Graſs-plots is ſtill plainly to be ſeen.

The Park here is large, and walled about, as moſt of the Parks in *Scotland* are; but there is little or no Wood in it. The Earls of *Mar*, of the Name of *Erſkine*, who claimed to be Hereditary Keeper of the King's Children, and of this Caſtle, had an Houſe at the upper End of the Town, very finely ſituated for Proſpect, but not for Security, being too near the Caſtle; for were the Caſtle ever to ſuffer a cloſe Siege, and be vigorouſly defended, it would run a great Riſque of being demoliſhed on one Side or other: beſides, this Nearneſs to the Caſtle makes the Site more confuſed to the Eye.

From a pretty little Flower-garden upon one of the Baſtions on the North-ſide of the Caſtle, we had a

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moſt agreeable Proſpect over the Valley, and of the Meanders, Turnings, or Reaches of the River *Forth*, which are extremely beautiful. They are ſo ſpacious, and return ſo near themſelves with ſo regular and exact a Sweep, that, I believe, the like of it is not to be ſeen in *Britain*, and perhaps, not in *Europe*, eſpecially in ſo large a River. The *Seine*, indeed, between *Paris* and *Roan*, fetches a Sweep ſomething like theſe, and ſome Miles longer, but then it is but One; whereas here are Three double Reaches, which make Six Returns together, and each of them above Three *Scots* Miles in Length: and as the Bows are almoſt equal for Breadth, as the Reaches are for Length, it makes the Figure complete. It is a truly admirable Sight, and continues from a little below the great Bridge at *Stirling* to *Alloway*, the Seat of the Earls of *Mar*. The Form of this Winding may be conceived by the Length of the Way; for it is Twenty-four Miles from *Stirling* to *Alloway* by Water, and hardly Four Miles by Land.

One would think theſe large Windings of the Stream would very much check the Tide; but, on the contrary, we found the Tide of Flood make up very ſtrong under *Stirling-bridge*, though it does not flow above Seven or Eight Miles farther; for the Stream grows narrow apace, and the rapid Current of all Rivers in this Country checks the Tide, when it comes into narrow Limits. The ſame is the Caſe in the *Tyne* at *Newcaſtle*, and the *Tweed* at *Berwick*, in both of which, though the Tide flows as ſtrong in at the Mouth of theſe Rivers as in this, yet the Navigation goes not near ſo far up.

The Bridge of *Stirling* has only Four Arches; but they are very large, and the Chanel widens conſiderably below it. At *Alloway* it is above a Mile broad, and deep enough for Ships of any Burden; ſo that the *Glaſgow* Merchants are certainly in the right to ſettle Ware-

Warehouſes there, and ſhip off their Goods for the Eaſtern Countries.

I was very curious to inquire into the Courſe of this River, as I had before into that of the *Clyde*, to ſee if there was a Poſſibility of uniting their Waters for an Inland Navigation; becauſe I had obſerved, that the Charts and Plans of the Country brought them almoſt to meet. But when I came to ſurvey the Ground exactly, I found the Map-makers greatly miſtaken, and that they had not only given the Situation and Courſes of the Rivers wrong, but the Diſtances alſo. However, upon the Whole, I ſaw plainly, that, notwithſtanding ſeveral Circumſtances which might obſtruct it, and cauſe the Workmen to fetch ſome winding Turns out of the Way, yet a Canal of about 18 Miles would fairly join the Rivers, and make a clear Navigation from the *Iriſh* to the *German* Sea; and that this could be done without any conſiderable Obſtruction; for they would not have Occaſion for above Four Sluices in the whole Way, and thoſe only to head a Baſon, or Receptacle, to contain a Fluſh of Water, to puſh on the Veſſels either way, as Occaſion required.

How eaſy ſuch a Work would be, and how advantageous, not to *Scotland* only, but even to *England* and *Ireland*, the Thing itſelf will explain at firſt Sight. I could enter upon particular Deſcriptions of the Work, and anſwer all the Objections raiſed from the great Quantity of Waters in the Winter, and the Force and Fury of their Streams; but I have no room for it here.

There is a very conſiderable Manufacture at *Stirling* for Serges or Shalloons, which they make and dye very well; nor has the *Engliſh* Manufacture for Shalloons broken in ſo much upon them as it was apprehended it would. This Manufacture is a great Support to the poor People that are employed

in

in it, who are thereby enabled to live very comfortably.

The Family of *Erſkine* is very conſiderable here; for beſides the Earls of *Mar* and *Buchan*, there are ſeveral Gentlemen of Quality of that Name.

We had here a very fine Proſpect both Eaſt and Weſt: Eaſtward we could plainly ſee the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and the Hill, called *Arthur's Seat*, in the Royal Park at *Holy-rood-houſe*; and Weſtward we could ſee *Dumbarton* Caſtle. To the Northward we ſaw *Dumblane*, and the Field of Battle, called *Sheriff-muir*, between it and *Stirling*.

But our Buſineſs was not to the North yet; for, having a Part of the Border to view, we went from *Stirling* to the South-eaſt, over ſome of the ſame Hills we paſſed at our coming hither, that we might leave nothing behind to oblige us to come this Way again. The Duke of *Argyll* has a ſmall Houſe here, which the Family call the *Lowland-Houſe*, to diſtinguiſh it from the many Seats they are poſſeſſed of in the *Highlands*. This Seat formerly belonged to the Earls of *Stirling*. The County round it, South of the *Forth*, is called *Stirlingſhire*, or *Strivelingſhire*.

Stirling was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inſcription on a Stone below the Caſtle, towards the Bridge, importing, That one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the Right of the Town ſtood the noble Abbey of *Cambuſkenneth*. The River *Carron*, which I mentioned before, is famous for ſome *Roman* Monuments, particularly Two little Hills, called by the Vulgar *Dunipace*, *i. e.* Hills of Peace; and Two Miles lower is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Deſcription, reſembles what the *Romans* called the Temple of *Terminus*. But *Buchanan* thinks, they were rather Monuments of ſome great Actions performed here.

From

From *Stirling* we went directly to *Linlithgow*, a large Town, well built, with a ſtately Town-houſe, but moſt famous for the noble Palace of the Kings of *Scotland*, which is the leaſt decayed of all the reſt; for King *James* VI. repaired, or rather rebuilt it; and his Two Sons, Prince *Henry*, and Prince *Charles*, afterwards King of *England*, had Apartments here, which a Traveler may eaſily diſtinguiſh by the different Coats of Arms, eſpecially over thoſe called *The Prince's Lodgings*.

This Palace ſtands on a riſing Ground, which runs into the Lake, in form of an Amphitheatre, and has a Deſcent reſembling Terrace-walks. There are Two Towers at each Corner of the Court, with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the Middle, adorned with ſeveral fine Statues, from whence the Water riſes to a good Height. A noble Park alſo belongs to it.

The Church of *St. Michael* makes a Part of this Building, and is a Wing on the Right-hand of the firſt Court, as the proper Offices make the Left. The Inner-court is very large and elegant for the Taſte of the Times. In the Middle of this is the large Fountain I have mentioned, which ſtill ſhews the Remains of ſome good Carving, and other Ornaments.

Here King *James* V. reſtored the Order of the Knights of St. *Andrew*, as the Order of Knights of the *Bath* lately was in *England*: and erected a Throne and Stalls for them in St. *Michael*'s Church, making it the Chapel of the Order. He was likewiſe the firſt who ordered the *Thiſtle* to be added to the Badge of the Order, and the Motto, *viz.* *Nemo me impune laceſſit*, which is worn about it in the Royal Arms, was of his Invention. This Prince ſeems to have been very much honoured in the World; for he wore the Badges of Three Orders beſides his own; *viz.*

viz. That of the *Garter*, conferred upon him by his Uncle, the King of *England*; that of the *Golden Fleece*, by the Emperor, then King of *Spain*; that of St. *Michael*, by the King of *France*.

In his Time the *Green Ribband* was worn by the Knights Companions of this Order; but King *James* VII. changed it to the *Blue*, like that of the Knights of the Garter in *England*. After the Union, Queen *Anne*, the Sovereign of both, to diſtinguiſh them, reſtored the Green Ribband, and intended to have called a Chapter of the Order, to bring it once more to its full Luſtre; but was prevented by Death.

In this Town the Earl of *Murray*, Lord Regent, was murdered with a Muſquet-bullet ſhot by one *Hamilton*. This Earl was a natural Son of King *James* V. and, aſpiring to the Crown, joined with the Reformers, having firſt got the Revenues of the Convents of *St. Andrews* and *Pittenweem*, whereof he was Abbot, or Prior, ſecured to him and his Heirs. His Ambition and Intrigues were the chief Cauſe of almoſt all the Troubles of Queen *Mary*'s Reign. But I ſhall have Occaſion to mention him in another Place.

At *Linlithgow* is a great Linen Manufacture, as there is at *Glaſgow*; and the Water of the Lake here is eſteemed ſo extraordinary for Bleaching or Whitening of Linen Cloth, that a vaſt deal of it is brought hither from other Parts of the Country for that Purpoſe. This Lake is ſituate on the North-ſide of the Town, and between it and the Palace are Terrace-walks, which are ſo beautiful, that a more delightful Place can ſcarce be ſeen.

In the Year 1722. an Act paſſed for laying Two Penies *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer ſold in *Linlithgow*, and its Liberties, in order to repair the public Buildings, which were run to Decay, ſuch as the Church and Town-houſe, *&c.* to ſupply ſuch

Parts

Parts of the Town with freſh Water, as want it; to pave and amend the Streets, and alſo the Avenues within a Mile round the Town; for diſcharging the Town-Debts, and other neceſſary Purpoſes. Great Progreſs was made in theſe laudable Undertakings by virtue of this Act; but the End being not ſufficiently attained, nor likely to be, at the Expiration of the Act, theſe Duties were farther continued for 21 Years more, by an Act which paſſed in the Year 1733. which, it is not doubted, will completely anſwer all the propoſed Ends, to the great Advantage of the Town and Country.

Forfichen, formerly the Reſidence of the Knights of *Malta*, is two Miles South-weſt from *Linlithgow*.

Near a Place called *Kips*, South from this Town, is an antient Chapel or Altar of great unpoliſhed Stones, leaning ſo as to ſupport one another. The Vulgar call them *Arthur's Oven*; but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*; and others ſtill there are, who conjecture them to be a Temple of the *Celts* or *Druids*. Near this Chapel or Altar is a Circle of great Stones, and on two adjacent Hills are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and antient Graves, which ſome think *Roman* Works.

About Four Miles North from *Linlithgow* lies the Caſtle of *Abercorn*, ſuppoſed to be the *Kebercurnig* of *Bede*, where began the *Roman* Wall, thought to be founded by *Severus*.

From *Linlithgow* we turned to the Right, and following the *Clyde* upwards, from a little above *Hamilton*, where we were before, we came into the Shire of *Clydſale*. This Tract has ſome Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-ſtone* to *Mauls Mitre*, which borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, are evident Footſteps of a *Roman* Cauſeway for ſeveral Miles together; and there is a Tradition, that

another *Roman* Street went from *Lanark* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*.

Lanark is the Capital of this County, but is no extraordinary Town; its Bridge, however, is very remarkable. It was built at a vaſt Expence by the Inhabitants: but the violent Current of the Water rendering the keeping it in Repair too chargeable for the Town to ſupport, and making it require frequent Reparations, an Act of the *Scotiſh* Parliament paſſed, *Anno* 1703. impowering them to collect Tolls for Pontage, in order to keep up the ſame. This Act was in Force for 19 Years, and there was ſo much Reaſon for it, and the Bridge was of ſo great Uſe to the County, that though the Duties expired in the Year 1722. yet the Rates were voluntarily paid for many Years; till certain Diſputes ariſing with ſome ſelfiſh Perſons, who wanted to reap the Fruits of other Peoples Labours for nothing, an Act was paſſed, in the 10th of King *George* II. for enabling the Magiſtrates to repair and maintain ſo uſeful a Work. This Act is to continue in Force for 31 Years, and is ſo reaſonable, that it ought, and perhaps will be perpetuated: for the *Rates* are only 6 *d.* Sterling for every Coach or Chariot, drawn by Four or more Horſes; 2 *d.* for every Cart or Wheel-carriage; 1 *d.* for every Sledge or Horſe loaded or unloaded; Two-thirds of a Peny for every Ox, Cow, or Bull; One-ſixth of a Peny for every Calf, Hog, Sheep, or Lamb; and the ſame for every Foot Paſſenger; who muſt be a worſe Beaſt than any I have named, to grudge it for ſo great a Convenience.

A little below this Town the River *Douglas* falls into the *Clyde*, and gives the Name of *Douglaſdale* to the Lands near it. In a dull Vale near this River ſtands a very old Caſtle, which has been the paternal Seat of the great Family of *Douglas* for above a Thouſand Years, for which Reaſon it is ſtill kept in Repair:

Repair: but, by the frequent Additions to the Building, it is become ſuch a wild irregular Maſs, that, at a Diſtance, it ſeems rather like a Town than a ſingle Fabric; though the Apartments are very noble.

The complete Hiſtory of this Family would take up a Volume by itſelf, as it actually has in a late Work, where the Heroes of the Name are fully ſet forth, and all the illuſtrious Actions they have been concerned in. I ſhall only obſerve, that there are no leſs than Seven Branches of this Family in the Peerage of *Great Britain*, namely, the Duke of *Douglas*, who is Chief of the Name, the Duke of *Queenſberry* and *Dover*, the Earls of *Morton*, *Dumbarton*, and *March*, and the Lords *Mordington* and *Forfar*, the latter of whom was unhappily killed at the Fight near *Dumblain*, againſt the Pretender.

The Country abounds with Coals, Peat, and Limeſtone; but what turns to the greateſt Profit, are the Lead-mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country-people find Pieces of Gold, ſome of which are of a conſiderable Bigneſs. This is thought to be what *Camden* calls *Crawford-Moor*, where *Lapis Lazuli* is daily dug up with little Trouble, as I have ſaid.

Here we left the laſt-mentioned wild Place on the Right, and went Weſtward into the Shire of *Peebles*. The firſt Town we came to of any Note was *Peebles*, which ſtands on the Bank of the *Tweed*, and is the Capital of the Country. The Town is ſmall, and but very indifferently built or inhabited: yet there are ſome good Houſes in it. It was formerly remarkable for Three Churches, Three Gates, Three Streets, and Three Bridges, of which that over *Tweed* has Five Arches.

The Country hereabouts is very hilly; but thoſe Hills are covered with Sheep, which are a principal Part of the Eſtates of the Gentry. A great Quantity

of them are ſent into *England*, to the great Damage of the Poor, who are thereby deprived of the Advantage of manufacturing their Wool. They uſed formerly to export it to *France*; but by the Act of Union, the Exportation of it was prohibited, upon the ſevereſt Penalties; and to make the Gentlemen of the Southern Counties amends for this Loſs, a great Sum of Money was at that time granted them as an Equivalent, as I have mentioned before, to encourage them to ſet the Poor to work.

This County of *Tweedale* has two remarkable Lakes in it: the one, called *Weſt-water Lake*, abounds ſo with Eels and other Fiſh, about *Auguſt*, that, during a Weſt Wind, they come out in ſuch Shoals into a ſmall River which runs from the Lake, that, we were told, they are ready to overthrow the People who go in to catch them. The other is *Lochgenen Lake*, upon *Genen-hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of 250 Feet high, where many times the Fiſh are killed by the Fall of the Water.

The *Fraſers* were Anceſtors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweedale*; and of this Name was that great Captain, who contributed ſo much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtained in one Day over three *Engliſh* Armies at *Roſbin* 1301. during *Wallace*'s Adminiſtration.

Merlin is ſaid to be buried in the Church-yard of *Drumelzier*, in this County; and, according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms ſhould be united, when* Tweed *and* Pauſel *met at his Grave*, they ſay, that it happened ſo by an Inundation, when King *James* VI. came to the Crown of *England*, *Anno* 1603. the only time, before or ſince, it ever did ſo.

Some Remains of Antiquity are viſible in this County. The Place called *Randal's Trench* ſeems to have been a *Roman* Camp, and a Cauſeway leads from it half a Mile together to the Town of *Lyne*.

In

In this County are two very lively Monuments of the Vanity of human Glory. The firſt is the Foundation of a prodigious Building (more like a Royal Palace, than the Seat of a private Nobleman) begun by the Earl of *Morton*, whoſe Head was no ſooner cut off, than his Deſign periſhed; for it has never ſince been carried on.

The other is the Palace of *Traquair*, built and finiſhed by the late Earl of *Traquair*, for ſome Years Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, and a Perſon in the higheſt Poſts both of Honour and Profit in the Kingdom, who yet loſt all by the Fatality of the Times; for, growing into univerſal Diſlike by his Conduct under King *Charles* I. he ſunk into the moſt abject Condition of human Life, even to want Bread, and to take Alms, and died in thoſe miſerable Circumſtances about a Year before the Reſtoration. The Houſe is noble, the Deſign great, and well finiſhed; but the Owner was ſoon turned out of it by his Enemies, who thought the ſparing his Life an Act of great Mercy.

Biſhop *Burnet* repreſents this Earl as a very mean-ſpirited Man, and one that ſuffered himſelf to be made ſo vile a Tool in other Peoples Miſchiefs, that he fell unpitied. 'Tis very remarkable, that he was deſpiſed even by the Party which he had ſerved, and but too faithfully adhered to.

Here we ſaw the Ruins of the once famous Abbey of *Melroſs*, the Greatneſs of which may be a little gueſſed at by the vaſt Extent of its Remains. One may ſtill diſtinguiſh many noble Parts of the Monaſtery, particularly the great Church or Chapel, as large as ſome Cathedrals, the Choir of which is viſible, and 140 Feet in Length, beſides what may have been pulled down at the Eaſt-end; and by the Thickneſs of the Foundations there muſt have been a large and ſtrong Tower, or Steeple, in the Centre

of the Church. There are likewiſe ſeveral Fragments of the Houſe itſelf: and the Court, and other Buildings, are ſo viſible, that 'tis eaſy to know it was a moſt magnificent Place in its Day.

Following the Courſe of the *Tweed*, we paſſed by abundance of antient Seats of Gentlemen, whoſe Poſſeſſions are large in this Country; ſuch as that of the Family of *Douglas*, of whom one is called *Douglas* of *Cavers*, who is Hereditary Sheriff of the County; and who ſhews the Standard of the brave Lord *Douglas*, who was killed at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falſly, as the *Scots* ſay, called *Cheviot Chace* (which I have mentioned in *Vol.* III.), juſt as he had gained the Victory; as alſo the Mace of Iron he fought with.

The Country, South-eaſt from *Tweedale*, is called *Tiviotdale*, or the Shire of *Roxburgh*: in which are ſome Footſteps of *Roman* Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, called *The* Roman *Cauſeway*, and vulgarly, *The rugged Cauſeway*.

The Town and Caſtle of *Roxburgh* are both now demoliſhed. They were famous in the Hiſtory of both Nations, during their mutual Wars, when the Town was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James* II. of *Scotland* was killed by the Burſting of a Gun.

Jedburgh is a Royal Burgh, on the River *Jed*. It was one of thoſe Towns that ſuffered in the Rebellion in 1715. and, being beſides in Debt, and its Revenue too ſmall to anſwer its Outgoings; and it being well ſituated for manufacturing coarſe Wool; but greatly ſuffering for want of freſh Water; and its public Buildings, Bridges, Streets, and Works, greatly out of Repair; for theſe Reaſons, and alſo to enable the Inhabitants to erect Workhouſes, *&c.* for the Manufacture aforeſaid, an Act paſſed 1720. impoſing

impoſing a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* upon every Pint of *Scots* Ale, *&c.* to be vended within the ſaid Town, and its Liberties; and it now reaps the good Effects of it.

The Duke of *Roxburgh* has a very great Eſtate. His Grace's Houſe, called *Fleurs*, has been finely embelliſhed of late Years, and is a noble Seat; and the Country about it, which was formerly wild and rugged, is now greatly improved and cultivated; and fine Plantations of Trees and Viſtas ſurround the Houſe.

From hence we came to *Kelſo*, an handſome Market-town upon the Bank of *Tweed*, which, being ſo near the *Engliſh* Border, and having one of the great Roads from *Edinburgh* to *Newcaſtle* lying thro' it, which is a nearer Way by far than by that thro' *Berwick*, is a conſiderable Thoroughfare to *England*. They only want a good Bridge over the *Tweed*; for at preſent they have only a Ferry juſt at the Town, and a good Ford thro' the River a little below it.

The Country about *Kelſo* is very pleaſant and fruitful, on both Sides the *Tweed*. The River here does not part *England* from *Scotland*; but you are upon *Scots* Ground for four Miles, or thereabouts, on the South-ſide of the *Tweed*; and the farther Weſt, the more the *Tweed* lies within the Limits of the Country.

From *Kelſo* we went North, where we paſſed thro' *Lauderdale*, a long Valley on both Sides of the little River *Lauder*, from whence the Family of *Maitland*, firſt Earls, then Dukes, and now Earls again, took their Title.

The Country is good here, and fenced with Hills on both Sides. The River *Lauder* runs through it, keeping its Courſe due North.

The Town of *Lauder* is a Royal Burgh, the Seat of the Commiſſariot; and very pleaſantly ſituated.

'Tis remarkable for the Execution done upon the Minions of King *James* III. by the *Scots* Nobility, who, headed by the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hang'd them over *Lauder-bridge*. The Seat of the noble Family of *Maitland*, Earls of *Lauderdale*, is called *Lauderfort*: it is a ſtately Houſe, about the Middle of the Valley, on the River, but not large.

We kept the great Road over an high Ridge of Mountains, from whence we had a plain View of *Mid-Lothian*. One of theſe Mountains is called *Soutra-Hill*, and belongs to a Branch of the Family of *Maitland*, the elder Brother of which Houſe was a Gentleman of great Merit, and raiſed himſelf by his perſonal Accompliſhments to the higheſt Poſts in the Army. At the Battle of *Treves* in *Germany*, where the *French* Army, under the Mareſchal *de Crequi*, was defeated by the *Germans* commanded by the old Duke of *Zell*, he had the Misfortune to loſe one of his Hands, which he ſupplied with another of Steel, from whence he was called *Handy Maitland*. About the Time of the Union he was Lieutenant-General of the Queen's Armies, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Governor of *Fort-William* and *Inverlochy*.

I could not paſs this Way to *Edinburgh* without going off a little to the Right, to ſee two very fine Seats. One of them is an old Abbey, belonging to the Marquis of *Lothian* (of the antient Name of *Ker*), a younger Branch of the Houſe of *Roxburgh*, at *Newbottle*; whoſe Predeceſſor, *Mark Ker*, being Abbat of it, turned Proteſtant, and got it ſettled on him, and his Heirs. 'Tis an old Building, but finely ſituated among the moſt agreeable Walks and Rows of Trees, all full grown; and contains one of the beſt choſen Collections of Pictures, Statues, and Buſts, in *Scotland*.

About

About a Mile from hence is the Duke of *Buccleugh*'s Houſe at *Dalkeith*, without Exception the fineſt and largeſt new-built Houſe in *Scotland*. It was built by the late Ducheſs, Relict of the Duke of *Monmouth*, on the Ground where the old Caſtle of *Dalkeith* ſtood, which was the Eſtate of the Great Earl of *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*, who was beheaded under King *James* VI. by an Engine he himſelf had introduced into this Country, as I have mentioned, at *Halifax*, in *Vol.* III. He ſuffered for being acceſſory to, and acquainted with the barbarous Deſign of, the Lord *Darnley*'s Murder.

This Palace ſtands on a riſing Ground on the Edge of the River *North-Eſk*, from whence it overlooks the Plain, with a Majeſty like that of *Windſor* on the Bank of the *Thames*, making ſome Allowance for the Difference of the two Rivers. The Park is very large, and beautified with Waterworks, *Jets d'Eau*, and a Canal, the expenſive Work of the late Ducheſs, and the preſent Duke.

The Inſide of this magnificent Palace is anſwerable to the Grandeur of the Family, being very richly furniſhed, and adorned with many fine Paintings, eſpecially of the Ladies of the *Engliſh* Court, and ſome Royal Originals.

Juſt beyond the Park is *Dalkeith*, a pretty large Market-town, and the more conſiderable for being ſo near *Edinburgh*; for great Quantities of Proviſions are brought hither from the Southern Countries, which are ſold here, and afterwards ſent to that City.

I will conclude this Letter with the following Inſcription on the Tombſtone of one *Margaret Scott*, who died in the Town of *Dalkeith*, *February* 9. 1738.

Stop, Paſſenger, until my Life you read:
The Living may get Knowlege by the Dead.
Five times five Years I liv'd a Virgin's Life:
Ten times five Years I was a virtuous Wife:
Ten times five Years I liv'd a Widow chaſte;
Now, weary'd of this mortal Life, I reſt.
Between my Cradle and my Grave have been
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland, *and a Queen.*
Four times five Years the Commonwealth I ſaw;
Ten times the Subjects roſe againſt the Law.
Twice did I ſee old Prelacy pull'd down;
And twice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown.
An End of Stuart's *Race I ſaw: Nay, more!*
My native Country ſold for Engliſh *Ore.*
Such Deſolations in my Life have been,
I have an End of all Perfection ſeen.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

LET-

LETTER IV.

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION *of the antient* Caledonia, *or Northern Part of* Scotland; *and particularly of the Shires and Towns of* Fife, St. Andrews, Perth, Dumblain, Alloway, Culroſs, Scone, Angus, Dundee, Montroſe, Aberdeen, Buchan, Murray, Elgin, Inverneſs, *and the* Highlands, *&c.*

SIR,

I AM now to enter the true and real *Caledonia*; for that Part of the Country on the North of the Firth of *Forth* is alone called by that Name, and was antiently known by no other.

I croſſed the River at *Queensferry*, ſeven Miles Weſt of *Edinburgh*, into the Shire of *Fife*; and as the moſt conſiderable Places in this County are on the Sea-ſide, or near it, I directed my Journey Eaſt along the Coaſt. The firſt Place we came to was the Burgh of *Innerkeithin*, an antient walled Town, with

a ſpacious Harbour opening from the Eaſt into the River, which has been lately much neglected for want of Trade. The Town however is large, and ſtill populous.

I can't paſs over a tragical Story, which happened in this Town in the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*. The Maſter of *Burleigh* (ſo the eldeſt Son of a Lord or Viſcount is called, while the Father is living) fell in Love with a young Woman in his Father's Family, but could not prevail with her either to marry him, or to ſacrifice her Virtue to him; which being known, ſhe was ſent away, and he perſuaded to travel. However, before his Departure, he declared ſhe ſhould be his Wife at his Return; and if any one elſe ſhould marry her in his Abſence, he would murder him. This paſſed without much Notice, and the young Woman was ſoon after married to a Schoolmaſter in this Town.

The Gentleman returned, and underſtanding who was her Huſband, went to his Houſe at Noon-day, pull'd out a Piſtol, and ſhot him dead on the Spot, making his Eſcape unmoleſted.

But a Proclamation being afterwards iſſued, with a Reward of 200 *l.* for apprehending him, he was at laſt taken, and tried at *Edinburgh* by the Lords of the Juſticiary, and condemned to have his Head cut off. Great Interceſſion was made to the Queen for his Pardon, which proving ineffectual, he found means to make his Eſcape out of the *Tolbooth* of *Edinburgh*, diſguiſed in his Siſter's Cloaths, the Night before he was to have been executed.

After that, he appeared in the late Rebellion, and was in the Battle of *Dumblain*, or *Sheriffmuir*; but again eſcaped with his Life, tho' his Eſtate, which was but ſmall, was forfeited among the reſt.

Near *Innerkeithin*, a little within the Land, ſtands the antient Town of *Dumfermline*, which is now in

a very

a very ruinous State. For, 1. Here is a decayed Monaſtery, which before the Reformation was very large, but then demoliſhed, ſaving a Part, which was turned into a parochial Church; and even that is now decayed, and with it the Monuments of ſeveral Kings and Queens of *Scotland*; particularly that of *Malcolm* III. who founded the Monaſtery.

2. Here is a decayed Court, or Royal Palace, of the Kings of *Scotland*; but by whom built, is uncertain. Almoſt all King *James* the Sixth's Children were born in it, particularly King *Charles* I. and the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen of *Bohemia*; and his Queen made this Place her particular Reſidence, and had it ſettled upon her as her Jointure. Here ſhe built herſelf an Apartment over the Arch of the great Gate, for her particular Retirement, having a Gallery reaching from it to the Royal Lodgings. All is now ruinous.

3. Here is a decayed Town, the natural Conſequence of the Decay of the Palace. The Treatment King *Charles* II. met with here, from the Covenanters, was ſufficient to make him take a Diſguſt to the Place.

The Church has ſtill a venerable Face, and at a Diſtance ſeems a mighty Pile, the Building being once vaſtly large. What is left appears too heavy for the preſent Dimenſions. The Church itſelf is ſaid to be as long as the Cathedral of *Carliſle*, deſigned by the Model of that of *Glaſgow*; but I rather think that at *Glaſgow* was deſigned by the Model of this at *Dumfermline*; for it ſeems the moſt antient.

The People are poor, but would be poorer, if they had not the Manufacture of Linen for their Support, the Diaper and better Sort of Linen-trade being carried on here, and in the neighbouring Towns, with more Hands than ordinary. The Marquis of *Tweedale*

has a great Eſtate in theſe Parts, and is Hereditary Chamberlain or Keeper of the Royal Houſe.

The Rocking Stone, near *Balvaird* in *Fife*, was a remarkable Curioſity. It was broken by *Oliver Cromwell*'s Soldiers, and then it was diſcovered, that its Motion was performed by an egg-ſhaped Extuberance in the Middle of the under Surface of the upper Stone, which was inſerted in a Cavity in the Surface of the lower Stone. As the lower Stone was flat, the upper was globular; and not only a juſt Proportion in the Motion was calculated from the Weight of the Stone, and the Wideneſs of the Cavity, as well as the oval Figure of the inſerted Prominence; but the vaſt Bulk of the upper Stone abſolutely conceal'd the Mechaniſm of the Motion; and, the better ſtill to impoſe on the Vulgar, there were two or three ſurrounding flat Stones, tho' that only in the Middle was concerned in the Feat. By this pretended Miracle they condemn'd of Perjury, or acquitted, as their Intereſt or Affection led them; and often brought Criminals to confeſs what could be no other way extorted from them.

From hence turning Eaſt are many Seats of private Gentlemen, and ſome of Noblemen, particularly one belonging to the Earl of *Morton* at *Aberdour*, which fronts the *Firth* to the South, and the Grounds belonging to it reach down to the Shore.

From this Part of the *Firth*, to the Mouth of *Innerkeithin* Harbour, is a very good Road for Ships, the Water being deep, and the Ground good; but the Weſtern Part, which they call *St. Margaret's Bay*, is a ſteep Shore, and rocky, there being 20 Fathom Water within a Ship's Length of the Rocks. So that if a South-eaſt Wind blows hard, it may be dangerous riding in it: but this Wind blows ſo ſeldom, that the Ships often venture it.

He that will view the County of *Fife*, which is wedg'd in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, and ſhoots out far into the Eaſt, muſt, as I ſaid before, go round the Coaſt; and yet there are ſix Places of Note in the Middle of the County, which are ſuperior to all the reſt, and muſt not be omitted; *Kinroſs*, *Leſly*, *Falkland*, *Melvil*, *Balgony*, and *Cowpar*; the laſt a Town, the others great Houſes, and one, *viz.* *Falkland*, a Royal Palace, and once the moſt in requeſt of all the Royal Houſes in *Scotland*.

An *Engliſh* Reader will be ſurpriſed to hear of ſuch Numbers of Palaces; but, however mean our Thoughts may be of the *Scots* Court in antient Times, their Kings had more fine Palaces than moſt Princes in *Europe*; for in the Time of King *James* IV. they had, all in good Repair and in Uſe, the ſeveral Royal Palaces of *Holy-rood-houſe*, and the Caſtle at *Edinburgh*, the Royal Palace in the Caſtle at *Stirling*, *Linlithgow*, *Dumfermline*, *Falkland*, *Scone*, the Caſtles of *Dumbarton*, *Blackneſs*, and *Inverneſs*.

I omit leſſer Seats and Hunting-houſes, of which King *James* V. had ſeveral; and the ſeveral Palaces of Earl *Morton*, and others, which were forfeited into the King's Hands.

The South Coaſt of the County of *Fife* abounds with Towns; and the following Thirteen are Royal Burghs, *viz.* *Innerkeithin*, *Bruntiſland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dyſart*, *Pittenweem*, *Anſtruther Weſter*, *Anſtruther Eaſter*, *Kilrinny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, all on the Coaſt, *Dumfermline*, and *Cowpar*, in the midſt of the County. It contains alſo theſe other Towns of Note; *viz.* *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*, the two *Wemys's*, *Levinſmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monan's*, and *Newburgh on the Tay*: and it has in it four Preſbyteries; *viz.* at *Cowpar*, *St. Andrews*, *Kirkaldy*, and *Dumfermline*.

The

The Shire itſelf takes its Name from *Fyfus*, ſurnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by King *Kenneth* II. for his Valour againſt the *Picts*, about the Year 840. His Poſterity were firſt called Thanes of *Fife*, and afterwards Earls, by *Malcolm* II. about the Year 1057. and endowed with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, becauſe of their extraordinary Services: a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Macduff's Croſs*, on the public Road to *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Macduff*, who was the chief Inſtrument of ſubduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, ſhould have recourſe in caſe of Manſlaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a ſmall Number of Cattle. This Monument had an Inſcription importing thoſe Privileges, now worn out, and was in ſuch antiquated Terms, mixed with Macaronic or half *Latin* Words, that few Men now living would have been able to make it out.

From this *Macduff* the Families of *Douglas*, *Wemys*, and the Clan *Chattan*, are ſaid to be deſcended. The Earl of *Rothes* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Fife*.

Having ſeen *Aberdour*, I took a Turn, at a Friend's Invitation, to *Leſly*; but by the Way ſtopt at *Kinroſs*, where we had a View of two Things worth noting: *Firſt*, The famous Lake or Lough, called *Lough Leven*, in an Iſland of which ſtands the Caſtle, where Queen *Mary*, commonly known in *England* by the Name of Queen of *Scots*, was confined by the firſt Reformers, being firſt compelled to quit her Favourite *Bothwell*, and afterwards her Crown; but from which ſhe found Means to make her Eſcape, tho', as it prov'd, *Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire*.

The Lough itſelf is worth ſeeing: 'tis very large, being above ten Miles in Circumference, in ſome Places deep, and famous for Fiſh. Formerly it had

good

good Salmon, but now chiefly Trouts, Perch, Pikes, and other ſmall Fry; out of it flows the River *Leven*, which runs from thence to *Leſly*.

At the Weſt-end of the Lake (the Gardens reaching down to the very Water's Edge) ſtands the moſt beautiful and regular Piece of Architecture (for a private Gentleman's Seat) in all *Scotland*; I mean the Houſe of *Kinroſs*, belonging to Sir *John Hope Bruce*, Bart. The Town, which has a very good Market, and a Street tolerably well built, lies at a little Diſtance from the Houſe, ſo as not to obtrude upon its Privacy, and yet ſo as to be ready to wait upon its Call. 'Tis all Beauty; the Stone is white and fine, the Order regular, the Contrivance elegant, the Workmanſhip exquiſite. *Dryden*'s Lines, intended for a Compliment on his Friend's Poetry, are here literally true.

Firm Doric *Pillars found the ſolid Baſe;*
The fair Corinthian *crowns the higher Space:*
Thus all below is Strength, *and all above is* Grace.

Sir *William Bruce*, the Surveyor-General of the Works, the *Wren* of *North Britain*, was the Founder, as well as Architect, of this Houſe. That Gentleman has left many noble Monuments of his admirable Skill and Taſte in thoſe Parts; ſuch as the Palace of *Holy-rood* at *Edinburgh*; the Houſe of *Rothes*, and this at *Kinroſs*, beſides ſeveral others.

The Situation of this Houſe of *Kinroſs* would be diſliked by ſome for its being ſo very near the Water, inſomuch that ſometimes, when the Lake is ſwelled by Winter Rains, and melted Snows, it reaches to the very Gardens; but as the Country round is dry, free from ſtagnated Bogs, and unhealthy Marſhes, this is of very little Inconvenience, if any. Sir *William* planted Numbers of Fir-trees upon the Land round

round his Houſe, which the preſent Poſſeſſor, Sir *John Hope Bruce*, is as careful to improve as his Grandfather was to plant. Poſterity will find the Advantage of this Taſte, which, if it ſpreads as it has begun, will in time make *Scotland* a ſecond *Norway* for Fir; for the Lowlands, as well as the Highlands, will be overſpread with Timber.

From *Kinroſs* I came to *Leſly*, where I had a full View of the Palace of the Earl of *Rothes*, built in the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the ſaid Sir *William Bruce*.

Here it was King *James* II. when Duke of *York*, lodged, moſt Part of the Time, when he was obliged by his Brother to retire into *Scotland*; and his Apartments are ſtill called the Duke of *York*'s Lodgings.

The Magnificence of the Inſide of this Houſe is unuſually great; but what is very particular, is the long Gallery, which is the full Length of one Side of the Building, and is filled with Paintings, but eſpecially (as that is at *Drumlanrig*) of the great Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Rothes*, or *Leſly*, at full Lengths, and in their Robes of Office.

The Rooms of State at *Kinroſs* are well ſupply'd with very fine and valuable Pictures, many of which are of Princes, *&c.* but moſt, if not all the full Lengths in this Gallery of *Rothes*, are of the Family, and the immediate Anceſtors, of the preſent Earl, moſt of them having been Peers, and poſſeſſed of the greateſt Places of Truſt in *Scotland*, from the Year 1320. to 1725. ſo that we may imagine there may well be enough to furniſh a Gallery.

Tho' the Houſe is magnificent, I cannot ſay the Situation of it is ſo advantageous as that of ſome other Seats; for it has no excellent Proſpect from the grand Town, tho' it ſtands on the Banks of the *Leven* juſt where another ſmaller River joins it.

The

The Park on the South-ſide is very beautiful, ſix Miles in Circumference, walled round, and diverſified with little Woods of Fir-trees, which have Viſtas reaching thro' them up to the Houſe. The Gardens are at the Eaſt-end of the Houſe, well deſigned and planted, extending to the Angle where the two Rivers meet; ſo that they are watered on the North and Eaſt-ſide, and on the South are parted with a Wall from the Park, the Weſt-end of them beginning from the Houſe.

The Town of *Leſly* (ſeated at a ſmall Diſtance Weſt from the Houſe, or a little North-weſt) has a good Market, but is, in no other reſpect, conſiderable. The Houſe aforeſaid is the principal Glory of the Place.

From *Leſly* we turn'd South to the Coaſt, and came to *Bruntiſland*, ſituated in the Middle of the North-ſide of the River *Forth*, juſt oppoſite to *Leith*; ſo that we have from hence a fair Proſpect as well of the Road of *Leith*, as of the City and Caſtle of *Edinburgh*. Here is a very commodious Harbour, which has no Bar, but enters, as if it had been made by Hand, into the Centre of the Town; ſo that the Ships lie with their Broad-ſides to the very Houſes; and it is the common Port of Safety to all Ships that happen to be forced up the Firth by Storms, or contrary Winds: and Ships trading on this Coaſt frequently winter here. The Water is commonly 18, and at Spring-tides, 26 Feet deep within the Harhour; ſo that it is capable of receiving and careening the largeſt Men of War. The Town is adorned alſo with a beautiful Church, and has a large Town-houſe and Gaol. But the Harbour having ſuffered much by Time, and by Storms; and the Church, Town-houſe, and Gaol, becoming ruinous; an Act paſſed, *Anno* 1719. for laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Beer, *&c.* ſold within the

Town

Town and Liberties, for increaſing the Revenues, reſtoring the Harbour, and repairing the public Structures above-mentioned. Theſe Duties were further continued for 31 Years, by an Act 20 *George* II.

Here is a Manufacture of Linen, as there is upon all the Coaſt of *Fife*, and eſpecially for Green-cloth, as it is called, which has been ſeveral Years in great Demand in *England* for Printing or Painting, in the room of Calicoes, which are prohibited there.

Next to *Bruntiſland*, upon the ſame Coaſt, is *Kingborn*, noted for its Thread Manufacture, which the Women chiefly carry on; the Men being generally Seamen upon all this Coaſt, as high as the *Queen's-Ferry*.

Great Numbers of Porpoiſes are ſeen almoſt conſtantly in this Firth, which the Men make a Practice of ſhooting, and then bring on Shore, and boil their Fat into Train-oil, as they do Whales, and ſeveral other great Fiſh, which they ſometimes meet with thereabouts. But the *Firth* affords a much more regular Fiſhing-trade lower down; of which in its Place.

The Ferry from *Leith* to the Shore of *Fife* is fixed in *Kingborn*, which is of conſiderable Advantage to it; tho' ſometimes the Boats, by Streſs of Weather, are driven into *Bruntiſland*. Many of the Inhabitants let out Horſes, and are called Hirers: they are known all over *Scotland*, as are their Skippers or Ferrymen, for their Impudence and Impoſitions. The Method of riding Poſt in this Country is, You have an Horſe for yourſelf, and a Man runs on Foot before you for a Guide, and to carry the Horſe back again; for both which you pay only Twopence a Mile. Some of theſe Fellows will hold running for a whole Day, as faſt as you can well ride: a Dram of Whiſky always quickens their Pace.

East of this Town is *Kirkaldy*, a larger, more populous, and better-built Town, than the other, and, indeed, than any on this Coast. It consists chiefly of one Street, running along the Shore from East to West a full Mile, very well built. It has some considerable Merchants in it, in the most extensive Sense of the Word, besides others that deal very largely in Corn, exporting great Quantities of it both to *England* and *Holland*. Others again trade in Linen to *England*, who in return bring back all needful Supplies of foreign Manufactures.

The Harbour of this Town being in a ruinous Condition, an Act was made 15 *Geo.* II. for raising Money, by a Duty of Two Penies *Scots*, to repair the same.

Here are several Coal-pits, not only in the Neighbourhood, but even close to the very Sea, at the West-end of the Town, and where, one would think, the Tide should make it impossible to work them. At the East-end of the Town is a convenient Yard for building and repairing of Ships; and, farther on, several Salt-pans, for boiling and making Salt.

Dysert boasts, as I said, of being a Royal Burgh; but, notwithstanding, it is a very decaying Corporation; the only Support of it is, that the Lord *Dysert*, the Landlord, has a good Salt-work here, and, in the Lands adjoining, an excellent Vein of *Scotch* Coal; both which are easily put on Ship-board at a small Wharf adjoining. This, I think, is the whole Trade of the Town, except what arises from a few Nail-makers and Hard-ware Workers.

I take the Decay of most of these Sea-port Towns, which 'tis evident have made a much better Figure in former Times, to be owing to the removing of the Court and Nobility of *Scotland* to *England*, which has been doing ever since the Junction of the Kingdoms under the same Prince in *James* I. and VI. and

more

more completely by the Union. Their Sea-port Towns had, before, a Trade. When their Court was magnificent; when their Nobility built fine Houſes, and lived in them; they then exported Goods infinitely more in Value, than what they received; and therefore the Balance was evidently on their Side: whereas, now, the Union has open'd a Door to all the *Engliſh* Manufactures, and ſuppreſſed many of the *Scots*; has promoted their Wool going abroad, and yet ſcarcely takes it off at home. If the Cattle are ſent to *England*, the Money is too generally ſpent there likewiſe. The Troops raiſed here are in *Engliſh* Service, and *Scotland* receives no Premium for the Levies, which ſhe might have done, had they been ſent abroad, as the *Swiſs* and other Nations do at this time.

But the Benefits that will attend its principal Ports on the Repairs of their Harbour, and public Structures, by the many Acts already paſſed, and every Seſſion of Parliament paſſing, by the Two Penies *Scots* levied for thoſe Purpoſes, will in time, very probably, turn the Scale in favour of the Union, and increaſe the Trade of this Part of the United Kingdom, as by virtue of that Act it ſtands on the ſame Foot of Advantage with *England*, and has ſo many good Ports, to receive Shipping, and carry on a Commerce with foreign Parts, as well as coaſtwiſe to *England* and *Ireland*. Of this the Towns of *Glaſgow*, *Dundee*, *Dumfries*, *Irvin*, *Dunbar*, *Pittenweem*, *Montroſe*, *Inverneſs*, *Elgin*, *Aberbrothock*, *Bruntiſland*, *Lanark*, *Linlithgow*, &c. will bear Teſtimony, as I have and ſhall obſerve in their proper Places. Indeed 'tis Pity but *Scotland* ſhould find its Account in this reſpect, in general; for it muſt be own'd, as I have in part obſerv'd before, that it has a plentiful Product for Exportation; and were the

Iſſue

Iſſue of that Product returned, and conſumed at home, it muſt neceſſarily grow rich, and flouriſh.

To take only a ſhort View of the Commodities it exports into foreign Countries, *England* included; for I am now conſidering *Scotland*, as if not united:

Carried to *England*; Corn, Black Cattle, Sheep, Wool; Linen of ſeveral Sorts; ſome Woolen Manufactures, Stockens in particular.

To *Holland*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburgh*; Corn, Lead, Salt, Coal, barrel'd Pork, and Salmon.

Note, The *Dutch* buy the barrell'd Pork from *Aberdeen*, for Victualing their *Eaſt-India* Ships, it being much better cured than that from any other Country.

To *Norway*; Salt, Oatmeal, Salmon, Lead, Stockens, and Linen.

To *Sweden*, *Dantzick*, and *Riga*; Salt, Woolen Manufactures of *Stirling* and *Aberdeen*.

To *Spain* and the *Streights*; Herrings pickled; barrel'd and dry'd Salmon; Herrings, and Whitefiſh.

To *France*; Coal, Salt, Lead, Herrings, Whitefiſh, and Wool.

For all theſe Exportations, the Returns are, or at leaſt were before the Union;

From *England*; Pewter, Block-tin, Wrought Iron, Glaſs Ware, Sugars, Tobacco, Drugs, and Dyers Stuffs.

All the *Engliſh* Woolen and Silk Manufactures were prohibited upon the ſevereſt Penalties; ſo that the Returns from *England* in Goods were very ſmall; the grand Return from thence was in Specie: and 'tis known, that above an Hundred thouſand Pounds were paid into *Scotland* every Year for Cattle only.

From *Holland*; ſome fine Linens; but not much, becauſe of their own. Lace, and fine Threads, Gimp,

Incle,

Incle, &c. *East-India* Goods, Linseed, and Lint, or Flax, Linseed-oil, Train-oil, and Whalebone.

From *Norway*; Pitch and Tar, Deals and Fir-Timber.

From *Sweden*, Iron in Bars, and Copper, Deals and Timber.

From *Dantzick*, *Koningsberg*, *Riga*, *Narva*, and *Petersburg*; Plank, call'd East Country Clap-board, or Wainscot, Oak Timber, and in Quarters; Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Sturgeon, and Flax.

From *France*; Wine, Brandy, Apples (Rennets), Resin, Cork, Paper, Wrought Silks, Raw Silks, Toys, Perfumes, &c.

From the Royal Canal thro' *France*; Oil and *Italian* Pickles from *Leghorn*.

From *Hamburgh*; Staves for Casks, Clap-board, *Rhenish* Wine, and Old Hock.

All these Sorts of Goods are returned into *Scotland*; but the Quantities are very small. The chief Articles, to sum up all in a little, are,

From *England*, Sugar and Tobacco; from *France*, Wine and Brandy; from the East Country, Naval Stores; from *Sweden*, Iron and Copper; from *Norway*, Deals and Timber; from *Holland*, Lint and Linseed.

Now these put together, if I am rightly informed, do not balance the Lead, Coal, and Salt, which they export every Year: so that the Balance of Trade must stand greatly to the Credit of the *Scots* Account, which would be all returned into *Scotland* in *Specie* every Year, if there was not a neighbouring Gulf, into which it is all sunk. And what a Figure would such an Advantage of running Cash be able to make?

I have already touched upon the Advantages, that will probably accrue to *Scotland* by the Method they have fallen upon of augmenting and repairing their Ports and Harbours, by virtue of the Two Penies

Tax; and ſome will further add, to balance the Diſadvantages they lie under from the Union, that it is now eſtabliſh'd in a laſting Tranquillity, and an End put to thoſe Wars that uſed to lay waſte the Borders of both Nations; that this will give Encouragement to the Improvement of the Land, and conſequently of raiſing the Value of Eſtates; that the Taxes are eaſy and aſcertained; that the Charges of defending the Country, both abroad and at home, lie upon *England*; and the *Weſt-India* Trade abundantly pours in Wealth upon her. And all this is true: But is it not Pity, for all that, that her own Nobility ſhould not, like true Patriots, lend an helping Hand to the riſing Advantage of their own Country, and ſpend ſome of the large Sums they get in *England*, in erecting Manufactures, employing the Poor, and propagating the Trade at home, which they may ſee plainly has made their united Neighbours of *England* ſo much exceed them?

But to return to our Travels: We came next to a Village called the *Weſter-Wemys*, belonging to the Earl of *Wemys*, whoſe Houſe ſtands a little farther Eaſt, on the Top of an high Cliff, with its Front looking down upon the Sea. At the Weſt-end of this Cliff, is a ſmall Plain, once a Bowling-green, where the late Earl, being Admiral, had ſome ſmall Field-pieces planted, to anſwer Salutes. Behind the Houſe is a ſmall and irregular Court-yard, with two Wings of Building, being Offices to the Houſe on one Side, and Stables on the other. Gardens there are none, only a large well-planted Orchard, between which and the Houſe, the Road goes on to *Eaſter-Wemys*.

From thence you come to another Village, called *Buckhaven*, inhabited by Fiſhermen, who are employ'd wholly in catching freſh Fiſh every Day in the *Firth*, and carrying them to *Leith* and *Edinburgh* Markets.

Markets. The Buildings are but a miſerable Row of Cottages; yet there is ſcarce a poor Man in it; but they are in general ſo very clowniſh, that to *be of the College of* Buckhaven, is become a Proverb.

Here we ſaw the Shore of the Sea covered with Shrimps, like a thin Snow; and as you rode among them, they would riſe like a kind of Duſt, and hop like Graſhoppers, being ſcared by the Footing of the Horſe.

The Fiſhermen of this Town have a great many Boats of all Sizes, which lie upon the Beach unrigged, ready to be fitted out every Year for the Herring Seaſon, in which they have a very great Share.

Beyond this is the *Ely*, a little Town, but a very ſafe and good Harbour, firmly built of Stone, almoſt like the *Cobb* at *Lime*, tho' not projecting into the Sea ſo much as that. It ſtands a little on the Weſt-ſide of the Mouth of the *Leven*; the Salmon of which River are eſteemed the beſt in this Part of *Scotland*.

To this Town the Earl of *Wemys* brings his Coal, which he digs about two Miles off, on the Banks of the River *Leven*; as alſo what little Salt he can make. The Coal-works are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the Water, notwithſtanding the immenſe Charges they have been at to prevent that Inconvenience.

The People, who work in the Coal Mines in this Country, partly from their Poverty and hard Labour, and partly from the black Hue which they get from the Coal, make ſuch a frightful Appearance, that their own Countryman *Drummond* of *Hawthornden*, in his famous Macaronic Poem, called *Polemo-Middinia*, thus deſcribes them:

Coale-hewers nigri, *girnantes more* Divelli.

From

From hence we have ſeveral ſmall Towns on the Coaſt, as *Criel* or *Crail*, *Anſtruther* or *Anſter*, as it is uſually called, alſo the Port of *Pittenweem*; theſe are all Royal Burghs.

Pittenweem is a Port and Harbour very conveniently ſituated near the Mouth of the *Forth*, in the Shire of *Fife*; and great Quantities of Herring, Cod, and other Fiſh, are taken here. But it has had two great Difficulties to encounter with; the former, the low Situation of the Town, cloſe to the Harbour, by which means the Inhabitants were at a great and conſtant Expence beyond their Ability, to maintain a Pier, and other Works, to defend both the Shipping, and its People: the other, that the Entrance was very narrow and difficult, and ſeveral Rocks lay in the Way of the Shipping, which was a great Hindrance to its Trade and Commerce. But in the Year 1719. an Act paſſed for laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale, &c. ſold within the Town and its Liberties, for remedying theſe Inconveniences.

Over-againſt this Shore, and in the Mouth of the *Forth*, oppoſite to the Iſle of the *Baſs*, lies the Iſle of *May*, known to Mariners by a Light-houſe upon it. The only conſtant Inhabitant is ſaid to be the Man maintained there by the Government to take care of the Fire in the Light-houſe. It was famous in former Times for barren Women going to St. *Adrian*'s Shrine there.

Here the *French* Fleet lay with ſome Aſſurance, with the *Pretender* on board, in 1708. when the *Engliſh* Squadron approaching, the Four o'Clock Gun gave the Alarm; upon which they immediately weighed, got under Sail, and made the beſt of their Way, the *Engliſh* purſuing in vain.

The Shore of the *Firth* or *Frith* ends here, and the *Æſtuarium* or Mouth opening, the Land of *Fife* falls

off to the North, making a Promontory of Land, which the Seamen call *Fifeneſs*, looking Eaſt on the *German* Ocean, after which the Coaſt bends away North, and the firſt Town you come to is *St. Andrews*, an antient and once flouriſhing City, the Metropolis of all *Scotland*, and the Seat of the firſt Univerſity, and before the Revolution, an Archbiſhop's See.

It is remarkable for a fine Situation, ſurrounded with extenſive Corn-fields, abounding in excellent Wheat and Barley, and the pleaſant Downs, called the *Links*, lying on the Sea-ſide towards the North. The famous Phyſician *Cardan* eſteemed it the healthieſt Town he ever lived in, having Occaſion to experience it ſome Months, when he came over from *Italy*, at the Requeſt of the Pope, to preſcribe to Archbiſhop *John Hamilton*, whom he recovered of a Conſumption. And, twenty Years before, it had the Approbation of the moſt eminent Phyſicians of the Country, when an Houſe was fitted up here for the Reception of *Magdalen*, Daughter of *Francis* King of *France*, who married *James* V. King of *Scotland*, in 1537. but that Lady died ſhortly after her Arrival at *Holy-rood-houſe* in *Edinburgh*, and never reached *St. Andrews*.

The Town of old conſiſted of Four large Streets lying from Eaſt to Weſt, almoſt parallel to one another. The Northermoſt of the Four, called *Swallow-ſtreet*, though formerly the principal, is now totally ruined, not ſo much as one Houſe remaining. The other Three by their Regularity do not ſeem to have been a fortuitous Concourſe of Houſes, as moſt of the other Towns of this Country do; all of them terminating Eaſtward at the Cathedral, which look upon each other, and ſeem to lament their decaying Condition. For though the Town was heretofore about Two Miles in Circumference, there remain

now

now hardly 1000 Houſes; and of thoſe near 200 are become ruinous, and not habitable. The Number of Inhabitants ſtill amount to above 4000, but many of them have nothing to do; there being neither Trade nor Manufactures in the Place, though at the ſame time it has an Harbour, but capable only of ſmall Veſſels. Near the Town is Plenty of Free-ſtone, of which all the Houſes are built.

Before the Reformation, this City was crouded both on account of Trade and Religion, Pilgrims coming hither in great Numbers to viſit the Relics of St. *Andrew*, ſaid to be brought over by St. *Regulus*, about the End of the fourth Century, from *Patras* in *Greece*, where that Apoſtle ſuffered Martyrdom. Here were Three religious Houſes, a *Franciſcan*, *Dominican*, and *Auguſtine* Priory, the laſt founded by *Robert* Biſhop of *St. Andrews*, who died 1139. and was eſtabliſhed upon ſome of the Revenues formerly belonging to the antient *Culdees* of this Place. *James Stuart*, afterwards Earl of *Murray*, and Regent of *Scotland*, was, in his younger Days, Prior of it. This Monaſtery was more like the magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks profeſſing Poverty, as appears ſtill by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompaſſed it of fine hewn Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets.

Here is now only one Pariſh Church, that of the *Holy Trinity*, remaining; but there are two others, which are rather Chapels, one to *St. Salvator's* College; of which, however, no Uſe is made, it having no Endowment, and the Provoſt of that College being often a Layman, even in a Preſbyterian Senſe. The other is the Chapel belonging to *St. Leonard's* College, the Provoſt whereof muſt be a Miniſter.

The Church of the *Holy Trinity* is an antient and ſtately Edifice built with fine Free-ſtone in form of a Croſs, and has at the Weſt-end a handſome Spire in

good Repair. In it is a fine Monument of Archbiſhop *Sharpe*, who was aſſaſſinated upon a Moor, as he was coming Home in his Coach. It was erected by the Archbiſhop's Son, Sir *William Sharpe*, Bart. who, to ſecure it from the Fate he feared it might be liable to, mortified 6000 Merks to the City of *St. Andrews* to keep it in conſtant Repair; which has had its intended Effect; for the Magiſtrates are very careful of it, and would be very ſevere upon any who ſhould attempt to deface it.

On the North-ſide of the Town was the old Caſtle, of which now nothing is remaining but the Walls, built by *Roger* Biſhop of *St. Andrews*, who died 1202. being the ſecond Son of *Robert Beaumont*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and Chancellor of *Scotland*. It was repaired by Cardinal *Bethune*, and Archbiſhop *Hamilton*; the former of whom procured *George Wiſhart* to be burnt here in the Parade, while from his Window he glutted his Eyes with ſo horrid a Spectacle; but was himſelf afterwards aſſaſſinated, 1546. in the ſame Place; to revenge whoſe Death, the Queen Regent permitted it to be attacked by the *French*, from whom it ſuffered greatly. But at the Reformation it ſuffered more, and its Ruin has been completed ſince the Revolution.

To the Eaſt of the Caſtle are the Ruins of the ſtately Cathedral founded by Biſhop *Arnold*, who died 1163. and finiſhed by Biſhop *Lambertoun*, who died 1328. It was in Length from Eaſt to Weſt 370 Feet, and the Croſs from South to North 180; its Breadth 65, and its Height 100 Feet; though ſome draw another kind of Ichnography, and make it Seven Feet longer, and Two broader, than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the Height, as well as the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry and Proportion of the Whole, it was one of the beſt *Gothic* Structures in the World.

It

It was ſometimes called *Kill-ri-mont*, from the Church built by *Herguſt* King of the *Picts* in the fourth Century; but the Name of *St. Andrews* has prevailed for many Ages. The Cathedral was near demoliſhed at the Reformation; but was repaired, in ſome meaſure, by the ſucceeding Archbiſhops; but ſince the Revolution it has been intirely in Ruins, as we now ſee it.

Near the Ruins of the Cathedral are ſtill remaining the Walls of the moſt antient Chapel of *St. Rule*, with the great ſquare Spire ſtill very intire. It is in Height 105 Feet, and made of ſuch large and durable Stones, that though it was built ſo many Ages ago, yet ſo little has it ſuffered by the Injuries of the Weather, that a ſmall Sum would ſave it from falling for many Ages to come: and as this is probably one of the moſt antient Monuments of Chriſtianity in *Great Britain*, it is Pity it ſhould go to Ruin for want of a ſuitable Reparation. This, beſides, would be the moſt proper Chapel and Chapter-houſe for the Knights of the moſt antient Order of the *Thiſtle*, ſince under the Patronage of the Apoſtle St. *Andrew* (whoſe Relics were preſerved at this Place) that Order of Knighthood had its Riſe and Foundation; and by King *James* VII.'s Letters Patents reviving and reſtoring this noble Order, which were dated at *Windſor* the 26th of *May* 1687. it appears the Knights of the *Thiſtle*, or St. *Andrew*, formerly held their Chapters in the great Church of *St. Andrews*; which being demoliſhed, his ſaid Majeſty ordered them for the future to be kept at the Chapel Royal of *Holy-rood-houſe*.

This City is famous particularly for its Univerſity, conſiſting of three Colleges, founded by *Henry Wardlaw*, Biſhop of *St. Andrews*, in the Year 1412. It obtained very ample Privileges and Immunities from Pope *Benedict* XIII. which were afterwards confirmed to them by King *James* I. of *Scotland*, and by ſeve-

ral other ſucceeding Kings. During Epiſcopacy, the Archbiſhops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is choſen yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the Principals of the three Colleges here, called *St. Salvator*'s, *St. Leonard*'s, and the *New College*.

St. Salvator's College was founded by *James Kennedy* Biſhop of *St. Andrews*, *Anno* 1448. who erected the Edifice, furniſhed it with coſtly Ornaments, and endowed it with ſufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Bachelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, four Profeſſors of Philoſophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Caſſils* ſettled a Maintenance for a Profeſſor of Philoſophy. It has a good Library, founded by Dr. *Sheen*. The Edifice itſelf is a moſt ſtately Pile of fine hewn Stone, has a large vaulted Chapel covered with Free-ſtone, and over it is a very lofty Spire. The common Hall and Schools are vaſtly large; and the Cloiſters and private Lodgings for Maſters and Scholars have been very magnificent and convenient; but the Fabric is of late become very much out of Repair; nor is the College Revenue able to ſupport it.

St. Leonard's College was founded by *John Hepburne*, Prior of *St. Andrews*, in the Reign of King *James* V. with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, four Profeſſors of Philoſophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Profeſſor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot* of *Scots-tarvet*, with a liberal Salary. He alſo augmented the Library very conſiderably; and Sir *John Wedderburn*, at his Death, left a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordun*'s MS. of the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory is in this Library.

By an Act made 20 *Geo.* II. theſe two Colleges were united, in purſuance of an Agreement they had made for that Purpoſe.

The

The *New College* was founded by Archbiſhop *Bethune*, Uncle to the Cardinal of that Name, with Endowments for a Principal and Profeſſor of Divinity, and ſome Students in the ſame Faculty; for no Philoſophy is taught in this College.

Theſe laſt two Colleges, having a better Revenue to ſupport them, than that of *St. Salvator*, are in much better Repair. In the latter, King *Charles* I. held a Parliament, in a large ſpacious Room able to ſeat 400 Perſons in regular Order; and it ſtill retains the Name of the *Parliament-room*.

A Profeſſor of Mathematics was of late Years added to this Univerſity; as was alſo, not long ſince, a Profeſſor of Medicine, with an handſome Endowment by his Grace *James* Duke of *Chandos*; whom the Univerſity, upon the Death of the Duke of *Athol*, in Gratitude, choſe to be their Chancellor; which Office is during Life; and to that alone, and that of his Vice-Chancellor, belongs the conferring of all Univerſity Degrees.

Mr. *James Gregory*, Profeſſor of Mathematics in this Univerſity, famous for his Knowlege in that Science, has erected in the College-Gardens, a commodious Obſervatory, and furniſhed it with good Mathematical Inſtruments.

It has produced many learned Men; among others, the famous Lord *Napier*, who invented the Logarithms, Sir *Robert Murray*, Sir *Andrew Balfour*, and the great Lawyer Sir *George Mackenzie*.

The Harbour here has ſuffered ſo much by the Encroachments of the Sea, that I fear it will never be ſufficiently repaired. The Pier is founded upon a Rock of Free-ſtone, in Length about 440 Feet; but this Rock extends itſelf into the Sea 500 Feet farther, on the Point of which ſtands a Beacon; and the great Rolling of the Sea, breaking over the Rock, between the Pier-end and this Beacon, makes

the Harbour very dangerous. In the Year 1728. it was propoſed to be repaired, and the Pier carried as far as the Beacon, and a Brief was granted for that Purpoſe: but the Collections were too ſmall to make any great Advances.

By all we have ſaid, it will appear, that this antient City, and its Univerſity too, are in a very declining State. The Archbiſhop's Seat, and Eccleſiaſtical Courts kept there, beſide the great Reſort of Pilgrims to the Convents, brought great Buſineſs thither, which being now diſuſed, and one new College erected at *Edinburgh*, and another at *Aberdeen*, contribute much to the Decay of both. The City enjoys ſtill ſome Privileges by the original Charter yet extant, whereby it was incorporated by King *David*, *Anno* 1153.

From *St. Andrews* we proceeded on to two very agreeable Seats belonging to the preſent Earl of *Leven*; one called *Melvil*, and the other *Balgony*. *Melvil* is a regular and beautiful Building, after the Model of Sir *William Bruce*'s Houſe at *Kinroſs*, deſcribed before. *Balgony* is an antient Seat, formerly belonging to the family of *Leſly*; and if not built, was inlarged and repaired by General *Alexander Leſly*, noted for his Services in *Germany*, under *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*; and at laſt, againſt King *Charles* I.

The River *Leven* runs hard by the Walls of the Houſe, and makes the Situation very pleaſant. The Park is large, but not well planted; at leaſt, the Trees do not thrive.

From hence we went North to *Cowpar*, the Shire-town, moſt pleaſantly ſituated in a Valley, upon the Banks of the Riven *Eden*. It is ſurrounded with tall Trees, which gives it a fine Appearance at a Diſtance. I turned to the North-eaſt Part of the Country, to ſee the Ruins of the famous Monaſtery of *Balmerinoch*, of

which

which Mr. *Camden* takes Notice; but ſaw nothing worth Obſervation, the very Ruins being almoſt eaten up by Time. The Monaſtery was founded by Queen *Ermengred*, Wife of King *William* of *Scotland*.

Hence we came to the Bank of another *Firth*, called the *Firth* of *Tay*, which, opening to a large Breadth at its Entrance, as the *Firth* of *Edinburgh* does, draws in afterwards, as that does at the *Queen's-ferry*, and makes a Ferry over at the Breadth of two Miles to the Town of *Dundee*; and then the *Firth* widening again juſt as that of the *Forth* does alſo, continues its Breadth from four to ſix Miles, till it comes almoſt to *Perth*, as the other does to *Sterling*.

This River *Tay* is, without Exception, the largeſt River in *Scotland*, though not of the longeſt Courſe; for it riſes out of the Mountains, near the Edge of *Argyllſhire*; and running firſt North into the Diſtrict of *Braidalbin*, there receiving many other Rivers, ſpreads itſelf into a large Lake, called *Lough Tay*, extending near 40 Miles in Length; and, traverſing the very Heart of *Scotland*, comes into the Sea near this Place. Now, as I deſign to keep in this Part of my Work to the Eaſt Coaſt of the Country, I muſt for the preſent quit the *Tay*, keeping a little on the hither Side of it, and go back to that Part of the Country which lies to the South, and Eaſt of *Dumbarton* or *Lenoxſhire*; ſo drawing an imaginary Line from *Stirling-bridge*, due North, through the Heart of the Country, to *Inverneſs*, which I take to lie almoſt due North and South.

In this Courſe I moved from the Ferry mentioned above, to *Perth*, lying upon the ſame *Tay*, but on the hither Bank. It was formerly called *Johnſton*, or *St. John's Town*, from an old Church, dedicated to the Evangeliſt St. *John*, which is ſtill remaining, and ſo big as to make two Parochial Churches, and can ſerve the whole Town for their public Worſhip.

Perth is the ſecond Town of *Scotland* for Dignity. Near it ſtood antiently the Town of *Berth*, which being overflowed by an Inundation of the *Tay*, occaſioned the building of this, where it now ſtands.

The chief Buſineſs of this Town at preſent is the Linen Manufacture; which is ſo conſiderable here, that all the neighbouring Country is employed in it, and it is the Wealth of the whole Place. The *Tay* is navigable up to the Town for Ships of good Burden; and here they ſhip off vaſt Quantities of Linen, for *England*.

In the Heat of the War between the *Bruces* and *Baliols*, the *Engliſh* fortified *Perth* with good Bulwarks; the greateſt Part of which the *Scots* afterwards demoliſhed. It is ſituated in an Hollow; but nevertheleſs a neat little City, pleaſantly ſeated between two green Plains, which they call *The Incles*, and ſerve for bleaching their Linen Cloth. It has three very long Streets, and many croſs ones, with an old Wall in Ruins ſurrounding every Side, but that bordered by the River.

The Salmon taken here, and all over the *Tay*, are extremely good, and the Quantity prodigious. They carry them to *Edinburgh*, and to all the Towns where they have no Salmon, and barrel up great Quantities for Exportation: the Merchants of this Town have alſo a conſiderable Trade to the *Baltic* and *Norway*.

This Town was for ſome time the Seat of the Rebellion in 1715. but by a peculiar Felicity the Townſmen got ſo much Money by both Parties, that they have ever ſince been enriched by it, as appears not only from particular Families, but from the public and private Buildings which they have raiſed ſince that time; particularly a new *Tolbooth* or *Town-hall*.

It will ſeem a little ſtrange to us in the South, that any Place ſhould be enriched by a Rebellion; but a few Words will explain it. It muſt be obſerved,

that

that the *Pretender* and his Troops having their Quarters hereabouts a conſiderable time, occaſioned a great Conſumption of Victuals and Drink, which are ſo plentiful in theſe Parts, that 'tis frequent for Towns to petition the Government to have Regiments of Soldiers quartered upon them; tho' in *England* nothing gives greater Uneaſineſs.

Again, as the *Pretender* was here, and at *Scone*, it occaſioned a great Confluence of Perſons of Note, who gathered about him, waiting the Iſſue of his Fortunes, till they found the Storm gathering from the South, and no probable Means to reſiſt it; and then they ſhifted off as they could.

While they reſided here, Lodgings in the Town lett at ſuch a Rate, as was never known before; Proviſions were dear, Trade brisk; and had it laſted two or three Months longer, it would have made all the Towns rich in the Neighbourhood.

When this Cloud was diſperſed, the Victors entered; new Officers ſucceeded the routed Party. Still the Head Quarters were here; and afterwards the *Dutch* Troops continued here moſt Part of the Winter. All this while the Money flowed in, and the Town made their Market on both Sides; they were Gainers even by War and Foreigners!

It was again occupied, at different times, in the Rebellion of 1745. by the Royaliſts, and the *Heſſians*, on one Side, and by the Rebels on the other; but whether they got by either or both, ſo much as in the preceding Rebellion, I did not inquire. It is very natural to believe, that being become a Town of Trade, and the Inhabitants worth ſomething, they would have wiſh'd to have remained unmolefted by a Rebellion ſo unnatural.

The Linen Trade, which we have mentioned before, has mightily increaſed ſince the Act of Parliament in *England*, for ſuppreſſing the Uſe of printed

Calicoes; in the room of which *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Linens have been bought and printed in *England*: ſo that the Worſted and Silk Weavers in *London* ſeem to have had very little Benefit by the Act.

At *Ardock* in *Perthſhire* are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp; and near *Perth* is a *Roman* Way, where ſeveral Medals, ſepulcral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity, have been found.

From *Perth*, I went South to that Part which they call *Clackmanan*, lying Weſt from *Dumfermline*, and extending itſelf towards *Sterling* and *Dumblain*, none of which Part I had gone over before.

North-eaſtward from *Perth* to *Brechen* lies a Vale which they call *Strathmore*, eſteemed the moſt fruitful in Corn of all that Part of the Country: here are a great many Gentlemens Seats, though on the North-ſide of the *Tay*, particularly the noble Palace of *Glames*, the Hereditary Seat of the Family of *Lyon*, Earls of *Strathmore*. The Heir in Reverſion now enjoys the Title and Eſtate, tho' it very narrowly eſcaped being forfeited; for the elder Brother entertained here the *Pretender* very magnificently, making up for him and his Retinue fourſcore and eight Beds, and afterwards eſpouſed his Cauſe ſo ſtrenuouſly, that he loſt his Life in his Service, at the Battle of *Sheriff-muir*. The Eſtate, being entailed, deſcended to the ſecond Son, or younger Brother, who is now Earl of *Strathmore*.

It is one of the fineſt old-built Palaces in *Scotland*, and by far the largeſt. When you ſee it at a Diſtance, it is ſo full of Turrets, and lofty Buildings, Spires and Towers, ſome plain, others ſhining with gilded Tops, that it looks not like a Town, but a City; and the Appearances ſeen thro' the long Viſtas of the Park are ſo different, that you would not think it the ſame Houſe any two Ways together.

The

The great Avenue is a full Half-mile, planted on either Side with ſeveral Rows of Trees. When you come to the outer Gate, you are ſurpriſed with the Beauty and Variety of the Statues and Buſts, ſome of Stone, ſome of Braſs, ſome gilded, ſome plain. The Statues in Braſs are four, one of King *James* VI. one of King *Charles* I. booted and ſpurred, as if going to take Horſe at the Head of his Army; one of King *Charles* II. habited like that in the *Royal Exchange*, *London*; and one of King *James* VII. after the Pattern of that which is at *Whitehall*.

From hence I came away South-weſt, and, croſſing the *Tay* below *Perth*, but above *Dundee*, came at laſt to *Dumblain*, a Town pleaſantly ſituated, on the Banks of the River *Allan*; but without any ſort of Trade; and was made a Biſhoprick by King *David* I. and the Ruins of the Biſhops and Canons Houſes are ſtill to be ſeen; as alſo are thoſe of a Church of excellent Workmanſhip. But within our own Memory it was made famous by the Battle fought between the Army of King *George* I. under the Command of the Duke of *Argyll*, and the *Pretender*'s Forces under the Earl of *Mar*, on *Sheriff-muir*, between this Place and *Stirling*. We took a full View of the Field of Battle, and could not but reflect with Surprize, that a Rabble of *Highlanders* appearing in Rebellion, armed in Haſte, and headed by a Perſon of no Experience in War, ſhould come ſo near to the overthrowing an Army of regular diſciplined Troops, and led on by experienced Officers, and ſo great a General.

From hence I proceeded on in Sight of *Stirling-bridge*; but leaving it on the Right-hand, turned away Eaſt to *Alloway*, where the Earl of *Mar* had a noble Seat, and where the Navigation of the *Firth* of *Forth* begins. This is, as I hinted before, within four Miles of *Stirling* by Land, and ſcarcely within 24 by Water,

Water, occaſioned by thoſe uncommon Meanders and Reaches in the River, which give ſo beautiful a Proſpect from the Caſtle of *Stirling*.

This fine Seat was formerly called the Caſtle of *Alloway*, but is now ſo completely modernized, that no Appearance of a Caſtle remains.

The Gardens of *Alloway* Houſe are by much the fineſt in *Scotland*, and not out-done by any in *England*, conſiſting of above 40 Acres of Ground; and the adjoining Wood, which is adapted to the Houſe in Avenues and Viſtas, above three times as much.

Here is an Harbour where Ships of Burden ſafely ride. The *Glaſgow* Merchants have erected Warehouſes, to which they bring their Tobacco and Sugars by Land, and then ſhip them for *Holland* or *Hamburgh*, or the *Baltic*, or *England*, as they find the Market.

The High-ſtreet of *Alloway* reaches down to this Harbour, and is a very ſpacious, well-built Street, with Rows of Trees finely planted all the Way. Here are ſeveral Teſtimonies of the Goodneſs of their Trade, as particularly a large Deal-yard, or Place for laying up all Sorts of *Norway* Goods, which ſhews that they have a Commerce thither. They have large Warehouſes of naval Stores; ſuch as Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, two Sawing-mills for cutting or ſlitting of Deals; and a Rope-walk, for making all Sorts of Ropes and Cables for rigging and fitting Ships; with ſeveral other Things; which convinces us they are no Strangers to other Trades, as well by Sea as Land.

Eaſt from *Alloway*, is a ſmall County, called *Clackmannanſhire*, from the Head Burgh, and is Part of *Fife*. The Country is plain, the Soil fertile; moſt of it proper for Paſture; and what lies below the *Orchil-hills*, producing Corn very well. But the Shire is chiefly known for yielding the beſt of Coal, and the greateſt Quantity of it, of any Country of

Scotland;

Scotland; ſo that it is carried, not only to *Edinburgh*, but alſo to *England*, *Holland*, and *France*. But while the Freight from *Scotland* is ſo dear, and the Tax in *England* ſo heavy, the Price of theſe Coals muſt always be ſo high at *London*, as will not fail to reſtrain the Conſumption.

On this Shore of the *Firth*, farther down, ſtands the neat and agreeable Town of *Culroſs*, lying in Length by the Water-ſide, like *Kirkaldy*, being likewiſe a trading Town, as Trade muſt be underſtood in *Scotland*. Here is a pretty Market, a plentiful Country behind it, and the navigable *Firth* before it. The Coal, the Linen Manufacture, and Plenty of Corn, will always keep ſomething of Trade alive upon the whole Coaſt.

Here is a very noble Seat belonging to the *Bruces*, Earls of *Kincairn*, and is well worth a Traveler's Notice; and indeed theſe Inſtances of Magnificence are ſo frequent in *Scotland*, that were we to dwell upon each of them, ſuch of our Readers as know nothing of *Scotland* would be apt to think we were too partial in its Favour. But it is certain, that no Gentry or Nobility in the World exceeded the *Scots*, while an independent Kingdom, in noble Houſes, and all manner of Magnificence; as their Families for Antiquity of Deſcent hardly have any Equals in any one Country on Earth.

Culroſs is a Royal Burgh in the Shire of *Perth*; but in the Confines of *Fife*, famous for a Branch of the Iron Manufacture in making Girdles, *i. e.* broad round Plates, on which they bake their oaten Cakes. They told me of Mines of Copper, and of Lead, lately diſcovered in *Fife*, and of Silver alſo: but I could not learn, that any of them were actually wrought. It is, however, not improbable, but that there are ſuch Mines; and particularly the two *Lomons*, which are remarkable Mountains in this Shire,

ſeem

ſeem to promiſe Metal in their Bowels, if they were thoroughly ſearched. They riſe up like two Sugar-loaves in the Middle of a plain Country, not far from *Falkland*, and give a View of the *Firth* of *Edinburgh* South, and the *Firth* of *Tay* North, and are ſeen from *Edinburgh* very plain.

Having made this little Excurſion to the South from *Perth*, you may ſuppoſe me now returned Northward again; and we proceeded to *Scone*, that antient Seat of Royal Ceremony, where almoſt all the Kings of *Scotland* were crowned, ſince the Conqueſt of the *Picts*.

The celebrated Wooden Chair, with the Stone in it, was brought away from hence, as is well known, by the victorious King *Edward* I. and placed in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, where it now is; but the *Scotiſh* Royal Blood ſucceeding to the *Engliſh* Crown, in the Perſon of King *James* I. of *England*, and VI. of *Scotland*, verify'd the following prophetic Diſtich, tho' at the Time it was accounted no ſmall Loſs and Diſgrace to the Kingdom. The Lines were theſe:

Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Thus tranſlated by the *Scots*:

Unleſs old Prophets fail, and Wizards Wit decay,
Where-e'er this Stone is found, the Scots *ſhall reign for ay.*

It is ſaid to have been firſt dignified by K. *Kenneth*, who, having fought a bloody Battle here with the *Picts*, in which he gave them a great Overthrow, ſat down to reſt him upon this Stone, after he had been tired with the Slaughter of the Enemy; upon which his Nobles came round him to congratulate his Succeſs; and, in Honour to his Valour, crowned him with a Garland of Victory; from whence he dedicated the Stone to the Coronation of all the future

Kings

Kings of *Scotland*, hoping from this Omen, that they ſhould, like him, be victorious over all their Enemies.

But the better Sort of *Scots* Hiſtorians ſay, their Kings brought it from *Ireland* into *I-Colm-Kill* in the Iſles, and from thence to *Scone* or *Scoon*, when they had ſubdued the *Picts*.

The Palace of *Scoon*, though antient, is not ſo much decayed as thoſe I have already ſpoken of; and the *Pretender*, *Anno* 1715. found it very well in Repair for his Uſe. Here he lived and kept his Court, in all the State and Appearance of a Sovereign. He iſſued Proclamations, created ſeveral Lords, Knights, and Biſhops; and Preparations were made for crowning him; but as he had never from his Landing, gone into any Proteſtant Church, though Epiſcopal, as many of his Adherents expected, but conſtantly performed his Devotions with his Prieſts after the Romiſh Way; ſo he manifeſted ſuch an invincible Reluctance to comply with the uſual Form of the Coronation-Oath, that the Ceremony, for which ſome of the Popiſh Ladies had even pawn'd their Jewels, was put off. An Evidence, that the Honeſty of the Man overcame the Policy of the Prince; and the greater, as the *Pope* could have given him a Diſpenſation, at Pleaſure, to juſtify any Breach of the Oath: — But ſuch a Warning to Proteſtants of what they had to truſt to, ſhould he have ſucceeded, that it deſerves to be had in perpetual Remembrance. His Mock-Royalty continued but 20 Days; he being then obliged to quit the Kingdom, by the Advance of the Royal Army.

The Gallery in this Palace is the longeſt in *Scotland*. The Cieling is painted, but the Painting is very old.

The Building is large, the Front being above 200 Feet; it has two extraordinary fine ſquare Courts, beſide

beſides others, which contain the Offices, Out-houſes, *&c.* The Royal Apartments are ſpacious and large; but the whole Building is intirely after the antient Manner.

From *Scoon* to *Dunkeld* is ſo little a Way, that we could not help viſiting it, being the Place where a Skirmiſh was fought between the Forces of King *William*, after the Revolution, and ſome of the Viſcount of *Dundee*'s Men, who purſued the King's Forces, as they were obliged to retire from *Gillicranky*, after Lord *Dundee* himſelf had been killed there.

In one of my Excurſions, I went from *Perth* to *Dunkeld*; and never in any Journey had I a more agreeable Variety under my Eye. We went over the Hill, as they call it; but it ought to be ſaid Hills; or rather Mountains, as we ſhould deem them in *England*. No ſooner had we got over one, but another higher preſented itſelf for our next Labour. Between and upon the Declivity of theſe Hills, we had Fir-woods all regularly planted: as ſoon as we deſcended from an Hill, we were ſure to meet with an agreeable River, which we heard before we ſaw it, the Water tumultuouſly, as I ſay, rolling over large Rock-Stones, lying in every Part, many of them above the Water, the Sides of the Bank being frequently lined with the ſame rocky Subſtance, gives a ſwift Motion to the Water. Theſe craggy Stones lie ſo thick in ſome Places, as to ſeem to threaten a Stoppage to the Stream; but a larger Quantity of Water being collected by them, it forces its Way with a violent Current; and, making natural Caſcades, fills a Perſon, diſpoſed to Contemplation, with agreeable Senſations.

Dunkeld is the chief Market-town of the Highlands, and ſuppoſed to have been formerly the chief Town of *Caledonia*. It is ſituated on the North-ſide of

of the *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian Hills*. King *David* made it an Epiſcopal See.

We did not ſee it till we came juſt upon it: it then appeared to be a very neat and moſt agreeable Place; but incloſed with moſt high Mountains on every Side, having the fore-mentioned beautiful River *Tay* winding almoſt round it; and is very broad, ſo that we are always obliged to be ferry'd over, to get into the Town. Here are two Ferries for this Purpoſe, at different Ends of the Town, where are Boats for Men and Horſe always in Readineſs; at either of which Places the River is exceeding deep, and the Water looks quite black at a Diſtance.

The Duke of *Athol* has a noble Seat, newly built, in this Town: here was alſo formerly a beautiful and magnificent Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. *Columba*, the Seat of a Biſhop, whoſe Chapter or Prebendaries were *Culdees*, or Black Monks; but they were diſſolved at the Reformation, and moſt Part of the Church is now in Ruins. There is, at preſent, a moſt remarkable Crack all up, and through the Building of the Steeple, which is of Stone, and which, in Painting, would make a moſt entertaining Landſkip. The Duke's Houſe, and this Church, make the greateſt Part of the Town.

The Gardens here, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*, are all of Nature's forming. You have here Variety of Mounts and Flats, adorned with Statues, and a neat Green-houſe; as alſo a handſome Stove, with many curious Plants in it, ſuch as Pine-apples, Torch-thiſtles, Oranges, Lemons, *&c.* *&c.* and ſeveral curious Coffee-trees, that thrive vaſtly well. The *Highland* Houſes hereabouts are very oddly built, and look moſt miſerable and deſolate, they being compoſed of Clods of Peat, Stones, and Broom. As to Chimneys, they are little acquainted with them; there is ſometimes a little Hole left open in the Top, for the

the Smoke to go out; other times it is in the End; and moſt frequently the Door performs this Office. Nay, what is more odd, in coming into this Town, I ſaw in one Houſe a Chimney made of a Cart-Wheel, and out of the Hollow for the Axle, paſſed the Smoke.

As to their Way of Living, it is as odd, being chiefly on Oatmeal, boil'd up in various Forms, with Water, like Haſty-Pudden; we uſed to mix it with Milk or Ale, and ſo eat it. Their Bread is Oatmeal and Water made into thin Cakes. Their Method of making theſe Bannocks or Oat-cakes is by kneeding the Oatmeal with Water to a Paſte, then flatting it with the Hand (by the Help of dry Meal) to leſs than Half an Inch Thickneſs: it is laid dry upon a Girdle-Iron, to bake over the Fire. The Girdle-Iron here is a thin Iron Plate, of different Sizes, but for ordinary it is about two Feet in Diameter; this is ſupported by a Trevet with three Legs, and it is ſet upon the Hearth, and a Fire is made underneath, as Occaſion ſhall require; they are alſo frequently turned, till ſufficiently baked. In the Biſhoprick of *Durham* they have theſe Plates, but are hung upon a Trammel, by means of a Girdle-handle. When Oatmeal is dear, they make them of Barley-meal, and Ale inſtead of Water, which in every other Thing is performed after the former Manner; and by ſome are more eſteemed than the others (with Oatmeal); they thinking it not ſo hot for the Blood. Theſe Cakes are made and kept in Quantities by the better Sort; and for Tea, we had them warmed before the Fire, which is ſoon done, and then butter'd, and ſo are agreeable enough.

The common People have generally two Apartments in their Houſes, by means of a ſlight Partition; one End they lie in themſelves, having a Fire in the Middle, and Chaff of Corn or Heather is their Bed;

the

the other End is for their Oxen, Calves, &c. which are exceeding ſmall; a full-grown Ox is ſeldom bigger than one of our Calves of a Year old. The Smell of the Cattles Dung (which is generally very thick about the Houſe), and their Peat Fire, I believe, keeps them in Health, but not free from the Itch, which is as common as their Oatmeal; and their better Sort of People are rarely free from this Malady, which they ſeldom mind to cure by any other Way than by their dumb Muſic.

In turning out of the Road, about a Mile from *Dunkeld*, upon the River *Almand*, which is a Branch of the *Tay*, there is the moſt wonderful Caſcade that ever I ſaw; I believe it is near 30 Yards high. It is called *The Rumbling Brig*, from the ſurpriſing Noiſe it makes. Cloſe by it are two Rocks over the River, which meet together, and form a natural Bridge: to make the Paſſage over it the eaſier, the Country-people who live near it, have covered it with Sticks and Clods of Peat, it being the only Bridge they have over this River. When you ſtand upon it, the Fall of Water is ſo great, that tho' it is ſo many Yards below you, yet it will wet you all over, the Water aſcending from this bottomleſs River (for they ſay it has been plumbed, but a Bottom never found), like Smoke and Rain mixed.

About 14 Miles from hence is the famous Paſs of *Gillicranky*, noted for the Fight between the Viſcount *Dundee*, and King *William*'s Forces. The Mountains in its Neighbourhood, on every Side, ſeem to penetrate the Skies. It is ſituated at the Foot of a vaſt Mountain, and is near a Mile in Length. The River *Timel* divides it from Mountains ſtill higher, covered with Woods. The Road is narrow and dangerous, the River lying in a vaſt Hollow running cloſe to it. From theſe woody Mountains flow Streams of the pureſt Water. The Views and Proſpects

around

around this Paſs are truly wonderful for their Variety.

Upon the River *Tay* lies *Errol*, the Seat of the Earl of that Name, chief of the antient Family of *Hay*, who derive their Origin from a famous Peaſant, who in the Reign of *Kenneth* III. being at Plough with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* fleeing before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons ſtopt their Flight, renewed the Battle, and gained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Errol* beſtowed upon them; and the Family Arms are three bloody Shields, ſupported by two naked Men with Yokes, in Remembrance of this famous Victory; the Father and two Sons having no other Weapons when they put themſelves at the Head of the flying *Scots*, but the Yokes they took from their Ploughs. Of this Family are, beſides the Earls of *Errol*, the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the Earl of *Kinnoul*, &c.

But our determined Route lay up the Eaſtern Shore, and thro' the Shires adjacent on that Side, as particularly *Angus*, *Mearns*, *Marr*, *Aberdeen*, *Buchan*, and ſo, as I laid it out before, to *Inverneſs*.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, That the *Firth* of *Tay* was the utmoſt Boundary of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*: That *Julius Agricola*, the beſt of Generals, under *Domitian*, the worſt of Emperors, tho' he pierced farther, and traverſed by Land into the Heart of the *Highlands*, yet ſeeing no End of a barbarous Country, and no Advantage by the Conqueſt of it, withdrew, and here fixed the *Roman* Eagles; that he frequently haraſſed the *Picts* by Excurſions and Inroads, but always returned to his Poſt here, making the *Tay* his Frontier.

But our *Engliſh Cæſars* have outgone the *Romans*; for *Edward* I. as is ſaid before, paſſed the *Tay*, and rifled the Abbey at *Scoon*; and, if we may believe Hiſtory, penetrated into the remoteſt Parts, which, however,

however, I take to be only the remoteſt Parts of what was then known to the *Engliſh*; for as to the *Highlands*, the Mountains of *Loquhaber*, *Roſs*, *Murray*, *Sutherland*, and *Caithneſs*, we read nothing of them. From theſe Retreats the *Scots* always returned, *Antæus* like, with double Strength after every Defeat; till, in the next Reign, they overthrew his Succeſſor *Edward* II. at *Bannockbourn*, and drove the *Engliſh* out of the whole Country, following them over *Tweed* into *England*, and ravaging the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

Oliver Cromwell indeed (according to the Motto of a noble Houſe in *Scotland*, *Rode Through*) penetrated to the remoteſt Part of the Iſland; and that he might even literally rule it with a Rod of Iron, built Citadels and Forts in all the Angles and Extremes, where he found it needful to place his ſtationary Legions, juſt as the *Romans* did; as at *Leith*, at *St. Andrews*, at *Inverneſs*, *Perth*, *Air*, and ſeveral other Places. We have ſince ſeen the Forces of King *George* I. making the ſame Route, nay, ferrying over into the Weſtern and North-weſtern Iſlands; here again imitating the Prudence of the old *Romans*, who employ'd their Soldiery in amending Roads, and making Cauſeways over Mountains, that were before thought inacceſſible.

Where Armies have marched, there's Room enough, no doubt, for Travelers. With this Aſſurance therefore, we chearfully croſſed the *Tay*.

We left *Strathern*, with the little Country of *Menteith*, for our Return; and went down into *Angus* to *Dundee*, a pleaſant, large, populous City, which as it ſtands well for Trade, has as large a Share of it, as moſt Towns in *Scotland*, and that as well Foreign as Domeſtic.

It is exceeding populous, full of ſtately Houſes, and large handſome Streets; particularly four very

good ones, with a large Market-place in the Middle, the largeſt and faireſt in *Scotland*, except that of *Aberdeen*.

The Inhabitants have a very large Correſpondence with *England*, and ſhip off a great deal of Linen thither; and a great Quantity of Corn is ſent from hence to *England*, as well as to *Holland*. They have likewiſe a good Share of the *Norway* Trade; and as they are concerned in the Herring Fiſhery, they conſequently have ſome Eaſt Country Trade, *viz.* to *Dantzick*, *Koningſberg*, *Riga*, &c. They ſend Ships alſo to *Sweden*, and import Iron, Copper, Tar, Pitch, Deals, &c. from the ſeveral trading Ports of that Kingdom.

The Country behind them called the *Carſe*, or the *Carſe of Gowry*, with the Vale mentioned above of *Strathmore*, abounds in Corn, which the Port of *Dundee* ſhips off in large Quantities, when a Crop allows it, to the great Advantage of the Gentlemen as well as Farmers; for as the Gentlemen receive all their Rents in Kind, they would find a great Difficulty ſometimes to diſpoſe of it, if the Merchants here did not ſhip it off, either for *London* or *Amſterdam*.

The Town of *Dundee* ſtands at a little Diſtance from the *Tay*; but they are joined by a Cauſeway or Walk, well paved with flat Free-ſtone, ſuch as the Side-ways in *Cheapſide* and *Cornhill*; and Rows of Trees are planted on either Side of the Walk, which make it very agreeable. On one Part of this Walk are very good Warehouſes for Merchandizes, eſpecially for heavy Goods; and alſo Granaries for Corn, of which ſometimes they have a vaſt Quantity laid up here; and theſe, being near the Harbour, are convenient, as well for the Houſing of Goods, when landed, as for the eaſy ſhipping off what lies for Exportation.

They

They are famous here for their Thread-Manufacture.

The Harbour of *Dundee* was formerly very good and ſafe; but of late Years became ſo ruinous, and choaked up with Sand, that it would not contain, as antiently, Ships of Burden, except at the higheſt Tides; and its Piers were ſo out of Repair, that Ships could not lie in it with Safety. At the ſame time the Tolbooth and public Gaol were ſo much decay'd, that they were obliged to be pulled down; and the Town, being really in Debt beſides, could not rebuild the ſame. Wherefore, to anſwer all theſe good Purpoſes, and to pave the Streets, diſcharge their Debts, and provide Salaries for Schoolmaſters to inſtruct their Children, an Act paſſed, *Anno* 1731. for continuing the Duties impoſed by a former Act, then near expired, of Two Penies *Scots*, upon every Pint of Ale and Beer ſold within the Town, and its Privileges, for 25 Years longer. And the Inhabitants now reap the Benefit of it, and will ſtill more, when the propoſed Works are abſolutely perfected.

By another Act 20 *Geo.* II. the ſaid Duties were further continued for 25 Years, for the aforeſaid Purpoſes, and for converting the Hoſpital in the ſaid Town into a Workhouſe.

Dundee was ſtorm'd and plunder'd of great Riches by *Cromwell*, and the *Engliſh* Army.

The great Church was formerly collegiate, and a very large Building; but Part of it was demoliſhed in the Civil War; the Remainder is divided into three Churches for the preſent Uſe of the Citizens.

They have alſo a Meeting-houſe or two for the Epiſcopal Worſhip; for you are to take it once for all, that North of *Tay* there were far more of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion than in the South; and the farther North, the more ſo. The Act paſſed ſince the Rebellion in 1745. *viz.* 19 *Geo.* II. obliging the Mi-

niſters of this Perſuaſion to qualify themſelves according to the Terms of it, will probably, in a Courſe of Years, make a Difference for the better.

The Tower upon the great Church here is an handſome ſquare Building, large, antient, and very high, and is a good Ornament to the City: it reſembles the great Tower upon the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, but is not quite ſo high. There is a fine and well-endowed Hoſpital for decay'd Townſmen of *Dundee*, where they are well taken care of, and provided for.

It was the Birth-place of *Hector Boetius*, the *Scots* Hiſtorian; a Man famous in his Time, and whoſe Work was antiently more in Eſteem, than of late. It gave the Title of Viſcount to *Graham* of *Clavers*, who commanded the Forces that appeared for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was killed at the Battle of *Gillicranky*, which I have mentioned, *p.* 186.

Near to *Dundee*, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty-craig*, noted now for a noble Salmon-fiſhery in its Neighbourhood. It was formerly fortify'd, and defended by a Gariſon of *Engliſh* for many Months together.

It is 20 *Scots* Miles from *Dundee* to *Montroſe*, the Way pleaſant, the Country fruitful, and filled with Gentlemens Houſes. Among theſe is the noble Palace of *Panmure*, forfeited in the Rebellion of 1715. by the unfortunate Earl of that Name, who was wounded in the Fight near *Dumblain*. The Surname of the Family is *Maul*; and *Maulſburgh*, a ſmall Town near *Montroſe*, is called from it.

The Town and Port of *Montroſe*, *i. e.* the Town of *Roſes*, was our next Stage, ſtanding upon the Eaſtmoſt Shore of *Angus*, open to the *German* or the *Caledonian* Ocean, and at the Mouth of the little River of *Southeſk*, which makes the Harbour.

In the Year 1745. a *French* Ship of 20 Guns, was ſtranded in this Harbour. It brought Men and Stores to thoſe concern'd in that Rebellion. The Men were Lord *John Drummond*'s; who were ſaved. The Remains of the Wreck are ſtill to be ſeen.

This Town is well ſituated for Trade, and has a good Harbour, and the Inhabitants always carried on an advantageous Trade with *Norway*. But as it was ſtill capable of great Improvements, were a Dock to be made for the Conveniency of Shipping, and if good freſh Water could be procured for it, of which it ſtood in very great Want; and the two Hills that defend the Town againſt Inundations, having alſo ſuffered by Tempeſts; the Corporation procured an Act, *Anno* 1719. for laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* upon every Pint of Ale, &c. ſold within the Town, and its Privileges, for effecting theſe good Purpoſes.

The Town is adorned with fine Buildings, and has an Hoſpital for the poorer Inhabitants. It conſiſts of one long Street, and another ſhorter, at the End of it. The Street is broad and well-paved; and here is a pretty good Kirk. It gives Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Graham*.

The *French* Fleet firſt made Land at this Port, when they had the *Pretender* on board, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, having over-ſhot the Mouth of the *Firth* ſo far, whither they at firſt deſigned; but this Miſtake, which ſome thought a Misfortune, was certainly a Deliverance to them; for as on one hand it gave time to the *Engliſh* Fleet to come up with them before they could enter the *Firth*, ſo it left them time and room alſo to make their Eſcape; which, if they had gone up the *Firth*, they could never have done, but muſt inevitably have been burnt and deſtroyed, or taken, by the *Britiſh* Fleet under Sir *George*

Byng, which was ſuperior to them in Force. He landed on the 22d of *December* 1715. with about 100 Gentlemen and Officers, and a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Epiſcopal Clergy addreſſed him, and ſo did the Magiſtrates; and next Day the Earls of *Mar* and *Marſhal* went from *Perth* to meet him. On the 6th of *January* following, he made his public Entry into *Dundee*, with about 300 Men on Horſeback; as he did on the 9th into *Perth*. But I have already taken notice of his ſhort-lived Royalty, *p.* 185.

The Royal Burgh of *Aberbrothock* on this Coaſt, beſides being famous for the ſtately Ruins of the greateſt Abbey in *Scotland*, deſerves to be mentioned for its convenient Situation for Trade; which induced, ſome Years ſince, the Inhabitants to lay the Foundation of a new Harbour, the old one being ſo decay'd, that it was hazardous even for ſmall Veſſels to ſail into it. But the Work exceeding their Abilities, they procured Contributions towards ſo good a Deſign; but ſtill all proving ſhort of what was requiſite to complete the Work, and the Town having run itſelf into Debt by what it had done, and at the ſame time the public Streets and Cauſeways, as well as the Town-houſe and Gaol, being in a very ruinous Condition, they procured an Act to paſs in the 11th of King *George* II. for laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer ſold within the Town and Liberties, which commenced in *May* 1738. and is to continue for 25 Years, for bringing to Effect theſe good Purpoſes. And we may ſay, that of late ſo many of theſe Acts have paſſed, that *Scotland* will in a few Years, if haraſſed by no inteſtine Broils, and continuing in Peace, make a better Figure than it has done for Centuries paſt.

The Abbey was formerly endow'd with great Revenues by King *William* I. who was buried here under a ſtately

a ſtately Monument: he conſecrated it to St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*. Here alſo is a famous Mineral Water, much frequented for its Virtues in curing divers Diſeaſes. It is a very neat, but ſmall Town, and pleaſantly ſituated. Its chief Manufacture is Thread; and here are ſeveral Mills for winding it, of curious Contrivance, reſembling thoſe at *Derby*. The Thread made here paſſes for *Dundee* Thread, the moſt noted in *Scotland*.

In the inner Parts of the Shire, to the Weſtward, is *Forfar* the County-town, and *Brechin* formerly a Biſhop's See, made ſo by King *David*, and where ſome Part of a ſmall Cathedral is ſtill ſtanding. It is ſeated upon the River *Southeſk*, over which it has a ſtately Bridge of two Arches, and is conſiderable for its Salmon and Cattle-Markets. It is alſo memorable for a great Victory obtained here over the *Danes*, by the Chief of the Family of *Keith*, Earl *Marſhal*, who, having killed their General, was advanced to great Honours by *Malcolm* II. There was an high Stone erected over the Grave of the *Daniſh* General, which is ſtill called *Camus's Croſs*, from his Name; and at 10 Miles Diſtance is another Croſs, over the Grave of another eminent *Daniſh* Warrior; and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them.

From *Montroſe* the Shore lies due North to *Aberdeen*: in the Way is the Caſtle of *Dunnoter*, once a ſtrong Fortification upon a high Precipice of a Rock. The Caſtle was ſurrounded with invincible Walls (ſaid the honeſt *Scot*, who ſhewed us the Road to it), having Towers at proper Diſtances, after the old Way of fortifying Towns. The Earl *Marſhal*, of the Name of *Keith*, was Lord of this Caſtle, as alſo of a good Houſe near it, and a great Eſtate: but what he had, is now gone; for, being in the Rebellion, his Eſtate was forfeited, and

his Lordſhip, making his Eſcape, went into the Service of *Spain*, in which he ſtill continues. But we ought to obſerve, that his Brother, going into the Service of *Ruſſia*, made ſuch a Figure there, that he is a Lieutenant-General in that Empire, and greatly eſteemed for his perſonal Bravery and Conduct. This Gentleman, making, lately, a Viſit to *England*, was received with great Marks of Diſtinction and Favour, by the Court and Nobility; and may be truly ſaid to be one of the beſt Generals that the late Czarina, who yet had many excellent Commanders, had Reaſon to boaſt of.

Dunnoter Caſtle is now demoliſhed. It is ſituated in the Shire of *Kincardin*, called the *Merns*. The County is noted for its Timber, having in it upwards of five Millions of Fir-trees, beſides vaſt Numbers of other Kinds, planted within theſe 70 Years by the Gentry, at and about their Seats, and which they are yearly adding to, and improving. *Kincardin* was formerly the County-town; but that Advantage now, by Statute, belongs to *Stonehive*; a ſmall Sea-port Town, lying quite in an Hollow, ſo that we did not ſee it till we were ready to enter it.

Innerbervy, on the Coaſt, was made a Royal Burgh by King *Alexander* III.

Paldykirk, ſo called from *Palladius*, firſt Biſhop of the *Scots*, is noted for its annual three Days Fair: the principal Commodity brought to it is coarſe Cloth, which is commonly tranſported to the *Netherlands*. Theſe Towns being ſituated by the Sea-ſide, and having generally a little River or Inlet of the Sea to water them, cannot fail of affording pleaſant Habitations. Moſt of the little Villages about them ſupport themſelves by Fiſhing and Smuggling.

On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redeloak*, are ſome Trenches to be ſeen, caſt up by the *Danes* at one of their

their Invaſions: and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* encamped.

Fordun lies alſo in this County, famous in antient Times for the Reliques of the aforeſaid St. *Palladius*. It is alſo noted for being the Surname of *John Fordun*, the *Scots* Hiſtorian, Author of the Book called *The Scots Chronicon*, to which all ſucceeding Hiſtorians of this Nation have been much obliged.

The Earl *Marſhal* was Hereditary Sheriff of this Country.

From *Stonehive* to *Aberdeen* is 12 ſhort Miles. Within four or five Miles of that City, we have a very bad Country, the Land producing nothing but Peat, even to the very City: but the Road is paved, or, in bad Weather, it would be impracticable.

About a Mile before we enter *Aberdeen*, we have a moſt ſtately Bridge of Stone, conſiſting of ſeven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Biſhop *Gawin Dunbar*.

We then travel along the Banks of this River, and have a fine Proſpect of *New Aberdeen*, ſituated almoſt cloſe to the Sea-ſide. When we enter'd this Town, it was with Difficulty we found a Public Houſe, which they call Change-houſes; there being but one Sign in the whole Place to notify ſuch an Houſe, tho' there are many of them in it.

It ſtands at the Mouth of two Rivers, and is divided into two Towns or Cities, one called the *New*, the other the *Old Aberdeen*, about a Mile diſtant from each other; one ſituate on the River *Don*, the other on the River *Dee*, from whence they are more properly called *Aberdon* and *Aberdeen*.

Aberdon, or the *Old Town*, lies a Mile Northward from *Aberdeen*, or the *New Town*, which is ſometimes called *Bon-accord*, from its Motto. It is ſituated in the Mouth of the River *Don*, which is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perch taken in it.

The *Old Town* muſt, without doubt, be very antient; for they tell us the *New Aberdeen* is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 1200 Years old, tho' none of their Regiſters mention the particular Time of its being built, or by whom. The Cities are not equally ſituated for Trade, one of the Rivers being broader than the other; and it is the common Opinion, that Part of the old City, called *The Monaſtery*, was waſhed down by the Sea, ſo that it obliged the Citizens to build farther off; that accordingly they built the *New Aberdeen* upon the Bank of the other River, upon a Piece of hilly Ground: but this is all Conjecture, and has Probability only for its Support.

Old Aberdeen was formerly the Biſhop's Seat, and has a Cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar*'s, a large and ſtately Structure, which was antiently much more magnificent: it ſuffered greatly at the Time of the Reformation, and more ſince the Revolution.

The chief Ornament of this Town is the *King's College*, on the South-ſide of it, a neat and ſtately Structure.

The Church and Steeple are built of hewn Stone, and the Summit of the latter reſembles an Imperial Crown. The Windows of the Church were formerly eſteem'd for their Paintings; and ſomething of their Splendor ſtill remains. In the Steeple are two Bells of extraordinary Bigneſs, beſides others.

Cloſe to the Church is a Library, well furniſhed with Books.

This College was founded by Biſhop *Elphinſton*, in the Year 1500. and the greateſt Part built by him; but King *James* IV. taking the Patronage upon him, it was called *The King's College*. The Bull for it was procured from Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1510. endowing

ing it with as ample Privileges as thoſe of *Paris* and *Bononia*.

There are in this College a Principal, a Sub-Principal, who is alſo one of the Regents, three other Regents, or Profeſſors of Philoſophy, a Profeſſor of Humanity or Philology, a Profeſſor of Divinity, a Doctor of Phyſic, a Profeſſor of the Oriental Tongues, a Profeſſor of the Civil Law, and a Profeſſor of the Mathematics. Dr. *Fraſer* has lately been a great Benefactor to it.

New Aberdeen is about a Mile diſtant, as we have ſaid, from the *Old*, ſituated at the Mouth of the River *Dee*. It is the County-town, and by Conſequence the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts. It exceeds all the Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeneſs, Extent, and Beauty. It ſtands in a wholſome Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-fiſhery, and the Inhabitants are generally very courteous. It ſtands upon three Hills, the main Part upon the higheſt; and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houſes are neatly built, are generally four Stories high, or more, and have for the moſt part Gardens and Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleaſant and healthful, and the Proſpect of it beautiful at a Diſtance.

From a round Hill, at the Weſt-end of the City, flow two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water, which, in Taſte and Quality, comes very near the *Spaw* in *Germany*: Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatiſe concerning it.

In the High-ſtreet is a Church built of Free-ſtone, and good Architecture.

In this City ſtands the *Marſhal College*, founded by *George* Earl *Marſhal*, in the Year 1593. to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge.

In this College, which is a diſtinct Univerſity of itſelf, are a Principal, four Profeſſors of Philoſophy, a Profeſſor of Divinity, and a Profeſſor of Mathematics; and there is lately added a Profeſſor of Phyſic. It has a very good Library, which was founded by the City, inlarged by the Gifts of ſeveral learned Men, and furniſhed with Mathematical Inſtruments.

In this City is alſo a Grammar-ſchool, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Maſter, and three Uſhers. There is alſo a Muſic-ſchool.

The Church called *St. Nicolas*'s, is an handſome Edifice of Free-ſtone, with a lofty Steeple, reſembling a Pyramid: it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorned with a Tower, and a Steeple with Pinacles.

Here is alſo a Priſon and a Work-houſe belonging to the Town, likewiſe an Alms-houſe, and three Hoſpitals; and near the Harbour ſtands the Cuſtom-houſe. The Market-place is very beautiful and ſpacious, and the Streets adjoining are very handſome, and moſt of the Houſes are built of Stone, four Stories high, with handſome Saſh-windows, and are very well furniſhed within; the Citizens here being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any City in *Scotland*.

The Bridge at *Old Aberdeen*, over the *Don*, conſiſts of one immenſe Arch of Stone, ſprung from two Rocks, one on each Side, which ſerve as a Butment to the Arch, ſo that it may be ſaid to have a Foundation coeval with Nature, and which will laſt as long. The other Bridge is upon the River *Dee*, Weſt above *New Aberdeen*; and has ſeven very ſtately Arches, as I have already mentioned. The Streets are pav'd with a Sort of Flint and Pebbles; and upon the Banks of this River, on our Left, is a fine Seat of one Mr. *Middleton*, moſt agreeably ſituated.

The

The People of *Aberdeen*, and indeed of almoſt all this Country, are generally of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion; ſo that, were it not for the legal Eſtabliſhment, the Preſbyterian Preachers would have but few Hearers, and ſlender Incomes: almoſt every Pariſh has a Meeting-houſe, where the Liturgy is read: at *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead* they have beautiful Chapels, and even Organs. But, as I have obſerved before, the Conſequences of the late Rebellion in 1745. may in time alter the Caſe; as the Epiſcopalians, almoſt to a Man, were diſaffected; inſomuch that every Meeting-houſe might be ſaid to be a Seminary of Jacobitiſm.

The Air of this County, to thoſe who were born in an hotter, ſeems cold; but is in itſelf healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from ſuch a Climate, which ſeems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Pruſſians*, when they come into this Country, and conſider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Froſt and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats in abundance, Peas, and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Phyſic; and foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience teſtifies. The mountainous Part of the County affords very good Paſturage, and the other as good Corn.

The adjoining Sea not only furniſhes them with plenty of Fiſh, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they ſee the *Dutch* Fleets continually fiſhing on the Coaſts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the Humour of the Inhabitants to apply themſelves to the Salmon-fiſhing, and to neglect that of all other Sorts.

The Quantity of Salmon and Perches, taken in both Rivers, is a kind of Prodigy. The Proprietors

are united into a Company, there being ſo many Shares, of which no Perſon can enjoy above one at a time. The Profits are very conſiderable, the Salmon being ſent abroad into different Parts of the World, particularly into *England*, *France*, the *Baltic*, and ſeveral other Places.

The Salmon, a Fiſh unknown to *Pliny* (unleſs it were the *Eſox* of the *Rhine*), as it is to this Day in all Parts of *Italy*, breed in Autumn, in little Rivers, and moſtly in Shallows, where they cover their Spawn with Sand; at which time they are ſo very poor and lean, that they are ſcarce any thing but Bones. Of that Spawn, in the Spring following, comes a Fry of ſmall Fiſh, which, making to the Sea, in a little time grow to their full Bigneſs; and then making back again to the Rivers they were bred in, ſtruggle againſt the Force of the Stream; and, whenever any Height obſtructs their Paſſage, they will with a Jerk of their Tail (*cum Saltu*, from *ſalio*, to leap, whence probably they have the Name of Salmons) whip over, to the Amazement of the Spectators. In theſe Rivers they keep themſelves till they breed, during which time there is a Law againſt taking them, which is from *Sept.* 8. to *Dec.* 1.

The Herring-fiſhing is a common Bleſſing to all this Shore of *Scotland*, and is like the *Indies* at their Door, were it properly uſed by the *Scots* in general: but I muſt obſerve, that by this, however, the Merchants of *Aberdeen* are able to carry on a Trade to *Dantzick* and *Koningſberg*, *Riga* and *Narva*, *Wybourgh* and *Stockholm*.

They have alſo a very good Manufacture of Linen, and likewiſe of Worſted Stockens, which they ſend to *England* in great Quantities, and of which they make ſome ſo fine, that I have ſeen them ſold for 14, 20, and 30 Shillings a Pair. They alſo ſend them over to *Holland*, and into the North and Eaſt Seas, in large Quantities:

Quantities: yet the poor Creatures who knit them, if they get Two-pence a Day, think they make great Earnings.

They have alſo a particular Export here of Pork, pickled and packed up in Barrels, which they ſell chiefly to the *Dutch* for the victualing their *Eaſt-India* Ships, and their Men of War, the *Aberdeen* Pork having the Reputation of being the beſt cured, for keeping on very long Voyages, of any in *Europe*.

They export alſo Corn and Meal; but they generally bring it from the *Firth* of *Murray*, or *Cromertie*, the Corn coming from about *Inverneſs*, where they have great Quantities.

In a word, the People of *Aberdeen* are univerſal Merchants, ſo far as the Trade of the Northern Part of the World will extend; and it may be eſteemed the third City in *Scotland*, that is, the next after *Edinburgh* and *Glaſgow*.

Here is great Plenty of a Sea-weed called Dulſe, mentioned by Mr. *Ray* in the 2d Edit. of his *Synopſis*, p. 3. which the Poor pick off the Rocks, and ſell about the Town every Day. It is eaten ſometimes by itſelf, and ſometimes with Vinegar.

This Shire contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances, *Birſe*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strathdee*, *Strathdon*, *Braes* of *Mar* and *Cromar*, moſt Part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*.

The latter is a large and antient Barony; it was erected into an Earldom by King *James* VI. in favour of the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntley*. *Strathbogy* is very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linen-yarn ſpun by the Women there, and ſold to the Merchant.

It is moſtly inhabited by *Gordons*, Vaſſals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent Caſtle here, called

called *Strathbogy*, from the Name of the County. There were of this Name, beſides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and late Viſcount of *Kenmure*; likewiſe a great many Gentlemen of Note in other Parts of the Kingdom.

The Village of *Strathbogy* is mean and ſmall: yet it had a Nonjuring Meeting-houſe when I was there, and a Kirk and Tolbooth. The ſmall Trade they have is in Linen Cloth, which is chiefly carried on by an *Iriſhman*, who has brought this Manufacture to great Perfection there. At a ſmall Diſtance from this Town is *Huntley-Caſtle*, which gives Title to the Marquiſes of that Name, of great Antiquity; but in Ruins. Some of its Apartments are intire; and there are to be ſeen very antient Hiſtory-Paintings on their Cielings.

A ſmall Diſtance from this Caſtle is a large Stone Building, which belonged to *Hamilton*, the Rebel-Governor of *Carliſle*, in 1745. and where he dwelt before he enter'd into the Rebellion. This Town and Caſtle ſtand in a vaſt Plain, and the Mountains round them are ſo regular, that one would think Art, and not Nature, had placed them there.

Strathbogy is a very proper Name for this Village, the Ground all around it being Marſhes and Bogs. The River *Deveron* runs round one Side of the Town; the *Bogie* ſurrounds the other, and joins the *Deveron*; and both abound with Trouts.

About four Miles from *Strathbogy*, I paſſed by another famous Seat of the Laird of *Braco*, mentioned in *p.* 212. called *Rothy Mays*, where he at preſent dwells, cloſe to the Banks of the *Deveron*.

About a Mile farther, on the ſame Side, and upon a more riſing Ground, is another antient Houſe, the Seat of one *Abernethy*, called Laird of *Main*. I thought it the pleaſanteſt Situation I had ever beheld; for

for hence you have a full View of the ſerpentine Windings of the charming River *Deveron*.

The County of *Mar* gave Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erſkine*. The Sheriffdom is the King's Gift.

In *Aberdeenſhire* are Quarries of ſpotted Marble and Slate; and Pearls are found in their Rivers of a large Size, and fine Colour.

There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by ſeveral Pieces of Coin with the *Aberdeæ* upon them, kept in the Cloſets of the Curious.

Other Towns in this County are;

1. *Kintore*, a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*.

2. *Innerury*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*, in Memory of a Victory he obtained there. It is a ſmall Town, but very pleaſantly ſituated upon the River *Don*; and ſhelter'd with Trees on every Side.

3. *Peterhead*, with a good Harbour.

We ought not to omit, that on the 30th of *October* 1721. an accidental Fire broke out in *Aberdeen*, whereby the Commiſſary-Clerk's Office was ſuddenly conſumed; and at the ſame time the Regiſters and Records of all Teſtaments and Confirmations, all Acts of Curacy, Judicial Deeds, and other Writs and Evidences, *&c.* were intirely burnt and deſtroyed; which unhappy Accident being likely to be attended with pernicious Effects to Perſons Rights and Properties, an Act paſſed 8 *George* I. for ſupplying the Records ſo burnt or loſt; and another in the 9th of the ſame Reign, for making the former more effectual.

The Town of *Aberdeen* had ſuffered much by the public Commotions in *Scotland*, after the Revolution took place; ſo that an Act for laying the Duty of Two Penies *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale and Beer

ſold

ſold within the Town, &c. had been impoſed by the *Scotiſh* Parliament in 1695. and continued by the ſame in 1707. for enabling them to diſcharge the Debts incurred on that Occaſion. And the laſt Act being near expired, and Debts ſtill remaining unpaid, an Act paſſed 1731. for continuing the ſaid Duties, for the following good Purpoſes; *viz.* for paying off the remaining Debts of the Town; for building a new Pier on the North-ſide of the Harbour; for repairing the old Pier on the South-ſide, which was very much ſunk and decay'd; for repairing the great Church, called the *Old Church*, which was in a very decay'd Condition; for rebuilding the Town-houſe, which was alſo in a very bad State; and for maintaining and carrying on other public Works for the Benefit of the Town. This Act is to remain in Force for 25 Years; and it may be eaſily judged, that the Town of *Aberdeen* will be much improved, when the propoſed Works are all abſolutely completed.

From *Aberdeen* the Coaſt goes on to a Point of Land, which is the fartheſt North-eaſt Part of *Britain*, and is by called the Sailors *Buchanneſs*, being in the Shire or County of *Buchan*, Part of which belongs to *Aberdeenſhire*. It was to this Point the *French* Squadron, with the *Pretender* on board, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, kept their Flight in Sight of the Shore, being thus far purſued by Sir *George Byng* with the *Engliſh* Fleet; but from hence they ſteer'd away North-eaſt as if for the *Norway* Coaſt, when the *Engliſh* Admiral, ſeeing no Probability of coming up with them, gave over the Chace; but they alter'd their Courſe in the Night, ſtood away South, and came back to *Dunkirk*, whence they ſet out.

On the South-ſide of the Water of *Eugie* ſtands *Peterhead*, with a Road which will hold 100 Sail of Ships;

Ships; and at this Place it is High-water, when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones placed circularly, one of the largeſt in the Middle towards the South, which have the Air of Places of Worſhip in the Ages of Heatheniſm. The dropping Cave of *Slanes* is very remarkable, of the petrify'd Subſtance whereof is made excellent Lime.

This Country, however remote, is full of Nobility and Gentry, and their Seats are ſeen even to the extremeſt Shores: the Family of *Fraſer* carries its Name to *Fraſersburgh*, in the very Northermoſt Point of the Country. *Erſkines*, Earls of *Mar*, had their Family-ſeat at *Kildrummy*, in the County of *Mar*, a little South of this Part of the County, where the late unhappy Earl firſt ſet up his Standard for the *Pretender*. The *Hays*, Earls of *Errol*, are in *Buchan*; and the Family of *Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, and *Forbes* Lord *Pitſligo*, are ſtill farther, and the latter on the very Shore of the *Caledonian* Ocean. The *Gordons* and *Keiths* are very numerous alſo in theſe Parts.

Mr. *Camden* relates, that on the Coaſt of this Country a great Piece of Amber was driven on Shore by the Sea, as big (to uſe his own Words) *as an Horſe*. I ſhall add nothing to the Story, becauſe it is hard to give Credit to it; for I could not learn from the Inhabitants, that they ever ſaw any more of it.

I ought not to omit *Innerury*, belonging to *Garioch* in *Aberdeenſhire*, being the *Scotſman*'s Boaſt; for here *Robert Bruce*, tho' ſick, and carried in an Horſe-litter, defeated *John Cummins*, and thoſe who adhered to him, in Favour of *Edward* I. of *England*; who held *Scotland* in Subjection. This was the firſt Victory King *Robert* obtained, and laid the Foundation of the Overthrow of the *Engliſh* Uſurpation in

in *Scotland*. Near the ſame Place alſo in 1411. *Alexander Stuart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the Iſles, in the bloody Battle of the *Harlow*.

From hence, the Eaſt Shore of *Scotland* being at an End, the Land trends away due Weſt; and the Shire of *Bamff* beginning, you ſee the Towns of *Bamff*, *Elgin*, *Fraſerſburg*, and the famous Monaſtery of *Kinloſs*, where the murdered Body of King *Duff* was after many Years dug up, and diſcover'd to be his by various Tokens.

The Shire of *Bamff* deſerves ſome Notice for the following Particulars; for that in it is ſituated *Strath-yla*, which drives a great Trade in Lime, and fat Cattle; and it abounds ſo with Lime-ſtone, that they build their Houſes with it. They carry on a Trade in fine Linen, alſo, by means of their weekly Markets at *Keith*, a neighbouring Village, which has nothing remarkable, but an exceeding high and ſteep Stone Bridge, of one Arch, over a pleaſant Branch of the River *Deveron*; cloſe to which I ſaw a mighty Rock-ſtone, which makes Part of the Foundation of this Bridge. It was on a *Sunday* when I paſſed by here; and ſtopp'd at the Poſt-houſe for Refreſhment, but could have nothing but an Egg or two, with ſome Wine, or thick *Scots* Ale; it being a Cuſtom, thro' many Parts of *Scotland*, to eat only an Egg, if any thing, for Dinner, and to have an hot Supper at Night; for their ſeeming Strictneſs in Religion will not let them do any Labour, even ſo much as dreſſing a Dinner for themſelves or Travelers, although they have Fowls and other Meat in their Houſe, till Night, when *Sunday* is over.

Upon the Banks of the *Spey*, which runs thro' this County, lies the *Bog of Gicht*, now called *Gordon-Caſtle*, the nobleſt Palace in the North, being the Duke of *Gordon*'s chief Seat, adorned with pleaſant Gardens, a great Park, and fine Canal, with an agreeable

agreeable Fountain and Statues. The Caſtle appears ſo large, that it looks more like a Town than a Nobleman's Seat. The Duke is Proprietor of this Part of the County. *Strathave* is the paternal Inheritance of his Family: and his Grace has a fine Eſtate, and other Seats hereabouts. The late Duke had a little embroil'd himſelf with the Affairs of 1715. and his Son, then Marquis of *Huntley*, ſtill more; but got off without a Forfeiture, by his Prudence and good Fortune.

The *Spey* is a noble River, abounding with Salmon, and other fine Fiſh. Here it was expected the Rebels in 1745. would have made a Stand againſt the Duke of *Cumberland*, and diſputed the Paſſage with him; as I ſhall take notice in another Place. A Poet remarks thus upon this rapid River:

Spey, loca mutantis præceps agitator arenæ,
Inconſtans certas neſcit habere vias.
Officium lintris corbis ſubit: hunc regit audax
Curſus labentis nauta fluenta ſequens.

Great *Spey* drives forward with impetuous Force
Huge Banks of Sand; and knows no certain Courſe.
Here for a Boat, an Ozier-Pannier, row'd
By ſome bold Peaſant, glides along the Flood.

The Town of *Cullen*, an antient Royal Burgh, ſtands in the Shire of *Bamff*. It is chiefly noted for its fruitful Soil, and Salmon-fiſhing; for, having no Port, it has little Trade, except for its Corn and Salmon. At the Entrance of this Town is a noble Seat of the Earl of *Finlater*; which was plunder'd by the Rebels in 1745.

Forcabus is a Town lying in an Hollow, cloſe to the Banks of the *Spey*, and chiefly conſiſts of one Street, a Mile long; in the Middle of which is a Tolbooth

Tolbooth lately erected; but generally the Houſes are mean and ſcattering; the chief Ornament of all theſe Parts being *Gordon-Caſtle*, mentioned above.

The Shire itſelf takes Name from *Bamff*, a Burgh Royal, ſeated at the Mouth of *Doverne*, or *Deveron*, in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. In it are the Ruins of an old Caſtle; near which is the Abbey of *Deer*, formerly belonging to the *Ciſtercian* Monks, and founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*. In *Belvenie* is found the Stone of which Alum is made; and in the County of *Boyne* great Quarries of ſpotted Marble have been diſcovered.

Before we can enter the Town of *Bamff*, we are obliged to ford the *Deveron*, which is a very broad River. On its Banks we have a fine Proſpect of the Town: adjoining to which, is a moſt grand modern Building of the Laird of *Braco*'s. I thought it was the fineſt Piece of Architecture I had ſeen in *Scotland*; but, what's a great Misfortune, the Inſide is not finiſh'd, ſo that nobody lives in it; which was occaſioned by a Law-ſuit between the Laird of *Braco* and his Architect, about a Crack in the Building; but the Architect getting the Cauſe, ſo griev'd Laird *Braco*, that he abandon'd this noble Pile, and lives amongſt the Mountains near *Strathbogy*, quite a recluſe Place, and diſtant from Company. This Building at *Bamff* is very high, ſquare, and full of Columns of noble Architecture on every Side; it has alſo Towers at every Corner, and others in the Middle. It griev'd me to ſee ſo noble a Piece of Work neglected. The River *Deveron* runs cloſe by the intended Gardens; and upon it are ſome ſmall Iſlands, where he has built agreeable Summer-houſes, *&c.* *Bamff* is a neat Town, conſiſting of two long Streets, and ſeveral ſhort ones; there are alſo ſome neat Buildings in it, and two ſmall Harbours for Shipping, but large Veſſels cannot come near them.

After

After leaving *Bamff*, we have fine Views, traveling along the Sea-coaſt, of the riſing Mountains near the *Firth* of *Cromertie*, but at a vaſt Diſtance.

Port Soya is a neat Village, ſix Miles from *Bamff*; the Sea coming into the Town; conſequently it affords plenty of Fiſh; as its numerous black Rocks do vaſt Quantities of Dulſe, and other Sea-weeds, which we diverted ourſelves with gathering and eating.

Buchan is Part in *Aberdeenſhire*, Part in the Shire of *Bamff*: one of its principal Towns is *Fraſerſburgh*, and *Peterhead* is another. The latter is a good Market-town, with a Port, and ſmall Harbour, with two little Piers for Fiſhing; but, being ſo near *Aberdeen*, has not thoſe Helps and Advantages, that might be otherwiſe probably given to it; ſo that at Low-water it is all dry, and the ſmalleſt Ships lie aground in it.

The Lord *Saltoun* has very lately built (1738.), at *Fraſerſburgh*, a moſt excellent new Pier and Bulwark, all of Free-ſtone; which renders that Harbour as ſafe and commodious as any on the Eaſt Coaſt; ſo that 30 Ships may winter there at once, with great Safety: the Water at full Sea is 18 or 20 Feet.

From the Point of Land, called *Buchanneſs*, the Ships begin their Accounts for their ſeveral Voyages; what they call their *Departure*: as in *England* they do from *Wintertonneſs*, on the North-eaſt Part of *Norfolk*, and from the *Downs* for the Voyages to the Southward.

From *Fifeneſs*, which is the Northermoſt Point, on the Mouth of *Edinburgh Firth*, being the Southermoſt Land of *Fife*, to this Point of *Buchanneſs*, the Land lies almoſt due North and South, and the Shore is the Eaſtermoſt Land of *Scotland*. The Diſtance between them is 33 Leagues, 1 Mile, which is juſt 100 Miles; tho' the Mariners ſay, that, meaſuring

ſuring by the Sea, it is but 28; and from *Winterton-neſs*, near *Yarmouth*, to this Point call'd *Buchanneſs*, is juſt 300 Miles.

The River or *Firth* of *Tay* opens into the Sea, about four Leagues North from *Fifeneſs*; and as there is a Light-houſe on the *Iſle of May*, as I have ſaid before, in the Mouth of the *Firth* of *Forth* at *Edinburgh*, a little South of this Point, called *Fife-neſs*; there are likewiſe two Light-houſes at the Entrance of the *Firth* of *Tay*, for the Direction of the Sailors, when they are bound into that River, and particularly for their avoiding the two Sands, which lie off from the South-ſide of the Entrance.

Buchanneſs is generally alſo the firſt Land of *Great Britain*, which the Ships make in their Voyages home from *Archangel* in *Ruſſia*, or from their Whale-fiſhing Voyages to *Greenland* and *Spits-bergen* in the North Seas: and near this Point, at *Pitſligo*, a great Ship was caſt away in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, bound Home from *Archangel*, having on board the firſt Embaſſador ſent by the Great Duke of *Muſcovy* to any of the Chriſtian Princes of *Europe*, he being commiſſioned to treat with Queen *Elizabeth* for a League of Peace and Commerce. He likewiſe loſt a moſt valuable Preſent, deſigned for the Queen, of rich and coſtly Firs, in thoſe Days reputed ineſtimable. The Embaſſador was happily ſaved, and brought on Shore by the People of *Pitſligo*; but the Ship and all the Goods were loſt.

From this Point of Eaſterly Land all that great Bay, or Inlet of the Sea, reaching quite to the North of *Scotland*, is called *Murray Firth* and the Northermoſt Point is *Dungſbyhead*, which is the North-eaſt Point of *Caithneſs*, and opens to *Pentland Firth*. By *Pentland Firth* you are to underſtand the Paſſage of the Sea beyond *Caithneſs*, between *Scotland* and the Iſles of *Orkney*. What is call'd *Murray Firth*,

Firth, is not, like many others, the Mouth of a River, as that of *Edinburgh* or *Tay*, but is an open Bay in the Sea, as the Bay of *Biſcay*, or the Gulf of *Mexico*, are; and reaches, as I have ſaid, from *Peterhead* to *Dungſbyhead*, oppoſite to the *Orkneys*, the Diſtance of 79 Miles; but it is almoſt twice as far by Land, becauſe of the Depth of that Bay, which obliges us to travel from *Pitſligo* Weſt, near 70 Miles, till we come to *Inverneſs*.

This County of *Buchan* is more to be taken notice of from what is to be ſeen on the Sea-ſhore than in the Land; for the Country is mountainous, and in ſome Places not very fertile; but as we coaſted along Weſt, we came into a much better Country, particularly the Shires of *Bamff*, which I have already mentioned, *Elgin*, and the County of *Murray*, from whence the Bay I juſt now deſcribed, is called *Murray Firth*.

Murray is a pleaſant Country, the Soil fruitful, water'd with fine Rivers, and full of good Towns, and Gentlemens Seats, more than could be expected in ſo remote a Part of the Kingdom.

This Country is a Plain for between 20 and 30 Miles together, and the Soil is by that means render'd more fruitful and rich, and the Temperature of the Air more ſoften'd, than in other Parts of *Scotland*; inſomuch that the Harveſt here, and in the Vale of *Strathbogy*, and all the Country to *Inverneſs*, is obſerved to be more early than in *Northumberland*, nay, than in *Derbyſhire*, and even ſome Parts of the more Southerly Counties in *England*; as particularly in the Eaſt of *Kent*, and *Suſſex*. As a Confirmation of this, I affirm that I have ſeen the new Wheat of this Country and *Inverneſs* brought to Market to *Edinburgh*, before the Wheat at *Edinburgh* has been fit to reap; and yet the Harveſt about *Edinburgh* is thought to be as forward as in moſt Parts even of

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England itſelf. In a word, it is uſual in *Murray*, and the Country about it, to begin with their Harveſt in the Month of *July*; and it is not very unuſual to have new Corn fully ripe, and threſh'd out, ſhipp'd off, and brought to *Edinburgh* to Sale, within the Month of *Auguſt*.

The common Drink in theſe Parts is Ale, and ſometimes Beer; and they have good *French* Wine very cheap, as I and my Company experienced; but the Inhabitants prefer *Aqua Vitæ* of their own extracting from Ale-dregs and Spices, to much richer Wines than the *French*: of this they drink plentifully themſelves, and are very liberal of it to their Friends. And a Bottle of this Liquor, and ſome Cheeſe, will make a *Murray* Man undertake the greateſt Winter Journeys, without wiſhing for any other Proviſion.

This County is divided into two Shires; the greater, called the Shire of *Elgin*; the other, the Shire of *Nairn*.

The Town of *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name; along which ſtand the Seats of many Perſons of Quality.

Nairn is a Royal Burgh, and Hereditary Sheriffdom of the *Campbells* of *Lorn*, and a Sea-port Town. We enter the Town over a noble Stone Bridge of one Arch.

Eight Miles from *Nairn*, and four from *Inverneſs*, is *Culloden-Moor*, which takes its Name from the Seat of the Lord Preſident *Forbes*, who was ſo active in the ſuppreſſing of the Rebellion in 1745. and which will be for ever memorable on Account of the utter Defeat of the Rebel Army there, which put an End to it: as will be mentioned in its Place.

Near the Caſtle of *Caddel* or *Calder*, on that River, is a Vein of Free-ſtone, and many Signs of Copper.

Tarnaway

Tarnaway Caſtle, on the River *Findorn*, in this County, is an old Caſtle and Seat belonging to the Earls of *Murray*.

A little lower, on the other Side, ſtands the Burgh of *Forreſs*; and lower, formerly, ſtood the noble Abbey of *Kinloſs*, mentioned, *p.* 210.

At and about *Forreſs* are good Roads, and fine Proſpects, eſpecially over the Sea, with the Shipping in *Findorn* Harbour, a ſmall Sea-port, four Miles diſtant from *Forreſs*. This Burgh of *Forreſs* is pleaſantly ſituated at the End of ſeveral Ridges of Mountains, and is made up of one long Street, with a Kirk and Tolbooth, and the Ruins of an old Caſtle, in which, 'tis ſaid, the Kings of *Scotland* uſed to reſide. Here are Gardens to every Houſe, very agreeably ſituated, and much regarded by the Inhabitants.

Juſt before we enter'd this Town, on our Right Hand, we were preſented with the Sight of a flat ſquare Pillar of Stone, which riſes about twenty-three Feet in Height above-ground, and is, as the Inhabitants of *Forreſs* inform'd me, no leſs than 12 or 15 Feet below, ſo that the whole Height muſt be about 35 Feet, and its Breadth near 5; it is all one intire Stone: great Variety of hieroglyphic Figures, in Low Relievo, are carved thereon; ſome of which are ſtill diſtinct and viſible; but the Injury of the Weather has obſcur'd thoſe towards the upper Part. What the Import or Signification is, I could hear of none that could inform me. The Whole above-ground is divided into ſeven Compartments, the loweſt of which is almoſt hid by ſome Steps, or Supports, lately made to ſecure it from falling, at the Expence of the Counteſs of *Murray*. The ſecond contains ſundry Figures, but moſt of them defaced. In the third are ſeveral of a monſtrous Form, reſembling four-footed Beaſts, with human Heads; and others of Men ſtanding by them. In the fourth Di-

viſion, are ſix or ſeven Enſigns or Standards, with ſome Figures, holding obſcure Weapons in their Hands. The fifth and ſixth Diviſions are filled with the like Figures; and in the uppermoſt of all have been others, which are now in a great meaſure defaced. On the reverſe Side of this Stone is the Figure of a Croſs; beneath which are two human Figures, of a very diſproportionable and *Gothic* Form; and indeed the whole Monument, as to its Sculpture, is executed in a rude and barbarous Taſte: on its Edges are continued Flouriſhes. The Inhabitants here told us, it was erected as a Monument of a *Daniſh* King; ſome ſay, ſlain in Battle here; others, that he died at Sea, and was brought hither, and buried; others, that it was for a *Scotch* King, *&c.* But *Camden* tells us, it was erected as a Monument of a Victory obtained by King *Malcolm Mac-Kenneth* over *Sweno* King of *Denmark*.

In this rich County, on the River *Loſſie*, which riſes a few Miles above it, and empties itſelf into the Sea, a few Miles below it, lies *Elgin*, formerly a Biſhop's See. It is ſituated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' ſomewhat ſandy. The uſual Place of Reſidence of the Biſhop was at the Caſtle of *Spynie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods.

But tho' the Town of *Elgin* has Reaſon to be proud of its Situation, it was not very rich in its Revenues; for it had long laboured under heavy and burdenſome Debts; which, being increaſed by the Rebellion in 1715. put a Stop to divers of its new public Works, and made ſeveral others run into Decay. At the ſame time the River *Loſſie* having very inſufficient Banks, the Chanel of it became choaked with Sand, which made it ſubject to overflow; and moreover, the Harbour of *Loſſie* itſelf, which may be called the Port of *Elgin*, lying not far from it, became

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ruinous and decay'd, to the great Prejudice of Perſons trading in the *Murray* Firth, as well as to the Town. For all theſe Reaſons, and in order to inlarge and improve, as well as repair, the ſaid Harbour of *Loſſie*, an Act paſſed in the Year 1721. laying a Duty of Two Penies *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer, that ſhould be vended within the ſaid Town, and its Liberties; ſo that it bids fair to make as flouriſhing a Figure as it has done for Centuries paſt.

Elgin is a Royal Burgh. It conſiſts of one very long Street, and ſeveral ſhorter, having a good neat Church in the Middle. The Houſes are almoſt all built upon Arches, which, with their intermediate Pillars, form agreeable Piazza's, and ſerve to defend the Inhabitants from the Effects of Rain, Wind, or Sun. It is alſo noted for the Ruins of one of the moſt ſtately Cathedral Churches in the Kingdom; moſt of the end Walls are ſtill remaining, and many noble Pillars, which ſhews its former Greatneſs: at the other End of the Town are the Ruins of an antient Caſtle, ſtill viſible, tho' demoliſh'd in the *Daniſh* Wars. Theſe Ruins are upon a large Mount; upon which you have a fine Proſpect all over the Town, and of the adjacent Country, even to the Sea, and the winding Courſe of the River *Loſſie*, which ſurrounds this Town, at a ſmall Diſtance; and which is famous for Salmon, there being annually pickled and exported from 80 to an 100 Laſts, all taken in a few Months in the Summer, and in a Space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germach*. The River abounds with Fiſh to the very Head, which are taken either with hook'd Tridents by Day, or Wicker-baſkets, or little Boats, cover'd with Hides, by Night. None but the Natives, who are uſed to them, will venture into theſe Boats.

Above *Elgin*, *Forreſs*, and *Nairn*, lies that Part of the Country, call'd *The Brae of Murray*, no-way

comparable to the lower Part for Fruitfulneſs; and beyond this are Mountains, Woods, and green Valleys; particularly *Stratherin*, well inhabited, and abounding with little Towns and Villages, and *Strathnairn*, a ſtill better Soil, and poſſeſſed by ſeveral Gentlemen. *Stratherin* alſo abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams.

In this Country lies *Lochmoy*, with an Iſland, where the Laird of *Mackintoſh* (a Name well known in *England*, as well as *Scotland*, by means of the famous Brigadier of that Name, who was taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Preſton*, eſcaped out of *Newgate*, and lately died in Peace in *Scotland*) has his Seat. This Tribe is called *Clan Chattan*; and are numerous in this County.

But to ſay a few Words more of *Elgin*, before we leave this County: Gentlemen of all Parties and Opinions, as if this Town was the Court for this Part of the Iſland, leave their Highland Habitations in the Winter, and come to live at *Elgin*, with very engaging Freedom; ſo that it is a Place of greater Reſort than could be imagined, at the Diſtance of 450 meaſured Miles from *London*, and more, if we go by *Edinburgh*.

This rich Country continues with very little Intermiſſion, till we come to *Strathnairn*, or the Valley of *Nairn*, where it extends a little farther in Breadth towards the Mountains, and is not inferior to the other in Fruitfulneſs. From the Weſtern Part of this County you may obſerve, that the Land goes away again to the North; and, as if you were to enter into another Iſland beyond *Britain*, you find a large Lake or Inlet from the Sea of *Murray*, going on Weſt, as if it were to cut through the Iſland; for we could ſee no End of it, nor could ſome of the Country-people tell us how far it reached, but that it went beyond *Lochaber*: ſo that we thought, till our Maps,

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and further Inquiſition, informed us, it had joined the Weſtern Ocean.

After we had traveled about twelve Miles, and deſcended from a riſing Ground, upon which we then were; we perceived the Lake contracted in one particular Place to the ordinary Size of a River, as if deſigned by Nature to give Paſſage to the Inhabitants to converſe with the Northern Part; and then it opened again to its former Breadth, and continued in the Form of a large Lake, as before, for many more Miles than we could ſee; being in the Whole, according to Mr. *Camden*, 23 Miles long; but if it be taken on both Sides the Paſs, 'tis above 35 Miles in Length.

This Situation muſt neceſſarily make the narrow Part a moſt important Paſs, from the more Southerly Parts of *Scotland* to the Northern Countries, which are beyond it. We have been told, the *Romans* never conquered thus far, and the Conqueſts of *Oliver Cromwell* have been much magnified on this Account; but if what Mr. *Camden* records, and is confirmed by other Accounts from Men of Learning and Obſervation, be true, this muſt be a Miſtake; for we are told, that near *Bean-Caſtle* in the County of *Nairn* there was found, in the Year 1406. a fine Marble Veſſel curiouſly carved, which was full of *Roman* Coins of ſeveral Sorts; alſo ſeveral old Forts or Mounts have been ſeen here, which, by their Remains, evidently ſhewed themſelves to be *Roman*.

I now enter'd the Shire of *Inverneſs*, abounding with large Woods of Fir and Oak, and having in it ſome Iron Mines. It contains *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, the South and Weſt Parts of *Roſſe*, and the Iſle of *Sky*; of all which I ſhall ſpeak, as they offer in the Courſe I took.

In the narrow Pafs mentioned above, over the Lake ſtands the Town and Fortreſs of *Inverneſs*, that is, a Town on the inner Bank of the River *Neſs*. The Situation of it (as I have ſaid before) intimates, that it is a Place of Strength; and accordingly it has a Caſtle, founded in antient Times, to command the Paſs: and ſome Authors write, that it was antiently a Royal Houſe for the Kings of *Scotland*. Be that as it will, *Oliver Cromwell* thought it a Place of ſuch Importance, that he built a ſtrong Citadel here, and kept a ſtated Gariſon always in it, and ſometimes more than a Gariſon; finding it needful to have a large Body of his old veteran Troops poſted here to preſerve the Peace of the Country, and keep the *Highlanders* in Awe, which they did effectually all his Time. The Fort or Citadel built by *Oliver Cromwell* was a large Pentagon: it was ſituated cloſe to the Entrance of the River *Neſs* into the *Murray Firth*; but is now intirely in Ruins, nothing but Banks of Earth or Ditches remaining.

It is obſerved, that at the End of thoſe troubleſome Days, when the Troops on all Sides came to be diſbanded, and the Men diſperſed, abundance of *Engliſh* Soldiers ſettled in this fruitful Part of the Country, from whence it received two Advantages:

1. They learnt the Art of Husbandry in full Perfection, which they did not underſtand before; which, with the Help of a rich Soil, has rendered this Part of the Country more fruitful than the reſt of *Scotland* to this Day. And to this it is in ſome meaſure owing, that the Harveſt is ſo early, and the Corn ſo good, as is obſerved above.

2. As *Cromwell*'s Soldiers initiated them thus into the Arts and Induſtry of the Husbandman, ſo they left them the *Engliſh* Accent upon their Tongues, which they likewiſe preſerve to this Day; for they ſpeak perfect *Engliſh*, even much better than in the

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moſt Southerly Provinces of *Scotland*; nay, ſome will ſay, as well as at *London* itſelf. And indeed their Tongue is not only *Anglicized*, but their Palates too; their Way of Eating and Cookery, Dreſs and Behaviour, is pretty much according to the Southern Mode.

Inverneſs, for a *Scotiſh* Town ſo remote, may be ſaid to be a pleaſant, clean, and well-built Town. There are ſome Merchants in it, and it has a good Share of Trade. The Sheriff keeps his Court here. It conſiſts of two large handſome Streets, and has a ſtately Stone Bridge of ſeven large Arches over the River *Neſs*, where (as I ſaid before) it grows narrow between the Sea and the Lake. It has two Churches, one for the *Engliſh*, the other for the Natives, as we may call them: the *Engliſh* Language and the *Erſe* are ſpoken here in common, as *French* and *Flemiſh* are in *Bruſſels*. The Water of the *Neſs* is almoſt always warm, and all the Year long is never ſo cold as to freeze; nay, in the ſharpeſt Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thaw'd. Small Veſſels may come up to the Town; but larger Ships, which often come thither for Corn, are forced to lie at ſome Diſtance Eaſt from it.

But it has been lately improved, and is ſtill farther improving; for in the Year 1718. an Act paſſed, for laying a Duty of a Sixth of a Peny Sterling on every Pint of Ale, *&c.* ſold within the Town, and its Privileges, for building a Church, and making a Harbour there. The Preamble to the Act, giving a Deſcription of the Place, and the Reaſons of applying for it, I ſhall inſert, and is to the following Effect:

That the Town of *Inverneſs* is ſituate near the Sea, and very capable of Improvements in its Trade and Commerce; and, having but a very ſmall public Revenue, incumbered with Debts, and thoſe in-

creaſed by the Expence the Inhabitants were at in oppoſing the Rebellion of 1715. and the Church of the ſaid Town, beſide, being ruinous, was not large enough to contain the Inhabitants; for the Effecting of theſe good Purpoſes, the ſaid Act was paſſed.

This Act was to be in Force for 19 Years only; and the firſt five Years it produced ſo well, that the Magiſtrates of *Inverneſs* entered upon a Deſign greatly to inlarge and improve their Harbour; in order to which, they purchaſed Grounds, rented Quarries, built Boats for tranſporting Stone, deepened their Harbour, erected Bulwarks and Quays; ſo that it was made much more commodious than ever: but the next 13 Years, the Produce of the Duties was ſo low, occaſioned by the exceſſive Uſe of run Tea and Brandy, which People could buy ſo cheap, that the Conſumption of Beer and Ale was greatly leſſened, and they having run much behind-hand, were forced to apply for a further Continuation of the Act; and accordingly, in the 11th Year of King *George* II. an Act paſſed for continuing the ſame for 21 Years more, for paying the Debts contracted, and effecting the other good Purpoſes I have mentioned: which, when done, will make *Inverneſs* a Place of as great Account as any in the North of *Scotland*. There are ſeveral antient Edifices about this Town, now join'd with ordinary Houſes, each lett to different Families: among theſe is one, near the Foot of the Bridge, where they ſay *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was nurſed.

To the Sides of the River *Neſs* come the Women or Maid-Servants to waſh their Family Linen, which they dry upon the Stones or Graſs juſt by. Their Method of Waſhing is, by treading it in a Tub, naked up to their Knees, conſtantly turning round with an unuſual Motion. Thoſe who are not worth a Tub, tread it in the River, upon a large Stone,

under

under Water; for they very ſeldom uſe Soap. We may ſee, in a warm Morning, the River Banks lin'd with theſe Women, and frequently as many Men admiring their Limbs.

The Women here are remarkably handſome: many of them are Red-hair'd: they are generally taught to play on the Spinnet, to dance, &c.

Near to the Foot of the Bridge, upon a pleaſant Hill, cloſe by the River-ſide, is ſituated *Fort-George*, which was a great Ornament to the Town, before the Rebels, in 1746. blew it up. It was not indeed a Place of ſuch great Strength, as it was a beautiful Barrack. Their chief Engineer, who laid the Train, was mounted up into the Air by the Blaſt, and killed: he had a Dog, which was blown up at the ſame time, a great Height, and thrown almoſt over the River: but, being not ſo miſchievous a one as his Maſter, eſcaped with Life, tho' lamed.

The Manufacture here is chiefly Linen and Plaids; and the Market once a Week is plentifully ſupply'd by the Country-people with extreme bad Goats-milk Cheeſes, and freſh Butter of ſeveral Colours, full of Hairs: the ſalt Butter is brought to Market in Wooden Diſhes that hold about three Pounds each, cover'd over with the Membranes that held the Calves; and within, is filled with large Grains of Salt.

We have here at *Inverneſs* a quite *Highland* Proſpect, and more eſpecially as we look towards *Fort-Auguſtus*; for here we ſee nothing but irregular Mountains and Valleys. Here is a great Salmon-fiſhery up the River *Neſs*; four of the Heads of the Town go Partners, and one of them is no leſs than a *Baron*. The Fiſhermen who drag the Nets to catch the Salmon, are a Sort of amphibious Creatures, being almoſt always up to their Knees in the Water in drawing their Nets; they alſo make uſe of little flat-

bottom'd Boats for this Purpoſe, and Harpoons, by which means they kill great Numbers in wooden Sort of Cages (built in the Water), where the Fiſh run in with the Stream, but can't get back again. The Fiſh thus caught are nothing near ſo good as thoſe caught with the Drag-net, where they kill them immediately, by ſtriking them on the Head with a Stone, and ſo hinders their fluttering in the Water, which ſpends their Fat; for thoſe caught with the Net, if dreſſed ſoon after, are found, when boil'd, all over vein'd with an hard ſuety Kind of Subſtance, and eat quite firm (and *caller*, as the People here call it, or in Perfection); but if kept a Day or Night before dreſſed, this Fat is all loſt, and the Fiſh eats quite flabby and ſoft. The Heart being taken out of the Fiſh, and laid by, will continue its Motion for a long time, and frequently till after the Fiſh is boil'd and eat.

I made it my Requeſt to a Friend, in my laſt Tour, *Anno* 1747. into theſe Parts, who was obliged to go with a Detachment of the King's Forces from *Inverneſs* to the late demoliſh'd *Fort Auguſtus*, and to *Fort William*, and other ſtrong Paſſes in the *Highlands*, while I took another Courſe, to give me an Account of what he obſerved remarkable, ſuitable to my Deſign. He favour'd me accordingly; and, from his Account, I tranſcribe what follows:

" After two Months Stay at *Inverneſs*, I ſet out " for *Fort Auguſtus*; in coming to which Place, I " travel along the Banks of the River *Neſs* four " Miles, till I come to *Lochneſs*. From whence the " River runs, and diſcharges itſelf into the *Murray* " *Firth* at *Inverneſs*. *Lochneſs* is a moſt remarkable " and beautiful Loch, 24 Miles long, and 2 broad, " in ſome Places: when we are come to the Head of " the Loch, the Proſpect is moſt charming; we

" look

" look ſtrait along the Loch, and, loſing our Sight in
" the Water, on each Side the Loch, is a Ridge of
" moſt terrible barren woody Mountains, which
" give great Surprize to a Stranger. We travel
" from the Head of this great Pool, along the Banks
" (which makes the Foot of theſe Mountains), for
" near 12 Miles, and through a Road made with
" the greateſt Difficulty, by blowing up monſtrous
" Rocks, which in many Places hang ſtooping
" over Paſſengers, and higher than Houſes, ſo that
" 'tis a little frightful to paſs by them. We find
" many of theſe dreadful Paſſes, with Water drip-
" ping out from every Part of the fractur'd Rock.
" Theſe are intermix'd with Woods of Oak, Birch,
" white Poplars, and Nut-trees, with Springs of
" Water, and many curious Plants, peculiar to thoſe
" mountainous Places. We then came to a ſmall
" and pitiful Houſe of Entertainment (yet the only
" one on the Road), call'd the General's Hut; be-
" cauſe General *Wade* lived there, when he com-
" manded the Forces in making theſe moſt ſurpriſing
" and uſeful Roads through the *Highlands* of *Scot-*
" *land*.

" Before we came to this Place, we had a View,
" on the other Side this Loch, of the Ruins of the
" famous Caſtle of *Urquhart*, formerly conſiſting of
" ſeven great Towers, ſaid to be built by the *Cu-*
" *mins*, and demoliſhed by King *Edward* I. About
" four Miles to the Weſtward of which Caſtle, on
" the Top of a very high Hill, two Miles perpendi-
" cular, is a Lake of cold freſh Water, about 30
" Fathom in Length, and 6 in Breadth; no Stream
" running to it or from it. It could never yet be
" fathom'd; and at all Seaſons of the Year it is
" equally full, and never freezes.

" After we leave the General's Hut, we are ſur-
" priſed by a Parcel of almoſt naked Boys and Girls,

" coming, upon Sight of us, down ſome craggy " Rocks of a Mountain, to ſell us *Whortle-berries*, " or the *Vaccinia Nigra* of *Virgil*, which they gather " in almoſt every Part of theſe Mountains in pro- " digious Quantities. They ſold to every one of us " near a Mutchkin for a Baubee (*i. e.* a Pint for a " Halfpeny); and they chiefly live on the Fruit, " when they are gathering them on the Mountains: " by means of the great Stain they give, their " Mouths and Hands are dy'd in a frightful Manner. " Theſe are mighty agreeable Fruit to the Taſte, " and are accounted very aſtringent by the Country- " people; but the Aſtringency lies all in the black " Skin, and not in the Pulp: the King's Soldiers eat " them for the Bloody-flux, when encamp'd at *Fort-* " *Auguſtus* in 1745.

" After a little Way riding from this Hut, we are " preſented, on our Right, with a moſt remarkable " Cataract, or Fall of Water, more than 20 Yards " high: it being a ſmall River, obſtructed by vaſt " Rocks on the Edge of a Mountain, and ſo lets " itſelf into the Loch, at the Foot of this Moun- " tain.

" We leave the Loch hereabouts on our Right, " and travel over continued Mountains, covered " with Woods and Rocks, and ſee *Lochneſs* no more " till we come to *Fort-Auguſtus*; but paſs by ſeveral " ſmaller Lochs, that are ſeparated from the grand " one by vaſt Mountains; we alſo meet with ſeveral " ſmall Rivers (abounding more with Rocks than " Water), which, together with the Woods and " high Mountains, give great Variety and Enter- " tainment to a contemplative Traveler.

" Laſtly, when we have aſcended the higheſt " Mountains, and juſt going to deſcend, we are " moſt ſuddenly and agreeably ſurpriſed with a Valley " (where our Army is encamp'd), and the Loch-

" end,

" end, close to which is the most grand Building " (but now in Ruins) called *Fort-Augustus* ; and, " within two or three Stones-throw, upon a more " rising Ground, is another large Building, which " is called the *Old Barracks*, burnt by the Rebels. " The Town of *Kiliwhimen* is only a few earthen " miserable Huts, thatch'd with Heath or Heather, " and is situated just by the *Old Barracks*. Just by " here, and at the End of the Loch, in a very large " Hollow, or Sort of Amphitheatre (being chiefly " surrounded with Hills), is placed our Camp, hav- " ing a River winding thro', and emptying itself into " the Loch ; but the Water is of a brown Colour, " as it is in the Loch itself: it purges Persons not " used to drink it ; but, amongst the Natives, it is " accounted the best of Water, as is also the River " *Ness*, at *Invernes* : but our Soldiers always com- " plained of its giving them the Flux, with which " Distemper we had great Numbers affected here. " Several curious People told me, this Loch (no " more than the River *Ness*) never freezes. They " also informed me, that it abounded much in Sul- " phur, and was the lightest Water in *Scotland*. " The Road from hence to *Fort-William* is 30 Miles, " quite in a Valley ; as it is from *Invernes* to this " Place, and full of Lochs all the Way, from Sea to " Sea, East and West. This Valley is supposed to be " near 20 Feet lower than the Sea ; and there is not " above 8 Miles of the Way from *Invernes* to *Fort-* " *William*, but what is either Lochs or Rivers."

Thus far my Friend.

When we are over the Bridge of *Invernes*, we enter that which we truly call the North of *Scotland*, and others the *North Highlands* ; in which are several distinct Shires, but cannot call for a particular Description, because they are all one undistinguished

Range

Range of Mountains and Woods, overſpread with vaſt and almoſt uninhabited Rocks and Steeps, filled with Deer innumerable of various Kinds; among which are ſome of thoſe the Antients called *Harts* and *Roebucks*, with overgrown Stags and Hinds of the Red-deer Kind; whoſe Fleſh eats extremely well.

Before I deſcribe, in my own Way, this frightful Country, it is fit to obſerve, that *Scotland* may be divided into four Diſtricts, which I have not ſeen any of our Geographers do before me; yet, I believe, may not be an improper Meaſurement for ſuch as would form a juſt Idea of the Whole in their Minds.

1. The *South-land*, or that Part of *Scotland* South of the River *Tay*, drawing a Line from the *Tay*, about *Perth*, to *Lochlomond*, and down to *Dumbarton*, and the Bank of *Clyde*.

2. The *Middle*, or *Midland*, being all the Country from the *Tay* and the *Loughlomond*, North to the Lake of *Neſs* and *Aber*, including a long Slope to the South, taking in the Weſtern *Highlands* of *Argyll* and *Lorn*, and the Iſles of *Iſla* and *Jura*.

3. The *Northland*, being all the Country beyond *Inverneſs*, and the *Lough* or River *Neſs*, North, drawing the Line over the narrow Space of *Glengary*, between the *Neſs* and *Aber*, and bounded by them both from the Eaſtern to the Weſtern Sea.

4. The *Iſlands*, being all the Weſtern and Northern Iſlands, the *Hebrides*, *Sky*, *Orkneys*, and other Iſles of *Shetland*.

According to this Deſcription, having paſſed the Bridge over the River *Neſs*, I am now entered on the third Diviſion of *Scotland*, called the *Northland*. Here are not only the beſt Hawks of all Kinds, but Eagles in great Numbers, which prey upon the young Fawns

Fawns when they fall firſt, and upon Wild Fowl, with which this Part of the Country abounds.

The Rivers and Lakes alſo in this Country are ſo prodigiouſly full of Salmon, that it is hardly credible what Quantities are taken in the *Spey*, the *Nairn*, the *Neſs*, and other Rivers hereabout.

The ſeveral Countries beyond the *Neſs* are, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, *Strathnavern*, *Caithneſs*, and beyond thoſe the Iſlands of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

Sutherland is called the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, called *Dornoch*, a Royal Burgh, noted for a Caſtle belonging to the Earl of *Sutherland*; for its Cathedral Church for the Dioceſe of *Caithneſs*, which once was Part of this Shire; and for its four annual Fairs. It has three remarkable Foreſts, beſides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleaſant Hunting and Fowling. One Sort of Bird is peculiar to this Country, called *Knug*, which reſembles a Parrot, and digs its Neſt in the Trunks of Oak, with its Beak. There are about 60 Lakes in this County: the greateſt is *Lochſtin*, 14 Miles in Length; in many of them are Iſlands, very pleaſant for Summer Habitations. In the Iſle of *Brora*, the Earl of *Sutherland* has a Houſe, which he makes uſe of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound in it; and in ſome of the Lakes and Rivers of this County, as well as in the Rivers of *Aberdeen* and *Roſſe*, are found Pearls of great Value. In ſhort, this Shire ſo abounds with Lakes, Rivers, and Bays, that there is ſcarce a Farm in the whole County, but is waſhed either with freſh or ſalt Water, ſo that the Inhabitants have Store of Fiſh and Fowl. The Bear or Big in this County is reckoned excellent. It has alſo Silver Mines, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free-ſtone, but much neglected. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities; which are Cod, Salmon,

Salmon, ſalt Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* The Bays and Coaſts alſo abound with Seals, have ſometimes Whales, and Shell-fiſh of all Sorts.

The Earl of *Sutherland* has a Caſtle beyond *Inverneſs*, called *Dunrobin*, ſituate on the Eaſtern Shore. In the Gardens of this Seat, though ſo Northerly, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity.

Strathnavern is Part of *Sutherland*, and derives its Name from *Strath*, a Valley, ſituated on the River *Navern*, which runs thro' it. The Country is mountainous, and formerly was noted for breeding greater Numbers of ravenous Wolves than any other in *Scotland*. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fiſh; it is very woody, and many Lakes are in the Valleys. There are ſeveral Monuments in it of Victories gained over the *Danes*, particularly one at *Enbo*, which is a Stone Croſs, ſaid to be over a *Daniſh* King. The Inhabitants are great Hunters, and deſpiſe thoſe who are not; ſo that Veniſon with them is a common Diſh. The Situation of the Country not admitting of Towns, the Inhabitants live up and down in ſmall Villages. On the Northern Coaſt of this County are ſeveral Iſlands. Of the many Lakes *Lochnavern* and *Lochyol* are the largeſt, and the latter affords an Iſland which is inhabited in the Summer-time. *Borwe* and *Tong* are the Places of moſt Note, the latter the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the *Mackays*, who is the principal Proprietor of *Strathnavern*; but holds it of the Earl of *Sutherland*, to whoſe eldeſt Son it gives the Title of Lord. The Earls of *Sutherland* were formerly of the Name of *Sutherland*, to the Heireſs of which a Son of the Honſe of *Gordon* married, from whom the preſent Earl is deſcended. They have a long time claimed Precedency, as the firſt Earls of

the

the Kingdom; and, in order to recover it, have reaſſumed their former Name. They have great Royalties, as being Admirals of that, and ſome of the neighbouring Counties; and all the Gentlemen of *Sutherland* hold of them. Lord *Duffus* is deſcended of this Family. The Earl is Hereditary Sheriff of it. The County has ſeveral Mountains of white Marble, as we were told.

North of the Mouth of the River *Neſs* is the famous *Cromertie* Bay, or *Cromertie* Firth, noted for being the fineſt Harbour, with the leaſt Buſineſs perhaps, of any in *Britain*. It is 15 Miles long, and in many Places two Miles broad; and, like *Milford* Haven in *Wales*, is able to receive the Royal Navy of *Great Britain*, both to go out and come in with Safety: but, for want of Trade, this noble Harbour, which, by Geographers and Mariners, is called *Portus Salutis*, or *the Harbour of Safety*, is become almoſt uſeleſs.

The Shire of *Cromertie* is denominated from a Royal Burgh, ſtanding upon the Firth of *Cromertie*. The Waters of *Carron* are celebrated for the Pearls found in them. Of great Part of this County the late Earl of *Cromertie* was Sheriff and Proprietor. The Straths, or Valleys upon the Water-ſide, abound with Woods: particularly, upon the Hills is great Store of all ſorts of Game; alſo near *Alſerig*, upon the Waters of *Braan*, and on the *Carron*, are great Woods of Fir.

All the County beyond the River *Neſs*, and the Loch flowing into it, is called *Caithneſs*, and extends to the Northernmoſt Land in *Scotland*. It is divided from *Sutherland* by the Mountain *Ord*, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*.

Some People tell us, they have Lead, Copper, and Iron, in this Part of *Scotland*; and I am very much inclined to believe it; but it ſeems reſerved for a future

future and more induſtrious Age to ſearch into it. Should a Time come, when theſe hidden Treaſures of the Earth ſhall be diſcovered and improved, this Part of *Scotland* would be no longer eſteemed poor; for ſuch a Production would ſoon change the Face of things, bring Wealth and Commerce to it, fill the Harbours with Ships, the Towns with People, and, by conſuming the Proviſions, occaſion the Soil to be cultivated, the Fiſh cured, the Cattle conſumed at Home, and thereby diffuſe Proſperity all around them.

Our Writers have repreſented the Inhabitants here wild and barbarous: they were ſo formerly, perhaps; but we ſee the *Mackenzies*, *Macleods*, *Sutherlands*, *M'Leans*, *M'Donalds*, *Gordons*, *M'Kays*, *Macphersons*, *M'Intoſhes*, and others ſprung from thence, equally accompliſhed for the Court or Camp.

It muſt be owned, here are but few Towns; the People live, diſperſed in Clans, under a kind of Vaſſalage, ſubmitting to their Lords as their lawful Monarchs, and many of them acknowlege no other; though this too is in a manner got over, and the Clans are leſs dependent on their Chiefs, than they uſed to be, by virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that very Purpoſe.

Their Employment is chiefly Hunting, for their Food; though they alſo breed large Quantities of Black Cattle, with which they pay their Lairds, or Leaders, the Rent of the Lands. Theſe Cattle are driven annually to *England* to be ſold, and are bought up chiefly in the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Eſſex*; as I have mentioned in ſeveral Places in my *Tour*.

There are many little Towns and Villages, beſides Gentlemens Seats, in *Caithneſs*, as far North as it is: but the People are more addicted to good Living Within-doors, than to ſhewy Edifices, or fine Seats.

The

The beſt Houſe in it is Caſtle *Sinclair*; ſo called from the Name of the Earls of *Sinclair*, whoſe Seat it is; and they have ſeveral other Caſtles in the County. The Lord *Sinclair*, of *Rævenſheugh* in *Fife*, is Chief of the Name. His Anceſtors formerly poſſeſſed *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied to the Royal Family of *Denmark*. But one of the Family ſquandered away his Eſtate, and, among the reſt, theſe Iſlands; and got for it the inglorious Title of *William the Waſter*. The chief Town and Royal Burgh in *Caithneſs* is *Wick*, or *Weich*, whence it is called the Shire of *Weich*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade; and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eaſtern Coaſt. It is the Reſidence of the Sheriff, or his Officer.

Thurſo, another Town with a good Harbour, lies alſo on the Northern Coaſt, in a little Bay. The Iſles of *Orkney* and *Shetland* I refer to the Account of the Iſles.

And I ſhall obſerve, once for all, that I am the more particular in my Deſcription of theſe Northern Parts of *Scotland*, becauſe they are leaſt known, and leſs valued and eſteemed, than they deſerve.

This County is ſurrounded with the Sea, and thoſe two great Inlets of Water, mentioned above, called the *Neſs* and the *Aber*: ſo that it forms a Peninſula, by means of that ſmall Neck of Land of about eight Miles long, which Mr. *Camden* calls the *Garrow* or *Glengarrough*, others *Glengary*. Were it not for this, the whole Diviſion of the *Northland* would be a diſtinct Iſland, ſeparated from all the reſt of *Great Britain*, as effectually as the *Orkneys*, or the Iſle of *Sky*, is from this.

That Part which lies to the Eaſt, is open to the Sea, without Cover; the Weſt and the North are, in a manner, ſurrounded with Out-works, as a Defence to break off the raging Ocean from the North;

for

for the Weſtern Iſlands on one Side, and the *Orkneys* on the other, lie as ſo many advanced Fortifications, or Redoubts, to combat that Enemy at a Diſtance.

From *Dunrobin* Caſtle you have nothing of Note offers itſelf, either by Sea or Land, but an extended Shore, lying North and South, without Towns, and without Harbours; and, as there are none of the former to be found, ſo there are none of the laſt wanting.

The Land thus extended lies North and South to *Dungſby-head*, which is the utmoſt Extent of it, on the Eaſt-ſide of *Britain* North, and is diſtant from *Cromertie* 18 Leagues North. From this Point of *Dingſby* or *Dungſby-head*, as I obſerved before of *Buchan* and *Winterton*, the Sailors take their Diſtances, and keep their Accounts in their going farther North; *e. g.*

From this Point of *Dungſby-head* to the *Fair-iſle*, or *Faro*, which is the firſt of *Shetland*, or the laſt of the *Orkneys* (call it which you will; for it lies between both), is 25 Leagues, or 75 Miles.

From the ſame *Dungſby-head* to *Sumburgh-head*, that is, to *Shetland*, is 32 Leagues, or 96 Miles, and to *Lerwick* Fort in *Shetland* 110 Miles.

Thus from *Buchanneſs* to *Sumburgh-head* in *Shetland*, is 47 Leagues.

And from *Wintertonneſs* near *Yarmouth*, on the Coaſt of *Norfolk*, to *Buchanneſs*, on the Coaſt of *Aberdeen*, is juſt 100 Leagues. So from *Winterton* to *Shetland* is 147 Leagues, or 431 Miles.

I am now to obſerve, that we are here at the extremeſt Point of the Iſland of *Great Britain*; and that here the Land bears away Weſt, leaving a large Streight, or Sea, which they call *Pictland*, or *Pentland Firth*, and which divides between the Iſland of *Great Britain*, and the Iſles of the *Orkneys*; a Paſſage

broad

broad and fair; for it is not leſs than five Leagues over, and has a ſufficient Depth of Water for Ships to ſail in: but the Tides are ſo fierce, ſo uncertain, and the Guſts and ſudden Squalls of Wind ſo frequent, that very few Merchant-ſhips care to venture through it; and the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Ships, which come North about (as it is called) in their Return from *India*, keep all farther off, and chooſe to come by *Fair-iſle*, in the Paſſage between the Iſlands of *Orkney* and *Shetland*; whither they generally ſend their Men of War to meet them, being ſure of not miſſing them in ſo narrow a Paſſage..

But the Paſſage here is much broader, being at leaſt nine Leagues from North *Ranalſha*, the fartheſt Iſland of the *Orkneys*, to *Fair-iſle*, and five more from *Fair-iſle* to *Shetland*: ſo that it is 14 Leagues clear open Sea between the *Orkneys* and *Shetland*, with only a ſmall Iſland in the Way, which has nothing dangerous about it.

In the Paſſage between the Land's-end of *Britain*, and the *Orkneys*, is a ſmall Iſland, which our Mariners call *Stroma*, Mr. *Camden*, and others, *Sowna*; and is much ſpoken of, as dangerous for Ships: but I ſee no room to record any thing of that kind, any more than the Report, that it is haunted by Witches and Spirits, which draw Ships on Shore to their Misfortune.

At *Dungſby-head* is the moſt Northerly Land of *Great Britain*; where, in the Month of *June*, after a clear Day, we could ſee to read the ſmalleſt Print, and to write diſtinctly, all Night long, without the Help of a Candle..

No Wonder the antient Mariners, be they *Phœnician*, or *Carthaginian*, who knew nothing of the Motion of the heavenly Bodies, when they were driven thus far, were ſurpriſed to find they had loſt the ſteady Rotation of Day and Night, which, they thought,

thought, had ſpread over the whole Globe. They imagined the *Elyſian* Fields muſt lie this Way, when they found they were come already to the Realm of everlaſting Day.

From hence Weſt we go along the Shore of the *Firth*, which they call *Pentland*, where is the famous Houſe called *John a Grot*'s. We ſet our Horſes Feet into the Sea, on the moſt Northerly Land, as the People ſay, of *Britain*, though, I think, *Dungſby-head* is as far North. It is certain, however, the Difference is but very ſmall, being either of them in the Latitude of 59 $\frac{1}{6}$ North, and *Shetland* reaching above two Degrees farther. The Dominions of *Great Britain* are extended from the Iſle of *Wight*, in the Latitude of 50 Degrees, to the Iſles of *Unſta* in *Shetland*, in the Latitude of 61 Degrees 30 Minutes, being 10 Degrees, or full 600 Miles, in Length; which Iſland of *Unſt*, or *Unſta*, being the moſt remote of the Iſles of *Shetland* to the North-eaſt, lies 167 Leagues from *Wintertonneſs* in *Norfolk*.

Here we found, however mountainous and wild the Country appeared, the People extremely well furniſhed with Proviſions, eſpecially four Sorts, in great Plenty; two of them ſufficient for a common Table, the other two the Splendor of the greateſt.

1. Very good Bread, as well Oat-bread as Wheat, though the laſt not ſo cheap as the firſt.

2. Veniſon exceeding plentiful, and at all Seaſons, young or old; which they kill with their Guns, wherever they find it; for there is no Reſtraint; on which Account all the Highlanders have Fire-arms, and become excellent Markſmen.

3. Salmon in ſuch Plenty as is ſcarce credible, and conſequently ſo cheap, that to thoſe who have any Subſtance to buy with, it is not worth giving themſelves any Trouble to catch it. This they eat freſh

in the Seaſon, and at other times cured by being dried in the Sun, and ſo preſerved all the Year.

4. They have no Want of Cows and Sheep; but the latter are ſo wild, that ſometimes, were they not, by their own Diſpoſition, uſed to flock together, they would be much harder to kill, than the Deer.

From hence to the Weſt Point of the Paſſage to *Orkney* is near 20 Miles, which may be called the End of the Iſland of *Britain*, which faces directly to the North Pole; ſo that the Tail of the *Great Bear* is ſeen juſt over your Head. The Day is here, in Summer, ſaid to be 18 Hours long, the Sun remaining ſo long above the Horizon; and when he is ſet, he makes ſo ſmall an Arch of a Circle below the Horizon, that it is much above a Twilight all the Night; but it muſt be remembred, that the dark Nights take, in Winter, their Turn, and are protracted to as great a Degree.

Yet it is obſervable here, that they have more temperate Winters, generally ſpeaking, than we have in the moſt Southerly Part of the Iſland; and particularly, the Water in ſome of the Rivers, as in the *Neſs*, for Example, never freezes (as I have obſerved before); which is accounted for from the Nearneſs of the Sea, which, filling the Air with ſalt Vapours, ſheaths, as it were, the acute Particles of the Cold.

For the ſame Reaſon the Snows are not ſo deep, nor do they lie ſo long upon the Ground, as in other Places. The Summits indeed of the high Hills, whither theſe Vapours cannot reach, are continually covered with Snow, and perhaps have been ſo for many Ages; ſo that this Country, if any in the World, agrees with the following Deſcription:

—Vaſt watry Lakes, which ſpread below,
And Mountains cover'd with eternal Snow.

On

On the moſt inland Parts of this Country, eſpecially in the Shire of *Roſs*, they have vaſt Woods of Fir-trees for 15 or 20 Miles in Length, not planted by Mens Hands, as I have deſcribed in the Southern Part of *Scotland*; but as they came out of the Hands of Nature, and nouriſhed by her Handmaid, Time. If we may believe the Inhabitants, they are large enough to make Maſts for the biggeſt Ships; and yet are of no Service, merely for want of the Convenience of Water-carriage to bring them away. But methinks, rather than they ſhould remain an uſeleſs Burden to the Earth, they might be cut down and burnt, from whence might be drawn vaſt Quantities of Pitch, Tar, Reſin, Turpentine, &c. which is of eaſier Carriage, and would well anſwer the Trouble. Indeed an Attempt has been made of this kind for Pot-aſh; but it did not ſucceed, rather through the Fault of the Undertakers at *London*, than any thing elſe.

And now leaving the Northern Proſpect, we paſs the oppoſite Point Weſt from *Dungſby-head*, and which the People call *Faro-head*, though Mr. *Camden* calls theſe two Points by two different Names: the Eaſt Point, or *Dungſby-head*, he calls *Virvedrum Promontorium*; the Weſt Point, or *Faro-head*, he calls *Sarvedrum Promontorium*.

From hence the vaſt Weſtern *Atlantic* Ocean appears; for which the Geographers have not agreed upon a Name, there being no Country to derive it from.

And now we were to turn our Faces South; for as to the Iſlands of this Sea, which make the fourth Diviſion of *Scotland*, as I mentioned before, I ſhall take notice of them under one Head, in the Concluſion of my *Tour*.

In our Attempt to come down to the Southward by the Coaſt of *Tayne*, and the Shire of *Roſs*, we ſhould

ſhould have been extremely diſappointed, and perhaps have been obliged to get a Ship or Bark, to have carried us round the Iſle of *Sky* into *Lochaber*, had it not been for the extraordinary Courteſy of ſome of the Gentlemen of the Country.

On the other hand, we unexpectedly met here ſome *Engliſhmen*, who were employed by Merchants in the South, to take and cure a large Quantity of White-fiſh, and afterwards of Herrings, on account of Trade. Here we had not only the Civility of their Aſſiſtance and Accommodation in our Journey, but the Pleaſure of ſeeing what Progreſs they made in their Undertaking.

As for the Herrings, the Quantity of them was prodigious. The Shoal was beginning to come, when we firſt came to the Head of *Pentland Firth*; and in a Fortnight's time the Body of their numberleſs Shoals began to appear; but, before we left the Coaſt, you would have ventured to ſay of the Sea, as they do of the River *Tibiſcus*, or *Thieſſe*, in *Hungary*, that it was one-third Water, and two-thirds Fiſh. The Operation of taking them could hardly be called Fiſhing; for they did little more than dip for them into the Water, and take them up. I make no Scruple to ſay, that, if there had been 10,000 Ships to have loaded with them, they might all have been filled. The Fiſh did not ſeem to ſtay, but paſſed on to the South, that they might ſupply other Parts, and make way alſo for thoſe innumerable Shoals, which were to come after.

Had the Quantity of White-fiſh been any way proportioned to the Herrings, there would, no doubt, have been ſuch Encouragement to the Merchants, that they would never have given it over; but they found it would not fully anſwer: not but that there were great Quantities of Cod, and the Fiſh were ſizeable and good; but, as they are taken with Hook

and Line, they could not with any Diſpatch get a ſufficient Loading, or lay up enough in large Quantities in the Seaſon.

The Bay of *Tayne* is unſafe for Ships, runs a great Way up into the County, divides *Roſſe* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbat*. We found the Town of *Tayne*, and ſome other Villages, tolerably well inhabited, and ſome Trade alſo, occaſioned principally by the Communication with the Weſtern Iſlands, and alſo by the Herring-fiſhing, the Fiſhing-boats from other Parts often putting into thoſe Ports: for all their Coaſt is full of Loughs and Rivers, and other Openings; which make very good Harbours for Shipping; and, what is remarkable, ſome of thoſe Loughs are infinitely full of Herrings, even where, as they tell us, they have no Communi . tion with the Sea; ſo that they muſt have, in all Probability, been put into them alive by ſome particular Hands, and have multiplied there, as we find at this time, if they have not ſome Communications with the Sea, which are not diſcovered to the Inhabitants.

We could underſtand no more of what the People commonly ſaid on this Side, than if we had been in *Morocco*; all the Remedy we had was, that we found moſt of the Gentlemen ſpoke *French*, and ſome few broad *Scotiſh*. It was indeed, upon other Accounts, much for our Convenience to make the common People believe we were *French*.

Should we go about here to give you an Account of the Religion of the People in this Country, it would be an unpleaſant Work, and perhaps ſcarce gain Credit. You would hardly believe, that in a Chriſtian Iſland, as this is ſaid to be, there ſhould be People, who know ſo little of the Chriſtian Religion, as not to diſtinguiſh *Sunday* from a common Day of Labour, or the Worſhip of God from an ordinary

Meeting

Meeting for Converſation. I am unwilling to record ſo ungrateful a Truth, which may in time find Redreſs; but I cannot but ſay, that his Majeſty's Gift of 1000 *l.* paid annually to the Aſſembly of *Scotland*, for ſending Miniſters or Miſſionaries for the propagating Chriſtian Knowlege in the *Highlands*, is certainly one of the moſt needful Charities that could have been thought of, and truly worthy of a King; and, if prudently applied, as there is Reaſon to believe it is, may in time diſpel that Cloud of Ignorance, that has ſo far overſpread this unhappy Part of the Country. The People have the *Bible* in their own Language, the *Erſe*; and the Miſſionaries are obliged to preach to them, and examine and catechiſe their Children in the *Erſe* Language; ſo that we are not to deſpair of having this Country as well inſtructed in time, as other Parts of *Britain*.

The Shire of *Tayne*, with the little Shire of *Cromertie*, and Part of the Shire of *Inverneſs*, comprehends the whole Country called *Roſſe*. The firſt Tract towards the South-weſt, in the County of *Roſſe*, is *Kintail*, ſeparated from the Iſle of *Sky* by a narrow Firth. Next is a little Tract, called *Glenelg*, the paternal Eſtate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, whoſe chief Seat is called *Caſtle Ylendoven*, lying in an Iſland of the above-mentioned Firth. Farther North, on the ſame Coaſt, lies *Lochew*, with thick Woods, where Iron was formerly made. A little farther North, *Lochbrim* runs into this County, and is remarkable for its noble annual Fiſhery of Herrings.

The Peninſula which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromertie* and *Murray* is called *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which ſtands the Town called *the Chanonry of Roſſe*, formerly a Biſhop's See. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a Valley, betwixt fruitful Hills. It had once a ſtately Cathedral and Caſtle, where the Biſhop

dwelt. Here the late Earl of *Seaforth* had a noble Houſe. *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleaſant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and was poſſeſſed by the Lord *Lovat*, before he forfeited by his Rebellion. The Earl of *Seaforth* had near it a Caſtle, called *Kildun*. There are other Seats of antient Families in this County; and indeed many throughout the Northern Part of the United Kingdom, which, would my Compaſs allow me to deſcribe, or but to mention, would enable you to form an Idea of the numerous Families of Gentry, which *Scotland* produces.

On this Coaſt is the Iſle of *Sky*, lying from the Weſt-north-weſt, to the Eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and bearing upon the main Iſland, only ſeparated by a narrow Streight of Water; ſomething like as the Iſle of *Wight* is ſeparated from the County of *Southampton*. We left this on our Right, and croſſing the Mountains, came, with as little Stay as we could, to the Loughs called *Lochyol*, and *Lochlochy*, which run through that large Country called *Lochaber*, that is, *over* the Lochs, and which ſome affect to call the River *Aber*, or *Abre*, *i. e.* the Water which, as I ſaid above, aſſiſts, with *Loughneſs*, or *Lochneſs*, to ſeparate the North Land of *Scotland*, from the middle Part.

This is a long and narrow Inlet of the Sea, in Length above 24 Miles, the Depth unknown; which, opening from the *Iriſh* Sea South-weſt, meets the River *Abre*, or, as the *Scots* much more properly expreſs it, the Water of *Abre*; for it is rather a large Lake, or *Loch*, than a River; and receives innumerable ſmall Rivers into it. It riſes in the Mountains of *Roſs*, or of *Glengary*, within five or ſix Miles from the Shore of the *Lochneſs*, or the Water of *Neſs*, which is a long and narrow Lake like itſelf; and as the *Neſs* runs away Eaſt to *Inverneſs*, and ſo into the great Gulf called *Murray Firth*, ſo the *Abre*, becoming

coming preſently a *Loch*, or Lake, always goes away more to the Southward, and ſloping South-weſt, runs into the *Iriſh* Seas, as above.

Lochaber is 50 Miles in a ſtrait Line from *Inverlochy* to *Inverneſs*, and is one of the moſt barren Countries in *North Britain*; though the People have Wood, Goats, and Deer, in Plenty. *Glenco* is almoſt the only Town in it; noted for the barbarous and inhuman Maſſacre perpetrated there by King *William*'s Soldiers, quartered in thoſe Parts, and who cut off Men, Women and Children, without Mercy. A Maſſacre that made a great Noiſe, and was univerſally deteſted; and what made it ſtill the more odious, was, that the Commander in that bloody Work found Friends enough to ſcreen him from the Inquiry that was attempted to be made into the horrid Fact, in order to find out who gave him his Orders for it.

Lochaber is noted in Hiſtory for *Banco*, its gallant Thane, about the Year 1050. who was murdered by the Tyrant *Macbeth*, becauſe of a Prophecy, *That his Poſterity ſhould enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years*: which accordingly happened; for his Son flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of *North Wales*'s Daughter; by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards Steward of *Scotland*; from whom the Royal Family of *Stuart* was deſcended. It was on this Story, that our celebrated *Shakeſpear* founded his Tragedy, called *Macbeth*.

On this Water of *Abre*, juſt at the Entrance of the *Loch*, was antiently a Fort built to curb the *Highlanders*, on either Side, called *Invetlochy*. It was formerly of great Strength, and yet often deſtroyed by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. And, at the Revolution, King *William* cauſed it to be rebuilt, or rather erected a new Fort there, which is called *Caſtle William*, as the Village is *Maryburgh*; and there is

always a good Garison kept in it for curbing the *Highlanders*. It is so situated, that, though it may indeed be blocked up by Land, and distressed by a Siege, yet, as it is open to the Sea, it may constantly receive Supplies by Shipping. The Rebels in 1745. laid Siege to it; but were obliged to abandon their Enterprize.

From *Inverlochy* to *Lochness* has General *Wade*, with the most commendable Industry and Pains, through almost inaccessible Mountains, Mosses, and Morasses, made a most convenient Road, which even surpasses (the Country considered) what the *Romans* had done with their several Military Ways; and shews, that the Soldiery might be made useful even in times of Peace, and rather a Benefit than a Burden to the Country; and, at the same time, so inure them to Toil, Labour, and Hardiness, as would render them fitter for the public Service in time of War. To defend this Road from the Rage of the *Highlanders*, and, at the same time, to keep them in Awe, the General built a regular Fortification, which is called *Fort Augustus*. By this means the *Highlands*, which before were inaccessible, but by *Highlanders*, who always eluded the Resentment of their Pursuers, are easily entered, and traversed at the Pleasure of the King's Forces; and even the noted *Rob Roy* himself (so famous for his Excursions and Plunders on the *Lowlands*, and the King's Friends, and who, notwithstanding the Proclamations and Rewards issued for apprehending him, could never be taken), were he alive, would not be able now to find a Place of Refuge from his Pursuers. And this must be, in time, a great Help to the civilizing of the *Highlanders*; as the Schools established among them (of which more by-and-by) will be another. *Fort Augustus* was taken and demolished by the Rebels in the Year 1745. as we shall see in the Sequel.

At

At this Place we take our Leave of the third Diviſion, which I call the North Land of *Scotland*; for this Fort, being on the South-ſide of the *Lochaber*, is therefore called *Inverlochy*, as the other, for the like Reaſon, was called *Inverneſs*.

We have nothing now remaining for a full Survey of *Scotland*, but the Weſtern Part of the middle Diviſion of *Scotland*; and this, though a large Country, yet affords not an equal Variety with the Eaſtern Part of the ſame Diviſion.

To traverſe the Remainder of this Country, I muſt begin upon the *Upper Tay*, as we may juſtly call it, where I left off, when I turned away Eaſt; and here we have, in eſpecial manner, the Countries of *Badenach*, *Athol*, and *Braidalbin*: this is an hilly Country properly; but, as it is watered by the *Tay*, and many other pleaſant Rivers, which fall into it, there are ſeveral fruitful Valleys interſperſed among the Hills; nor are even the *Highlands* themſelves, or the *Highlanders* the Inhabitants, any thing ſo wild, untaught, or untractable, as we have been made to believe, and as are to be found in the North Land Diviſion, that is to ſay, in *Strathnavern*, *Roſs*, *Tayne*, &c.

The Duke of *Athol* is Lord, I had almoſt ſaid King, of this Country; and has the greateſt Number of Vaſſals of any Nobleman in this, or any Part of *Scotland*.

The late Duke was always an Oppoſer of the Union in the Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, for paſſing it into an Act; but he did not carry his Oppoſition to an Height of Tumult and Rebellion. If he had, as ſome were forward to have had him done, he would poſſibly at that time have bid fair to have prevented the Concluſion of it: but the Hour was come, when the Calamities of War, which for ſo many hundred Years had vexed the two Nations, were to have an End; and, though the *Engliſh* Go-

vernment had never leſs Power than at that time in *Scotland*; the Affair was carried with an high Hand, all the little Tumults and Diſorders of the Rabble, as well at *Edinburgh* as at *Glaſgow*, and other Places, being timely ſuppreſſed, and others by prudent Management prevented.

The Duke has ſeveral fine Seats in this Country; as firſt at *Dunkeld*, upon the *Tay*, which I mentioned before; another at *Huntingtour*, in the *Strathern*, or Valley of *Ern*, where the Duke has a fine Park, and great Store of Deer; which may be called his Hunting-ſeat, whither he ſometimes retires for Sport.

He has another Seat at the Caſtle of *Blair*, farther North, and beyond the *Tay*, on the Edge of *Braid-albin*, upon the Banks of a clear and fine River, which falls into the *Tay* a few Miles lower. By means of Sluices this River is formed into a Pond, quite in the Front of the Houſe, which is ſix Stories high, and a Priſon in Appearance; having the Windows covered with iron Bars; its Walls five Feet thick. It has vaſt high Mountains on every Side; but at a great Diſtance from the Houſe. The Gardens are not ſo curious as at the Duke's Houſe at *Dunkeld*; but here are Statues, which the other has not; to wit, an *Hercules*, a *Diana*, *Bacchus*, and a Temple of *Fame*, filled on every Side with Buſtoes of the antient Philoſophers and Poets; that of the Duke himſelf being placed in the Middle, in Lead gilt. He has alſo *Engliſh* Cattle, which thrive well. The Town conſiſts only of a few Peat-houſes, except the Miniſter's Houſe, one pretty good Change, as it is called, or Public-houſe, and a poor old Kirk, the Pews all broken down, Doors open, full of Dirt: the Miniſter however preaches in it once a Week, in the *Erſe* Tongue. Mile Stones are erected to this Houſe from *Dunkeld*, which is about twenty Miles.

The

The Country of *Braidalbin* has not ſo much as a ſingle Village in it of ten Houſes; yet, from its *Latin* Name *Albania*, has often given the Title of Duke to ſome of the Royal Family: it is ſeated very near the Centre of *Scotland*; and is alleged to be the higheſt Ground in it; for that the Rivers, which riſe here, are ſaid to run every Way from this Part, ſome into the Eaſtern, and ſome into the Weſtern Seas.

The *Grampian* Mountains here are ſaid to cut through *Scotland*. As the Country is rough and uncultivated, the Inhabitants are an hardy Race of Men, who make excellent Soldiers, when they are liſted abroad in regular and diſciplined Troops; and I muſt add, that they are much civilized to what they were formerly. Theſe Mountains abound with Flocks of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, and Goats. The Beef and Mutton are of a delicious Taſte, and the Wool is valued for its Whiteneſs and Softneſs.

The Duke of *Athol*, though he had not (till of late) an Eſtate equal to ſome of the Nobility, yet was Maſter of more of the Superiorities, as they are called here, than many of thoſe who have twice his Eſtate; and I have been told, that he can bring a Body of above 6000 Men together in Arms, at very little Warning.

The Pomp and Grandeur in which this noble Perſon lives, is not to be imitated in *Great Britain*; for he is ſerved like a Prince, and maintains a greater Equipage and Retinue, than five times his Eſtate would ſupport in another Country.

The Duke has alſo another Seat in *Strathern*, which is called *Tullibardin*, and which gives Title of Marquis to the eldeſt Son of the Houſe of *Athol*, for the time being. At the Lower-part of this Country the River *Ern* falls into the *Tay*, and greatly increaſes its Waters. This River riſes far Weſt, on the Fron-

tiers of the Weſtern *Highlands* near *Glengyl*, and, running through that pleaſant Country called *Strathern*, falls into *Tay*, below *St. Johnſton*.

The preſent Duke is the only Peer, that I know of, that is ſo by Statute, rather than Patent: for his eldeſt Brother, the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, being attainted for his Adherence to the *Pretender*, the Title would of courſe have failed; but that (together with the Eſtate) it was ſettled by Act of Parliament on the ſecond Brother, who is alſo Lord of, or King in, the *Iſle of Man*, and alſo Lord *Strange* of *Knocking*, to both which he ſucceeded by the Death of his Couſin *James* late Earl of *Derby*.

Soon after the *Ern* ſhoots forth from the Mountains, it ſpreads itſelf into a *Loch*, as moſt of thoſe Rivers do, called *Lochern*; and then runs by *Dupplin* Caſtle, the Seat of the Earl of *Kinnoul*, whoſe eldeſt Son is thence called Lord *Dupplin*. The preſent Earl of *Kinnoul*, when Lord *Dupplin*, married the Daughter of the Earl of *Oxford*, when Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; and was, on that Occaſion, made a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Lord *Hay* of *Peperdon*. His Eſtate here is a very good one; but not attended with Vaſſals and Superiorities, as, I obſerved, the Duke of *Athol*'s is. The ſeveral Owners of this Seat, having been pretty much uſed to reſide in it, have adorned it at ſeveral times, each according to his particular Genius. It has lately received a new Decoration, two Wings being added for Offices, as well as Ornament.

The old Building is ſpacious, the Rooms large, and Cielings lofty, filled with Furniture ſuitable to its outward Magnificence, particularly with abundance of fine Paintings, ſome of the Royal Family, among which is one of King *Charles* I. with a Letter in his Hand, held out to his Son the Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* VII. which, they ſaid, he

was

was to have carried to *France*. There is alſo a Statue in Braſs of the ſame King on Horſeback; a Picture of *Oliver Cromwell*, another of General *Monck*, both from the Life. There is alſo a whole Length of that Earl of *Kinnoul*, who was Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. and King *Charles* I. with ſeveral other Pieces of *Italian* Maſters of great Value.

Dupplin Caſtle is remarkable alſo for the greateſt Defeat the *Scots* ever received from the *Engliſh*, in the Reign of *Edward Baliol*, whom the *Engliſh* came to aſſiſt. In this Battle fourſcore of the Family of *Lindſay* periſhed, and of the Family of *Hay* ſo many, that the Name had been extinguiſhed, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

From this Place we went to *Brechin* in *Angus*, formerly mentioned, an antient Town with a Caſtle finely ſituated; but the Grandeur of it is loſt: the Family of *Panmure*, to whom it belonged chiefly, having forfeited it in the Rebellion in 1715.

Here I ſhall mention the Cataract near *Blair Dummond* on the *Keith*, which empties itſelf into the *Tay*, which makes ſo great a Noiſe among the Rocks, that it ſtuns thoſe who come near it.

We were now, after a long Mountain-ramble, come down to the *Lowlands*, and into a pleaſant and agreeable Country; but, as we had yet another Journey to take Weſtward, we had a like Proſpect of a rude and wild Part of *Scotland* to go through.

The *Highlands* of *Scotland* may be divided into two Parts, the Weſt *Highlands* and the North *Highlands*: the latter I have ſpoken of at large, containing the Countries of *Athol*, *Lochaber*, *Badenach*, *Strathſpey*, *Inverneſs*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, and *Strathnavern*, together with the Iſles of *Sky*, *Lewis*, &c.

The Weſt *Highlands* contain the Shires or Counties of *Dunbritton* or *Dunbarton*, alias *Lenox*, *Bute*,

and *Argyll*, which laſt contains the Diſtricts of *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, and *Cantyre*; the Iſles of *Mull*, *Jura*, *Iſla*, &c.

Braidalbin is ſometimes reckoned a Part of the North, and ſometimes of the Weſt *Highlands*.

On the Banks of the River *Ern* lies a very pleaſant Vale, which continues from the *Tay*, quite up to the *Highlands*, called by *Claudian*, *Glacialis Ierne*; but now, according to the Uſage of *Scotland*, *Strathern*, or the Vale of *Ern*. It is an agreeable Country, has many Gentlemens Seats on both Sides the River; but, being near the *Highlands*, has often ſuffered by Depredations in former times.

In it are many *Roman* Camps; particularly one at *Ardoch*; beſides a *Roman* Highway, towards *Perth*. Several *Roman* Medals have alſo been found there, and of late two *Tabulæ* curiouſly enamelled with a Sepulcral Stone. The *Ochil-hills*, which run along the South Parts of *Perthſhire*, abound with Metals and Minerals; particularly they find good Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*; and at *Glenlion* they meet with Lead. Here is great Want of Coal; but their excellent Peat, and abundance of Wood, ſupply that Defect.

The Family of *Montroſe*, whoſe Chief was ſacrificed for the Royal Cauſe in the Great Rebellion, had a ſtrong Caſtle here, called *Kincardin*, which was demoliſhed in thoſe Wars, and is not rebuilt. The Caſtle of *Drummond*, ſituated on the Banks of the *Ern*, is almoſt in the ſame Condition, being deſerted by its Owners. The two late Earls of *Perth*, Father and Grandfather of the preſent Earl, were forced into Exile for adhering to the late King *James* II. and the *Pretender*. King *James* had the latter in ſuch Eſteem, that he not only made him a Duke, and Knight of the Garter, but Governor to the *Chevalier*.

The

The Weſtern *Highlands*, properly ſo called, are the only remaining Part of *Scotland*, which as yet I have not touched upon. This is that particular Country, which a certain Man, in K. *James* VII.'s time, called the Kingdom of *Argyll*, complimenting King *James* upon having conquered two Kings, when he ſuppreſſed the Duke of *Monmouth*, whom in Deriſion they called the little King of *Lyme*, and the Earl of *Argyll*, whom they called, with much more Propriety, the great King of the *Highlands*.

But, though the greateſt Part of theſe Weſtern *Highlands* may be ſaid to be ſubject to the Houſe of *Argyll*, or, to ſpeak more properly, to the Family or Clan of the *Campbells*, of whom the Duke of *Argyll* is the Chief, yet ſome of the Weſtern Gentlemen are not ſo blindly guided by their Chiefs, as thoſe in the North; nor, when led on, are they ſo apt to commit Outrages and Violence.

But, though the People are different in theſe Weſtern and Northern *Highlands*, the Countries are much alike; only in the former there are not ſuch extenſive Woods of Fir-trees, nor ſuch Quantities of large Eagles.

The People alſo dreſs alike in both, in the *Plaid*, and the *Trouſe*; go naked from below the Knee to the Mid-thighs; wear a Durk and a Piſtol at their Girdle, and a Target at their Shoulder.

Some reckon the Shire of *Braidalbin* to belong, as I have ſaid, to theſe Weſtern *Highlands*; not that it is Weſt in its Situation, for it is rather North; but, I ſuppoſe, becauſe one Part of it is inhabited by the *Campbells*, whoſe Clan, as I have obſerved, generally poſſeſſes moſt of the Weſt *Highlands*.

But, if they claim the Country, they will have no Reaſon to boaſt of the People, who are, if I may give my Opinion, ſome of the moſt barbarous and ill-governed of all the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; deſpe-

rate

rate in Fight, fierce in Converſation, apt to quarrel, miſchievous, and even Murderers in their Paſſion.

At the Fight which happened at *Gillicranky* in *Athol*, againſt the Viſcount of *Dundee*, they tell us a Story of a Combat between an *Engliſh* Soldier and an *Highlander*. The *Engliſhman* underſtood the Back-ſword very well, but the *Scotchman* received all the Blows upon his Target; and yet, at the ſame time, laid ſo hard at his Antagoniſt with his Broad-ſword, that he cut him in two or three Places; at which the *Engliſhman*, enraged rather than diſcouraged, cried out to him, *You Dog, come out from behind the Door, and fight like a Man*; but the *Scot*, though as brave as the other, knew better things; he purſued him, in ſhort, ſo cloſely, that he was juſt going to kill him, when ſome of the Regiment, that ſaw him diſtreſſed, came up and reſcued him, and took the *Highlander* Priſoner.

It is hard to ſay, whether the Northern or Weſtern *Highlanders* make the beſt Soldiers. It is certain, they both of them are defrauded of an Honour due to them, when we attribute ſeveral gallant Atchievements to the *Iriſh* Battalions Abroad, which were performed by the *Scots*. Thus in particular it is ſaid, the *Iriſh* Troops beat the *Germans* out of *Cremona*, after they had got Poſſeſſion of the Town, and had taken the *French* General, the Marſhal *Villeroy*, Priſoner: That the *Iriſh* Battalions in the *Spaniſh* Service behaved gallantly in *Sicily*; and ſo on many extraordinary Occaſions. Now, though it is true, that the *Scots* came originally from *Ireland*, yet it is to be obſerved, that theſe Soldiers were moſt of them *Scots Highlanders*; who, upon all Occaſions, get over into *France*, there liſt among the *Iriſh* Troops; nay, in the late Wars, it has been obſerved, whole Regiments of *Highlanders* have been raiſed for the Ser-vice; who, when they were got Abroad, would take

take the firſt Opportunity to deſert, and go over to the *French*, and ſo liſt in the *Iriſh* Battalions, their original Countrymen, and who ſtill ſpeak the ſame Language.

Leaving the Country about *Brechin*, and the *Lowlands* of *Strathern*, we went away Weſt; but were preſently interrupted by a vaſt inland Sea, rather than a Lake, called *Lochlomond*. It is indeed a Sea, and looked like it from the Hills from whence we firſt deſcried it. It contains thirty Iſlands, three of which have Churches, and ſeveral of the reſt are inhabited. The chief is *Inchmurin*, about two Miles and an half in Length, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and abounds with Deer; which the *Scotiſh* Kings were accuſtomed to hunt there. The others moſt remarkable are *Nachaſtel*, ſo called from the old Caſtle in it; *Inchdavanan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleaſant Habitations, Gardens, and Fruit-trees; *Inchonnaugan*, noted for Birch-trees and Corn-fields; *Inchnolaig*, noted for Yew-trees, which grow no-where elſe in theſe Iſlands; and *Rouglaſh*, where the Laird of *Macfarlan* has an handſome Seat on the Eaſt-ſide of the Lake. *Kilmaronoch*, a fine Seat, once belonging to the Earls of *Caſſils*, but now to the Earl of *Dondonald*. *Buchan* Caſtle, and ſeveral others.

This Lake, or Loch, is one of the largeſt in *Scotland*, being more than twenty Miles long, and generally eight Miles in Breadth; though, at the North End of it, not near ſo broad. It receives many Rivers into it, but empties itſelf into the Firth of *Clyde*, at one Mouth.

This Lake abounds with Fiſh of ſeveral Sorts, particularly a Sort called *Poans*, and by ſome *Pollacks*, peculiar to it; a kind of Eel, very delicious to eat. This gave occaſion to the Miſtake of Authors, who ſaid this Lake had Fiſh without Fins. So the Beams

faſtened

faſtened together in ſome Places of the Lake, by the Inhabitants, and covered with Turf, for them to have recourſe to in time of War, and to move from Part to Part, gave Riſe to the Fable of floating Iſlands here.

The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin near this Lake, and run Northward towards *Aberdeen*.

The County of *Lenox*, on which this Lake lies, is in Length about twenty-four Miles, and in Breadth about twenty. The lower Part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is hilly, mooriſh, and more fit for Paſture. It is the paternal Eſtate and Property of the *Stuarts*, and extends itſelf from both Sides the *Levin*; which is the River that (as I ſaid before) empties the *Loch-lomond* into the *Clyde*. On this Side, Eaſtward, *Lenox* joins to *Monteith*, which is Part of *Perthſhire*, and runs up for ſome Length on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Loch*; and on the Weſt-ſide it extends to the Edge of the *Lochloing*, and a great Way North, almoſt to the Mountains of *Lochaber*.

All our Writers of the Deſcription of *Lenox* inlarge upon its Family of *Stuarts*, as proceeding from the Royal Line of *Scotland*; and, in ſome reſpect, the Royal Line may be ſaid to proceed from this Houſe, *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, eldeſt Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, having been married to Queen *Mary*, by whom he was Father of King *James* the Sixth and Firſt. He was moſt barbarouſly murdered; the Queen was unjuſtly blamed for it; whereas *Murray* projected it, *Bothwell* put it in Execution, *Morton* and others were privy to it; as the ſaid Earl *Morton*, and others who ſuffered for it, declared at the laſt.

From this Earl *Matthew* deſcended *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, who dying without Iſſue, in 1672. the Eſtate and Honour devolved to King *Charles* II. as Heir at Law; which he conferred on his natural Son by the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth*, and

to

to whom he gave the Surname of *Lenox*; from whom is deſcended the preſent Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*.

The *Buchanans*, among many illuſtrious Names, are originally of this County.; whence the famous *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all polite Learning, and not hitherto equaled by any Poet or Hiſtorian ſince his Time, for ſmooth and elegant *Latin*. But his exceſſive Byas for the Earl of *Murray*, and his inveterate Prejudice againſt the unfortunate Queen *Mary*, have quite loſt him the Title of Impartiality; inſomuch that his Hiſtory of *Scotland* was condemned by Act of Parliament, when firſt publiſhed, *Anno* 1582. Whence Sir *George Mackenzie* took occaſion to ſay, He was both *Decus & Dedecus Patriæ*, the *Grace* and *Diſgrace* of his *Country*.

Dunbarton is the County-town of *Lenoxſhire*. It was once conſiderable for its Trade, which is now much decayed; but is ſtill remarkable for its Caſtle, one of the ſtrongeſt by Nature in *Europe*; being ſecured by the River on one Side, the Firth of *Clyde* on the other, by an impaſſable Moraſs on the third, and the fourth is a Precipice: of this Caſtle the Earl of *Hay* is Governor.

Take *Buchanan*'s Deſcription of it, to the following Effect: Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Levin* is a Plain about a Mile long; at the End of which, where the Rivers join, is a Rock with two Summits; on the Weſtermoſt is a Watch-tower, affording an extended Proſpect into the neighbouring Country. The Eaſtern Summit is lower; and betwixt them are Steps cut out of the Rock, paſſable only by one Man at a time. When any Part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it emits a ſulphureous Smell. At the Upper-part of the Caſtle is a great Rock of Loadſtone. The Rock is very ſteep on all Sides, but towards

towards the *Clyde*, where the Aſcent is more eaſy; and betwixt the two Rocks is a Space of Ground incloſed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houſes, makes a ſafe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Caſtle, and opens a Paſſage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Aſcent in the Middle are Houſes, which look like another Caſtle, ſeparated from the former. The ſame ſerves for a Ditch on the Weſt, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the Eaſt-ſide; and on the North, where the Rock is ſteep, is a green Plain. Three Wells are in the Caſtle, always flowing with Water, beſides many Springs: ſo that it may well be deemed impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it, on the Bank of the *Levin*.

The *Roman* Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs through this County, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*, a Regality of the Lord *Blantyre*'s.

We now entered the large extended Country of *Argyll*, or the Weſtern Iſlands, commonly called *the Shire of Innerary*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyll* has his Reſidence. It comprehends, as I have ſaid, *Argyllſhire*, *Knapdale*, *Caval*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with the Weſtern Iſles of *Coll*, *Illcollimkil*, *Iſla*, *Jura*, *Liſmore*, *Mull*, *Tereff*, and *Uiſt*. It is 120 Miles long, and 40 broad. It joins to *Perthſhire* on the Eaſt, to *Lochaber* on the North-eaſt, to the Iſles on the North-weſt, and to the *Iriſh* Sea on the South.

Kintyre is a Peninſula, which runs 30 Miles out into the *Iriſh* Sea, and is no more than 13, ſome ſay 16 Miles from *Ireland*. *Campbell-town*, made a Royal Burgh by King *William*, with a ſafe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Camden* ſays, the People of this Part formerly made Excurſions into *Ireland*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale

Knapdale joins to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Land, ſcarce a Mile over, through which the People of the Country draw their ſmall Veſſels, to avoid ſailing round to *Kintyre*. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, ſeveral of which contain Iſlands and Caſtles: and the Soil is generally fitter for Paſturage than Cultivation; yet it produces Corn in great Plenty.

Lorn is the pleaſanteſt and moſt fruitful Part of the Shire of *Argyll*. The Caſtle of *Dunſtafage* ſtands in this County, formerly a Royal Seat, where ſeveral of the antient Kings are buried. The Family of *Campbell* was made Earls by King *James* II. of *Scotland*. They were a long time Lords Juſtices General of the Kingdom; but ſurrendered that Office to King *Charles* I. on a valuable Equivalent; beſides having the Juriſdiction of *Argyll*, and the Iſles; and are ſtill Great Maſters of the King's Houſhold in *Scotland*. They derive their Surname from the Caſtle of *Campbell*; and, according to *Camden*, their Pedigree from the antient Kings of *Argyll*, by a long Series of Anceſtors. The Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Braidalbin*, and other great Men, are of this Family.

The whole Shire of *Argyll*, taking in the above Parts, has ſeven Bays of the Sea entring into it, called, by the Inhabitants, *Lochs*; the chief is *Lochfyn*, famous for the Number and Goodneſs of its Herrings: it is ſaid to be about 40 Miles in Length, and at the narroweſt Place about four in Breadth. *Lochew*, according to Biſhop *Leſly*, is almoſt as large as *Lochlomond*, and contains twelve Iſlands; in one of which is the Caſtle of *Enconel*, in another that of *Gleurquhart*, and, where it enters the Sea, abounds with Salmon. The Sea-coaſt of *Argyll*, or as far as *Lochfyn*, abounds with high Rocks, and black Mountains covered with Heath, which afford Paſturage for

Black

Black Cattle and Deer. The Black Cattle run for the moſt part wild, but are excellent Meat; and their Fat, when boiled, does not congeal, as others, but continues for ſome Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by ſelling them to the *Lowlanders*.

The Duke of *Argyll* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It is an old Right of that Family, that when they marry any Daughter, their Vaſſals are obliged to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it, according to the Number of their Cattle.

From the *Mull* of *Kintyre* you ſee *Ireland* very plain, it being not above 15 or 16 Miles from the Point of Land, which they call the *Mull*, to the Fair *Foreland*, on the Coaſt of *Colrain*, on the North of *Ireland*. In the Mouth of this Sea of *Clyde* lies a Rock, ſomewhat like the *Baſs* in the Firth of *Forth*, or of *Edinburgh*, not for Shape, but for this Particular, that at the *Baſs* the *Solan* Geeſe are noted to come in the Seaſon of the Fiſhery, and then fly back again. This Iſland is called *the Ailzey*.

I ſhall here mention the Iſles of *Bute* and *Arran*. *Buchanan* ſays, that of *Bute* is eight Miles long, and four broad; Biſhop *Leſly*, that it is ten Miles long. It is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. It has a Royal Burgh, called *Rothſay*, with an antient Caſtle. From this the Royal Family of *Stuart* is ſuppoſed to derive their Origin: and Duke of *Rothſay* is now one of the Titles of the Prince of *Wales*. It has another Caſtle, called the Caſtle of *Kermes*, and four Churches. This Iſland lies in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, eight Miles Weſt from *Arran*, and is remarkable for its Herring-fiſhing. The Iſle of *Bute* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the noble Family of *Hamilton*, who is the chief Proprietor, and heretable Coroner of the Iſland, and has a Seat at *Roſa*; as *Callartine* has at *Kermes*, and *Stuart* of *Aſcog* another. Queen *Mary*,

Mary, before ſhe married Lord *Darnley*, conferred upon him the Title of Duke of *Rothſay*. Near *Bute* are two ſmall Iſlands, called *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glaſgow*.

The Iſle of *Arran*, which with *Bute* make up one Sheriffdom, lies alſo in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, 24 Miles in Length, and near 16 broad; fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. It is very well inhabited on the Coaſt, and is a ſafe and good Harbour, covered by *Lamlaſh*, or the *Holy Iſle*. It has two Churches, and ſeveral Caſtles, of which that of *Brodich* is the ſtrongeſt and moſt noted, and is the Reſidence of the *Hamilton* Family, when in theſe Parts; who alſo have a Foreſt here, containing about 400 Head of Deer: and the Iſland gives Title of Earl to the Duke of that Name. The Iſland has ſeveral Rivers in it, which abound with Salmon, as the Sea about it does with Herrings, Cod, and Whitings.

The People are Proteſtants, ſpeak the *Iriſh* Language, and are ſtill compoſed of ſeveral Tribes, or Clans. The moſt antient are *Mac-Lewis*, of *French* Extraction, in *Engliſh* named *Fullerton*, and Lairds of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reſide.

Theſe two Iſlands are ſurrounded with a tumultous and dangerous Sea, eſpecially in an hard South-weſt Wind; which brings the Sea rolling in upon them in a frightful manner. But the above Harbour of *Lamlaſh* ſtands them in great ſtead in this Caſe.

Now we are upon theſe Weſtern Coaſts, I ſhall mention, that, in the Month of *Auguſt* 1740. an Attempt was made by Diving, to come at one of the largeſt Ships of the *Spaniſh Armada*, ſtranded in 1588. on theſe Coaſts. Another was dived for ſome Years ago; but the Sand being looſe, it turned to little or no Account. The other, which was loſt near *Portin-croſs*, was begun to be ſearched after by Sir *Archibald Grant*, and Captain *Roe*, in *Auguſt* 1740.

1740. and the following was the Account that was tranſmitted to us; which we the rather inſert, as it gives ſome Notion of the Operation by the Diving-engine.

The Country-people had preſerved, by Tradition, the Spot pretty near where ſhe ſunk, and gave them all the Information they were able: immediately the Divers went to Work, and ſwept for her; which they do thus: They have a long Line, which they ſink with Leads; one End of the Rope is fixed to one Boat, and the other End to another; they row; and whatever interrupts them, the Diver goes down to make a Diſcovery. They ſoon happened on the Place where the Ship lay, which is ſcarce a Quarter of a Mile from the Shore, in ten Fathom and a Foot Water. Captain *Roe* immediately went down, and found the Veſſel to be very intire, to have a great Number of Guns on board, but to be full of Sand. The firſt thing he fixed upon was a Cannon, which lay upon the Sand at the Head of the Ship: to this he fixed his Tongs, which are made of ſtrong Bars of Iron; they are open, when they are let down, and have Teeth, which join into one another. As ſoon as they are fixed upon any thing, he gives the Signal, when they are made to ſhut; and the heavier the Subject, the cloſer they hold. The Cannon was drawn up with a good deal of Difficulty: it meaſures full nine Feet, is of Braſs, greeniſh-coloured, but nothing the worſe. On the Breech there is a *Roſe*, with an *E* on the one Side, and an *R* on the other, with this Inſcription, *Richard and John Philips, Brethren, made this Piece, Anno* 1584. But we may be allowed to obſerve, That by the *E. R.* on the Cannon, which denotes *Eliz. Regina*, and the *Roſe*, as alſo the *Engliſh* Inſcription of the Makers, it ſhould ſeem to us, that it could not belong to the *Armada*; but rather to ſome *Engliſh* Ship, that might

might have been caſt away there. Ten of theſe Braſs Cannon, and ten Iron ones, have been ſince carried into *Dublin*; and they hope to recover ſixty out of this Ship. The Guns were all charged, and the Metal of ſome, by lying ſo long under Water, moulders away like Clay.

Several People have ſcraped the Iron Guns, which are as mouldy as Bricks; and, by keeping the Metal ſome time in their Hands, it grows ſo hot, that they are not able to bear it; but, when it is expoſed two or three Hours in open Air, it loſes all its burning Quality. This is accounted for in the following manner; *viz.*

Dr. *Tournefort*, a *French* Phyſician, in his *Voyage to the Levant*, Part I. ſays: It is certain, that the Filings of Iron, ſteeped in common Water, will grow conſiderably warm, and much more ſo in Sea-water. And, if you mingle therewith ſome Sulphur powdered, you will really ſee this Mixture burn.

Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in the laſt Edition of his *Optics*, *page* 354. ſays: That even the groſs Body of Sulphur, powdered with an equal Weight of Iron Filings, and a little Water, made into a Paſte, acts upon the Iron; and in five or ſix Hours grows too hot to be touched, and emits a Flame.

Now it is certain, that caſt Iron contains a great deal of Bitumen, or Sulphur, in its Compoſition; and that Iron in its ſenſible Quality effects Heat, and cannot be perceived without the Admiſſion of Air; which is the Reaſon why the Scrapings ſhould grow hot, although the Guns are actually cold to the Touch.

As I have given Accounts of ſeveral public Charities, and other laudable Inſtitutions, in the Southern Parts of *Britain*, it would be inexcuſable not to mention the Society in *Scotland* for propagating Chriſtian Knowlege in the *Highlands*, it being one of the worthieſt

worthieſt Deſigns of the preſent Age, as we have hinted *p.* 243. and, as it will compriſe a Deſcription of the ſaid *Highlands*, and of the *Scots* Iſlands, we cannot inſert it in a more proper Place. It is comprehended in a Letter, written *June* 1739. from a Gentleman, who is a great Encourager of this noble Inſtitution, to his Friend; and is as follows:

'The Extent of the *Highlands* of *Scotland* is much 'greater than has commonly been imagined: From 'the *Mull* of *Kintyre* to *Faro-head* in *Strathnavern* 'is more than 200 Miles in a ſtrait Line from South 'to North; and from *Faro-head* to *John a Grot*'s 'Houſe is above 60 Miles along the North and 'Northern Coaſt of the Continent. Beſides, there 'is a vaſt Number of inhabited Iſlands, of which 'ſome are both large and populous: for inſtance; '*Jura* is 24 Miles long; *Iſla*, 16; *Mull*, 24; *Sky*, '48; *Long-iſland*, comprehending *Bara*, *Southuiſt*, '*Northuiſt*, and *Lewes*, 100; and many others, 'from two to twelve Miles in Length. The Iſles 'of *Orkney* and *Zetland* are to be conſidered by 'themſelves; for to *Orkney* alone belong 33 inha-'bited Iſlands, one of which is 24 Miles, and an-'other 12, in Length. In *Zetland* there are about '30 inhabited Iſlands, ſome of which are ſix, others 'ſeven Miles long. Many of theſe Iſlands lie at 'conſiderable Diſtances from the Continent, and 'from one another, and are in Extent about one 'half of *Scotland*.

'In this large Track of Country Ignorance and 'Superſtition greatly prevail; in ſome Places, the 'Remains even of Paganiſm are ſtill to be found; 'and in many others, the Reformation from Popery 'has never yet obtained. The Pariſhes where Mi-'niſters are ſettled, are commonly of very great 'Extent, ſome 30, 40, 50 Miles long; and gene-

'rally

'rally divided by impaſſable Mountains and Lakes; 'ſo that moſt of the Inhabitants, being deſtitute of 'all Means of Knowlege, and without any Schools 'to educate their Children, are intirely ignorant of 'the Principles of Religion and Virtue, live in Idle-'neſs and Poverty, have no Notion of Induſtry, or 'Senſe of Liberty; are ſubject to the Command of 'their Popiſh diſaffected Chieftains; who have al-'ways oppoſed the propagating Chriſtian Knowlege, 'and the *Engliſh* Tongue, that they might with leſs 'Difficulty keep their miſerable Vaſſals in a ſlaviſh 'Dependence. The poorer Sort have only the *Iriſh* 'Tongue, and little Correſpondence with the civi-'lized Parts of the Nation; and only come among 'them to pillage the more induſtrious Inhabitants. 'They are brought up in Principles of Tyranny and 'Arbitrary Government, depend upon foreign Pa-'piſts, as their main Support, and the native *Iriſh*, 'as their beſt Correſpondents and Allies. This has 'been the Source of all the Rebellions and Inſurrec-'tions in that Country ſince the Revolution.

'On the other hand, they are naturally of a quick 'Genius, of great bodily Strength, inured to Hard-'ſhip. Their Country is commodiouſly ſituated for 'the nobleſt Fiſhery in the World; of which our 'Neighbours have made immenſe Profit. They have 'Mines and Woods, and great Quantity of Black 'Cattle, and vaſt Tracks of improveable Land; 'which lie waſte for want of Induſtry in the People, 'and not conſidering the Advantage of their Situa-'tion. They are a numerous and prolific People; 'and, if reformed in their Principles and Manners, 'and uſefully employed, might be made a conſider-'able Acceſſion of Power and Wealth to *Great* '*Britain*. Some Clans of *Highlanders*, well in-'ſtructed in the Arts of War, and well affected to 'the Government, would make as able and formi-

'dable a Body for their Country's Defence, as *Great* '*Britain*, or *Switzerland*, or any Part of *Europe*, 'are able to produce.

'In the Year 1701. ſome Gentlemen of *Edin-* '*burgh* firſt conſidered of proper Methods for civi- 'lizing and reforming them; and agreed, that the 'Setting-up of Schools in different and convenient 'Places, for the inſtructing of their Youth in the '*Engliſh* Tongue, and Principles of the Chriſtian 'Religion, and diſpoſing them to Virtue and Indu- 'ſtry, would be the moſt likely and effectual Means. 'They joined in a voluntary Subſcription among 'themſelves, and engaged as many others in it, as 'they could; which laid the firſt Foundation of this 'great and public Deſign. They ſoon found the 'Work too heavy a Burden for a few private Hands, 'and made Application to her late Majeſty Queen '*Anne*, who was graciouſly pleaſed to approve and 'recommend the ſame by her Royal Proclamation, 'in the Year 1708. and in 1709. granted her Let- 'ters Patent, conſtituting and appointing a certain 'Number of the Subſcribers to be a Society, or Body 'Politic, by the Name of *The Society in* Scotland '*for propagating Chriſtian Knowlege in the Highlands*, '*and Iſlands*, &c. with full Powers to receive Dona- 'tions of Money, *&c.* and to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* 'not exceeding 2000 *l.* a Year; and with the Pro- 'fits and yearly Intereſt of the ſame to erect and 'maintain Schools; with many other Privileges and 'Regulations. The Lords of Seſſion, or Judges in '*Scotland*, according to her Majeſty's Commiſſion, 'nominated 82 Subſcribers to be the firſt Members 'of the Society; all of them Perſons of the beſt and 'moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters; who, at their firſt 'General Meeting, choſe a Preſident, a Treaſurer, 'a Secretary, and other Officers. They alſo choſe 'a Committee of Fifteen, who meet every Month,

'or

'or oftener, as they have occaſion. There is a General Meeting of the whole Society every three 'Months, when they aſſume new Members, make 'general Regulations, give Orders to the Committee, and receive their Accounts. All Proceedings, 'both of the Committee, and of the General Meeting, are recorded in diſtinct Books; which are always open to the Examination of every Contributor. The Names of the Contributors are kept in 'a diſtinct Regiſter, with an Account of the ſeveral 'Benefactions.

'In the Year 1710. they began to ſettle Schools 'in ſuch Places, as had never been reformed from 'Heatheniſm: and their capital Stock having yearly 'increaſed by the liberal Contributions of many Perſons of all Ranks in *Great Britain*, and amounting 'to above 10,000 *l.* moſt of which is laid out upon 'good Security, they have increaſed their Schools in 'Proportion. Their Number at preſent is about '100, where above 4000 are taught *gratis*, to read, 'write, Arithmetic, and Pſalmody. Many of the 'poorer Scholars have a weekly Allowance for their 'Maintenance, and Cloaths and Books provided for 'them. Great Care is taken, that the Schoolmaſters are Men of Probity, Capacity, and well 'affected to the Government; and they are obliged, 'beſides the teaching the Children in the Schools, to 'inſtruct thoſe in the Principles of Religion, who 'are too old to come to School, and at too great a 'Diſtance from the Pariſh Church. Many Popiſh 'Parents have at length permitted their Children to 'be inſtructed.

'This Society has appointed Perſons of Character 'and Conſideration to be Viſitors of their Schools, 'and to examine the Conduct and Diligence of the 'Schoolmaſters, and the Proficiency of the Scholars, and to tranſmit Accounts to them at *Edin-*

'*burgh*.

'*burgh*. All poſſible Care is taken to manage the 'Money to the beſt Advantage, not a Farthing being 'diverted to any other Purpoſe; and all the princi-'pal Officers of the Society ſerve *gratis*. The Suc-'ceſs of the Undertaking has anſwered all the Pains 'and Expence of the Society. There appears a 'great Diſpoſition in the riſing Generation to be in-'ſtructed: many have learned to read the Scrip-'tures, and attend Divine Service, in *Engliſh*, where 'formerly the *Iriſh* Tongue was only underſtood. 'Several of the Scholars are capable of aſſiſting the 'Maſters; and ſome of them of being Maſters of 'the Society's Schools. Many of them have attained 'to ſuch Degrees of Knowlege, as to be admitted 'to the Celebration of the Lord's Supper. The Face 'of Reformation and Virtue begins to appear every-'where; and there is Reaſon to apprehend, that, in 'a few Years, Ignorance, Popery, and the *Iriſh* 'Language, will be utterly extirpated; and, in their 'ſtead, Virtue, Loyalty, and Induſtry, will take 'Place.

'Nevertheleſs, the preſent Fund is far from being 'ſufficient to the Vaſtneſs of the Deſign, as appears 'from the Report of the Commiſſioners appointed 'by his late Majeſty King *George*, *Anno* 1716. to 'inquire into the State of the *Highlands* and Iſlands 'of *Scotland*, in purſuance of an Act of Parliament 'of the preceding Seſſion; who gave it as their Opi-'nion, That no Method was ſo likely to reduce 'theſe Countries to a State of Peace among them-'ſelves, and hearty Subjection to the preſent Go-'vernment, as that of eſtabliſhing Schools among 'them: and that, over and above the preſent Num-'ber, 150 more were abſolutely neceſſary to render 'the Deſign fully effectual.

'This Report had ſo good an Effect, that it was 'enacted (*Anno* 4 *Georgii*), in the Act for veſting

'the

'the forfeited Eſtates in Truſtees, &c. That a Sum 'not exceeding 20,000 *l.* ſhall be appropriated to- 'wards making a capital Stock, for a yearly Intereſt 'or Income, out of the Moneys which ſhall ariſe 'by Sale of the ſaid Eſtates, which are in *Scotland*, 'towards erecting and maintaining Schools in the '*Highlands*, &c. And in the Act (6 *Georgii*) for 'laying a Duty on wrought Plate, there is a Pro- 'viſo, That nothing therein ſhall invalidate the ſaid 'Proviſion for Schools in the *Highlands*, &c. But, 'notwithſtanding this charitable Proviſion of the Le- 'giſlature, it is much to be lamented, that neither 'that Country, nor this Society, ever reaped any 'Benefit by it, the Produce of the ſaid Eſtates hav- 'ing been applied to other Purpoſes; whereby the 'reforming and civilizing of that Country is left to 'depend very much on private Contribution.

'I muſt not forget to obſerve, That the Society's 'Charter extends to Popiſh and Infidel Countries 'beyond the Seas; and that four Miſſionaries are 'maintained for converting the native *Indians* in '*America* to the Chriſtian Faith; three of which are 'ſtationed on the Frontiers of *New England*, be- 'tween our Settlements and thoſe of *French Canada*; 'by which means the *Indians* in thoſe Parts will more 'eaſily be kept in Subjection to our Government. 'The Charge of theſe three is, in a great meaſure, 'defrayed out of an Eſtate left to the Society by a 'late worthy Clergyman in *England* for that Purpoſe. 'The other Miſſionary is intirely ſupported at the 'Society's Charge in the new Colony of *Georgia*; 'where ſeveral of the poorer People are gone to 'reſide.

'And, to render this Deſign more fully a national 'Benefit, his preſent Majeſty, from an earneſt De- 'ſire to promote the Good of his Subjects in all 'Parts of his Dominions, was graciouſly pleaſed, in

'the Year 1738. to grant his Royal additional Char-
'ter, to cauſe ſuch Children, as they ſhould find
'proper, to be inſtructed in Huſbandry, Houſwifry,
'and Manufactures. The Society is taking all pro-
'per Meaſures for erecting Working-ſchools; and
'have good Encouragement to hope, that the landed
'Gentlemen in the *Highlands* and Iſles will not ſuf-
'fer themſelves to be outdone by their Proteſtant
'Neighbours in *Ireland*, who took the firſt Hint
'from their Deſign; but will, like them, let out,
'and make Grants of ſmall Parcels of Ground to
'build their Schools, and for Kitchen-gardens and
'Agriculture; and for the raiſing of Hemp and Flax
'for the Linen Manufacture, which is now ſo greatly
'improved in that Country. This is the diſtinct
'State of the Caſe, in all the Circumſtances and
'Steps of it.

'As this Undertaking is not the Work of a Party
'or Faction, but the common Cauſe of Chriſtianity,
'and an Attempt to civilize vaſt Numbers of People,
'near half a Million, and make them uſeful to So-
'ciety, who have been in a great meaſure uſeleſs,
'and in ſome Circumſtances very hurtful to it; it is
'apprehended, That the Wealthy and Well-diſpoſed,
'who have an hearty Zeal for the Honour of God,
'and the Good of the Souls of Men, a true Love
'for their Country, and the public Welfare, or a
'due Concern for the Proteſtant Religion, and the
'preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, cannot eaſily find any
'Inſtance of Uſefulneſs more likely to turn to Ac-
'count, or capable of anſwering more noble and
'extenſive Purpoſes of Good.'

Thus far this Gentleman.

I have mentioned in another Place, that his Majeſty gives 1000 *l. per Annum* towards this noble Deſign.

I ſhall conclude this Letter with aſſuring you, that I am, *&c.*

LETTER

LETTER V.

CONTAINING

A Brief DESCRIPTION *of the* Scotiſh *Iſles, both Weſtern and Northern; with a curſory Account of the Benefits that would accrue to the whole united Kingdom from the Eſtabliſhment of a National Fiſhery in* Scotland.

SIR,

I SHALL now preſent you with as brief and accurate an Account, as I can give you, of the Iſlands of moſt conſiderable Note, lying adjacent, or belonging to this Northern Part of the Iſland of *Great Britain*; beginning, firſt, with

The Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

THESE Iſlands lie in the *Deucaledonian* Sea, and were called, by ſome, *Hebrides*. The moſt Southern of them is the *Iſle of* MAN; which, for ſeveral Generations, has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of *England* for it:

wherefore I ſhall paſs it by with theſe Remarks; That when it became intirely ſubject to the *Engliſh*, it kept a diſtinct Biſhop of its own; whoſe Succeſſors continued the Title of *Epiſcopi Sodorenſes*, as well as added that of *Mannenſes*, as if they had been Biſhops of the Iſles alſo, whoſe Cathedral was at *Sodor*; and, as many of the Towns therein are called by *Scots* Names, ſo at preſent it belongs to a *Scots* Peer, *James* Duke of *Athol*; who lately ſucceeded to this Iſle, as Heir at Law to his Couſin *James* Earl of *Derby*.

The Iſles of BUTE and ARRAN I have lately mentioned.

AILSA, or *Iſleſay*, in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, is a ſteep Rock, ſomething reſembling the *Baſs* in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inacceſſible in all Places, but only by one Paſs, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year; when a great Fleet of Veſſels come thither to fiſh for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-fowl, eſpecially *Solan* Geeſe, and has Multitudes of Rabbets. It belongs to the Earl of *Caſſil*, who receives, by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down, and Fiſh, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from hence.

Near the Iſle of *Bute* lie two Iſlands, called CUMBRA, the *Greater* and *Leſſer*; the firſt is about a Mile in Length, has a Church in it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckoned, by the Natives, good againſt all Diſeaſes: the other Iſland is leſs; and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the ſmaller abounds with Deer.

Near the Iſle of *Arran* is FLADA, a ſmall Iſland, which abounds with Rabbets.

South-weſt from *Bute* lies MERNOCK, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn.

About

About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies AVONA, which ſignifies *a good Harbour*. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets, when they were Maſters of the Iſles.

The next remarkable Iſland is GIGAIA, four Miles from *Kintyre*, ſix Miles in Length, and a Mile and an half in Breadth. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants. There is a Church in this Iſland, and a Sepulcre for the *Macneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dyes a Crimſon Colour, and *Croſtil*, which dyes a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here. The Soil is good for Paſture and Arable. They have alſo a Medicinal Well, which they eſteem a Catholicon.

A Quarter of a Mile South lies CARY, about a Mile in Compaſs, has good Paſturage, and abounds with Rabbets. It belongs to the Family of *Macaliſter*.

JURA lies twelve Miles from *Gigaia*, is twenty Miles long, and ſix or ſeven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyll*, and makes Part of the Shire of that Name. This is very barren, but reckoned one of the wholſomeſt Places in *Scotland*: here Women ſeldom die in Childbed; and one *Macrain* died in the Reign of King *Charles* II. who had been 180 *Chriſtmas's* in one Houſe. It abounds with many Deer, has good Paſturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one againſt Nauſeouſneſs of the Stomach, and Stone. Here are two very high Mountains, called *The Paps of* JURA; which are noted Sea-marks for a very great Way. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Iſland. They have one Church here, called *Killearn*. The Inhabitants, who ſpeak *Iriſh*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet, are Proteſtants.

Two Miles from *Jura* lies SCARBA, four Miles long, and one broad; noted for its extraordinary Tides, and the Longevity of its Inhabitants; one of whom, a Woman, lived 140 Years.

Near to theſe lie many Iſlands of leſs Note, which I have not room to name.

LISMORE, or *Leſſimore*, the Seat of the Biſhop of *Argyll*, who, from thence, was called *Epiſcopus Liſmorenſis*, is about eight Miles long, and two broad, and lies Eaſtward from *Mull* in the Mouth of *Loch-yol*, which goes up to *Innerlochy* in *Lochaber*.

BERNERA, formerly a Sanctuary in Popiſh times, has a noble Wood of Yew. In this Iſle, which is five Miles in Circumference, and lies about two Leagues to the South of *Harries*, were, as Mr. *Toland* relates, two Ravens, which beat off all Birds of Prey; and, when their Young are able to fly abroad, they expel them alſo out of the Iſland; but not without many Blows, and a great Noiſe. In this Iſland, moreover, there is a Freſh-water Lake, called *Loch-bruiſt*, where many Land and Sea-fowl build. There were, according to the ſame Author, a Couple of Ravens, like the former, in a ſmall Iſle near *North-uiſt*; as alſo upon the Iſle of *Troda* near *Sky*.

South-weſt from *Jura* lies ILA, 24 Miles long, in ſome Places eight, and in others ſixteen broad. It abounds with Corn and Cattle, has Store of Deer, and Lead-mines, with Lime-ſtone in vaſt Quantities. It has ſeveral Rivers, that abound with Salmon, and other Fiſh of ſeveral Sorts. In the Centre of it lies *Lochfinlagan*, three Miles in Circumference. It abounds with Salmon, Trouts, and Eels, and has an Iſland in it; where *Macdonald*, King of the Iſles, had his Reſidence, and made it the Seat of his Government: the Ruins of whoſe Court are ſtill to be ſeen here. There are ſeveral Freſh-water Lakes in this

this Iſland, with Forts upon them. It has alſo a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diſeaſes. There are ſeveral Caves here; one of them capable of holding 200 Men. The Country is indifferently fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*; conſequently is wetter, and leſs wholſome. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants. There are four Churches and a Chapel in this Iſland, the moſt remarkable of which is *St. Columbus*'s Church. It gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyll*; but *Campbell* of *Calder* is the chief Proprietor, and alſo Steward of the Crown here.

There are many ſmall Iſlands about this, which we cannot mention.

Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies COLONSA, ſeparated from *Oranſa* only by Tide of Flood. It is four Miles in Length, and a Mile broad, not ſo fruitful as the other. There is one Church, beſides two ruinous Chapels, in this Iſle; ſome Freſh-water Lakes abounding with Trouts; and ſeveral Forts. The Proprietor is the Duke of *Argyll*, and the Inhabitants Proteſtants.

ORANSA is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Graſs. It has alſo a Church and a Chapel, and had formerly a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Columbus*. The Proprietor is *Macduff*.

Farther Weſt lies the ſmall Iſle of DOWHIRTA. The Natives have a Tradition, that Pygmies once lived here. The Duke of *Argyll* is Proprietor.

North-eaſt from *Ila* lies the Iſle of MULL, 24 Miles in Length, and near as much in Breadth. It lies in the Shire of *Argyll*. The Air is temperate, cold, and moiſt, but qualified by freſh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Seaſon is moiſt, take a large Doſe of *Aqua-vitæ* for a Corrective, and chew a Piece of Charmel-root, when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenneſs. This

Iſland in general affords good Paſturage for Cattle of all Sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with Wild-fowl, and very fine Hawks. Their Horſes are little, but very ſprightly; their Black Cattle excellent Meat. Their Corn is Barley and Oats. It formerly abounded with Wood, but moſt of it is now cut. The Heaths, beſides Paſturage for Cattle, afford good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the Weſt-ſide, is a good Anchoring-place. Upon this ſtands the Caſtle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Head of the antient Family of *Maclean*, who were the chief Proprietors of this Iſland; but, Sir *John Maclean* having forfeited, it is now poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Argyll*. There are two other Caſtles, and ſeveral Anchoring-places about this Iſland. It has ſeveral Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muſcles, which breed Pearl. There are alſo ſome Freſh-water Lakes in it; which afford Trout, Eels, *&c.* Several leſſer Iſles lie about it, and in its Bays; ſeveral of which are very fruitful, and ſome are impregnable. The Bay called *Lochleffan* abounds with Herrings and Shell-fiſh. The Inhabitants of this Iſle profeſs Proteſtantiſm, and have two Pariſh Churches, beſides ſeveral ruinous Places, formerly uſed for Devotion. In the Sound, or Bay, of *Mull*, betwixt this Iſle and *Lochaber*, a great Ship, called the *Florida*, belonging to the *Spaniſh Armada*, was loſt in the Year 1588. Perſons from ſeveral Places have often dived for her, and found good Account in the Guns, and other valuable Effects they have got out of her. I have already mentioned, *p.* 262. the further Attempts of this Nature by Captain *Roe*.

Near this lies the Iſland of ST. COLUMBUS, two Miles in Length, and about a Mile broad. It abounds in all things produced in this Climate; was noted for antient Monuments, and particularly as being the Reſidence

Reſidence of St. *Columbus*, famous for his Diſcipline and Sanctity. It had two Monaſteries, one for Men, and another for Women, beſides ſeveral Chapels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland*, and of the Iſles. It is called in the *Iriſh* Language, *I-colm-kil*; ſome call it *Iona*. It contains now about thirty poor Families. The Biſhops of the Iſles had formerly their Seat here. This Iſland is famous in Hiſtory for being a Seminary of Eccleſiaſtics, and, in a manner, the Mother-Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*: and, though the Abbot was only a Preſbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Biſhops themſelves, were ſubject to him, as is mentioned by *Bede*. The Church dedicated to St. *Mary* is intirely demoliſhed, and overgrown with Graſs and Weeds; nor is there any regular Place of Worſhip in the whole Iſland. Here the Vicar of *Sorabee*, as Dean of the Iſles, uſed three or four times a Year to catechiſe and preach to the People. The old Monaſtery, or College of Monks, was a Place of great Sanctity and Privilege; of which temporal Privileges the Abbot was Superior, and in many things exempt from the Biſhop, being ſubject only to the Pope, or his Delegates.

Six Miles Weſt from this Iſland lies TYRE-TY, eight Miles long, and three broad. It is reckoned to be the moſt plentiful of all the Iſlands in Neceſſaries of human Life, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowl. Here is a Freſh-water Lake, with an Iſland and an old Caſtle in it, and an Harbour for Long-boats, which are uſed in that Country. It formerly belonged to the Family of *Maclean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyll*. There is one Church in this Iſland, called *Sorabi*, whereof the Dean of the Iſles was Miniſter. The People are Proteſtants: they are not very healthy, as the Country lies low.

Near

Near this are two Islands, called KERNIBERG, so strong by Nature, that a little Art would make them impregnable.

About half a League to the North-east lies the Island of COLL, ten Miles long, and two broad, and is very fruitful. It has several Rivulets, which afford Salmon, and a Fresh-water Lake, that has Trouts and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Maclean*. The Inhabitants are Protestants: they have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; so that they may people each other without the Assistance of their Neighbours. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling, than are to be found on the Coasts of the neighbouring Isles and Continent.

North from this lies the Isle of RUM, six Miles long, and four broad. It is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful. It is but thinly inhabited; and the Sea-fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that, in the Spring, any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivulets of this Island afford Salmon; and there is Plenty of Land and Sea-fowl, especially those called *Puffins*: there are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Maclean* of *Coll*, and the Inhabitants are Protestants.

Half a Mile from *Rum* lies CANNEY, two Miles long, and one Mile broad, surrounded with an high Rock; but plentiful in Corn and Grass; and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North-end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass, when any Ships come near it. It has one Church; and good Anchorage on the North-east. The Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*, and the Inhabitants Papists.

MUCK

MUCK lies South-weſt of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, ſurrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks.

EGG lies not far from *Coll*, is three Miles in Length, and a Mile and an half in Breadth, and the Whole pretty good for Paſturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it is a Mountain, and on the Top of that an high Rock, of about 150 Paces in Circumference, with a Freſh-water Pool in the Middle of it: there is only one Paſs up to it; ſo that it is a natural Fort. On the South-weſt Side of the Iſle is a Cave, capable of containing ſome Hundreds of People; and there are ſeveral Medicinal Wells in this Iſland. The Proprietors are ſome of the *Macdonalds*: the Inhabitants bigotted Papiſts.

North from this lies SKY, 42 Miles long, and in ſome Places 20, in others 30 Miles broad. It is ſeparated from the Shire of *Inverneſs*, to which it belongs, by a Firth ſo narrow, that a Man may eaſily call from one Side to the other. It is navigable by the largeſt Ships of War. The Current there is ſo violent, that no Veſſel is able to ſail againſt it, tho' the Wind prove ever ſo fair; ſo that the Tide muſt always be obſerved. The Way of ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the Tide is very rapid, is thus: They tie a Withe about the Cow's Lower-jaw, and bind five of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the Withe that ties the foremoſt, and rows over, carrying, in the Space of a few Hours, at Low-water, three or four Hundred Cows. The Country is populous, the People handſome, and very healthy. Almoſt all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Proteſtants: none of them poſſeſs any Land. It is very high Ground, as well on the Coaſt, as up in the Country, where are ſeven lofty Mountains, which lie near one another, almoſt in the Centre of the Iſland. It has

a great deal of arable Land, which yields a good Increaſe; ſo that they ſupply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fiſhing, and other Trade, and about 30 Rivers, which afford Salmon.

ST. COLUMBUS's Lake has an Iſland and a Chapel in it. Moſt of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preſerve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Ruſh about their Necks, and hanging them up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath, acroſs the Houſe. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbot, &c. abound on this Coaſt; as do Oyſters, and all other Sorts of Shell-fiſh. There are many large Caves in this Iſland, from the Roof of ſome of which drops a Water, which petrifies into a white limy Subſtance: one of them in *Slate*, called the *Golden Cave*, is ſaid to be ſeven Miles long. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coaſt, which ſeem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they ſtand on riſing Grounds, and ſo near one another, that, by a Beacon fired on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invaſion was immediately ſpread through the whole Iſland. There are alſo ſeveral little Houſes of Stone built under-ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above-ground, capable only of holding one Perſon, which ſeem to have been deſigned for Contemplation. There are ſeveral of the *Druids* Houſes yet intire in the Iſle of *Sky*, and in ſome other Iſles. The Vulgar in the Iſlands ſtill ſhew a great Reſpect for theſe Houſes; and never come to the antient ſacrificing Carns, but they walk three times round them from Eaſt to Weſt, according to the Courſe of the Sun. The Cattle here are Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Cows

frequently feed on the Sea-weed, and obſerve the Tide of Ebb for that End, as exactly as any Man can do. This Iſland abounds with Land and Water-fowl of many Sorts; and among others they have Hawks and Eagles. It belongs to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, ſome of whoſe Anceſtors were called Kings of the Iſles; the middle Parts belong to *Mackinnon* of that Ilk, and the North-weſt Parts belong to *Macleod*; all three Chiefs of their ſeveral Clans.

SOTA-BRITIL lies a Quarter of a Mile South of *Sky*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Paſturage than Cultivation. On the Weſt-ſide it is covered with Wood. The Coaſts of this Iſland abound with Cod and Ling.

On the North-ſide of *Sky* lies SCALPA, five Miles in Circumference. It has Wood in ſeveral Parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Graſs.

A little farther North lies RAARSAY, ſeven Miles long, and three broad. It has much Wood, and is fitter for Paſture than Cultivation. On the Eaſt-ſide of it is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is alſo a Quarry of good Stone. On the Weſt-ſide are abundance of Caves, where People lodge, who go thither in Summer upon the Account of fiſhing, or grazing of Cattle. There are ſeveral Forts in this Iſland, ſome of which are naturally very ſtrong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much reſpected by the Inhabitants, as if he were a Prince.

A Quarter of a Mile farther North lies RONA, three Miles in Length. It is fruitful in Paſturage; and the Rocks about it are of Hectic Stone.

ALSVIG lies on the South-weſt Corner of *Sky*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and noted for the vaſt Shoals of Herrings about

about it, which ſometimes entangle the Fiſhing-boats.

FLADDA, two Leagues diſtant, is but two Miles in Compaſs, but much noted for its Fiſhing of all Sorts, and for big Whales, which purſue the Fiſh on the Coaſt of it. The Sea-fowl, called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here; and a great Flock of Plovers come hither from *Sky*, in the Beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are ſeveral Rocks about this Iſland, particularly one, called *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a Freſh-water Spring, which makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one Way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Sky*, and the neighbouring Iſlands, have a peculiar Way of curing the Diſtempers which are incident to them, by Simples of their own Product, wherein they are ſucceſsful to a Miracle: they have alſo ſeveral Medicinal Wells; but I have not room to inſiſt upon theſe things.

Eighty Miles Weſt from *Sky* lie nine Iſlands, the chief of which is VATERSA, which, beſides many other Conveniencies, has a large Harbour, capable of the greateſt Ships, where, at ſtated times, great Numbers of Fiſhermen meet from the neighbouring Countries.

Two Miles from *Vaterſa* lies BARRA, ſeven Miles long, and three broad, called ſo from St. *Bar*, the tutelar Saint. It is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-fiſhing. The Sea enters this Iſland at a ſmall Chanel, and afterwards inlarges itſelf into a round Bay, in which is an Iſland, with a very ſtrong Caſtle. It has a good Harbour on the North-eaſt Side, where is Plenty of Fiſh; and the Rivulets on the Eaſt-ſide abound with Salmon.

About a Quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies KISMUL, the Seat of *Macneil* of *Barra*, which is encompaſſed

encompaſſed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, an Hall, a Magazine, and other Houſes. They have a Church in this Iſland, and a Chapel, where the *Macneils* are buried. The Natives are Papiſts, and generally very ignorant and ſuperſtitious.

Here are ſeveral other leſs Iſlands belonging to *Macneil*; ſome of them fruitful enough in Corn and Graſs, others left for Paſturage, and ſome of them remarkable for fiſhing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthful and hoſpitable: they have abundance of Sea-fowl; and, when they kill any of them for Uſe, they ſalt them with the Aſhes of burnt Sea-ware, which preſerves them from Putrefaction. *Macneil* holds his Lands of Sir *Alexander Macdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots*, *per Annum*, and an Hawk, if required; and is obliged to furniſh him with a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occaſions.

Betwixt *Barra* and *Uiſt* lie 14 ſmall Iſlands, not very conſiderable.

A little North of *Barra* lies SOUTH-UIST, 21 Miles long, in ſome Places three, and in others four Miles broad. The Eaſt-ſide is mountainous, but the Weſt plain and arable. The Iſland abounds with Freſh-water Lakes, which have plenty of Fowl and Fiſh, particularly Trouts and Eels. In ſeveral of them are Iſlands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, though the People did all they could to hinder it. The Inhabitants are healthy: one Man lately lived 130 Years, and retained his Underſtanding. The *Iriſh* Tongue is here ſpoken in great Perfection. The *Macdonalds*, deſcended from the antient Kings of theſe Iſlands, are Proprietors, and with the Inhabitants profeſs the Popiſh Religion. The Soil is generally ſandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley,

Oats,

Oats, and Rye. Ambergris is ſometimes found upon the Coaſt.

Betwixt this Iſland and *Northuiſt*, two Miles North, lies BENBECULA. The Ground is all plain and ſandy betwixt them, except two little Chanels, about Knee-deep at a Tide of Ebb; but the Whole is navigable by Boats at a Tide of Flood; and there lie ſeveral ſmall Iſlands on the Eaſt of theſe Chanels. *Benbecula* is three Miles long, and three broad. It has a Bay on the Eaſt-ſide for ſmall Veſſels, where Herrings are ſometimes taken. The Eaſt Part of this Iſland is arable: it has ſeveral Freſh-water Lakes well ſtored with Fiſh and Fowl, and ſome ſmall Forts upon the Iſlands in thoſe Lakes. The Natives are Papiſts, and the Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*.

A little North of this Iſland lies NORTHUIST, belonging to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference. It is fitter for Paſturage than Cultivation on the Eaſt Part, where it is mountainous; but the Weſt-ſide is plain and arable, and where it is not plowed, is covered with Clover, Daiſy, and Variety of other Plants, very pleaſant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell; and affords good Paſturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats, and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty-fold; and there is no doubt, but Wheat would grow here very well. This Iſland has ſeveral Bays on the Eaſt-ſide, where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-maddes*; the latter is capable of Hundreds of Veſſels of the greateſt Size: 400 Veſſels have been laden with Herrings there in a Seaſon. Cod, Ling, and all Sorts of Fiſh that frequent the Weſtern Seas, are to be found here. There is a ſmall Iſland in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fiſhery in the Reign of King *Charles* I. There is

ſuch a Number of Freſh-water Lakes in this Iſland, as can hardly be believed; they are generally well ſtored with Trouts and Eels, and, which is more ſtrange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea-fiſh, brought in to them by the Spring-tides. Theſe Lakes have many ſmall Iſlands, which abound with Variety of Land and Sea-fowl; and ſome of them have Iſlands with Forts: it has alſo ſeveral Rivers, which afford Salmon, and ſome of them ſpeckled, with large Scales. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

There are ſeveral other leſſer Iſlands, which lie on both Sides of *Northuiſt*, the moſt remarkable of which is EOUSMIL, on the Weſt, a Rock about a Quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fiſhing about the End of *October*, where 320 are ſometimes taken at once.

Three Leagues and an half farther Weſt lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea-fowl, and great Numbers of Seals.

A little farther North lies BORERA, four Miles round: it has a Freſh-water Lake well ſtored with large Eels. This Iſland affords the largeſt and beſt Sort of Dulſe. It is poſſeſſed by the Family of *Maclean*.

Half a League South from this lies LINGAY, which furniſhes the neighbouring Iſlands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cattle, that make excellent Meat; the Natives ſalt it in the Hides, which, they ſay, preſerves it, and makes it taſte better, than when ſalted in Caſks. This Iſland abounds alſo with Deer, Sea and Land-fowl of all Sorts; among the reſt, with Hawks, Eagles, and Swans. The Inhabitants of *South* and *Northuiſt* are generally well-proportioned and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age: they are very hoſpitable and kind to Strangers.

The

The Iſle of LEWES derives its Name from the *Iriſh* Word *Leog*, ſignifying *a Lake*, with which this Iſland abounds: it is by the Iſlanders commonly called *the Long Iſland*. It is near 100 Miles from North to South, and from 13 to 14 in Breadth. It is reckoned Part of the Shire of *Roſs*; but the Iſle of *Lewes*, properly ſo called, is but 36 Miles in Length, and 10 or 12 broad, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*. It reaches from the North of *Bowling-head* to the South of *Haſſineſs*. The Southern Part is named *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moiſt, and the Natives uſe commonly a Doſe of Uſquebaugh for a Corrective. The Iſland is healthful, eſpecially in the Middle, from South and North: it is arable on the Weſt-ſide for about 16 Miles on the Coaſt; and is likewiſe plain and arable in ſeveral Places in the Eaſt. It is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increaſe; their common Grain is Barley, Oats, and Rye; and they have alſo Flax and Hemp. There are ſeveral convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochſtornvay*, on the Eaſt-ſide, in the Middle of the Iſland; the *Birkin Iſland*, ſeven Miles Southward; *Lochcolmkil*, three Miles farther South; *Lochſefort* and *Lochcarlvay*, 24 Miles South-weſt. This Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling, and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coaſts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other Sorts of Fiſh taken in the Weſtern Seas, beſides Plenty of Shell-fiſh of all Sorts, in ſuch vaſt Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to conſume them. Coral and Pearl-ſhells are alſo found in the Bays and Coaſts. There are ſeveral extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Iſland; and abundance of Caves on the Coaſts, which Otters, Seals, and Fowl, frequent in great Numbers. That Obeliſk (if I may call it ſo), in the Pariſh of *Barvas* in the

Iſland of *Lewes*, called *The Thruſhel-ſtone*, is very remarkable; being not only above 20 Feet high, but likewiſe almoſt as much in Breadth, which no other comes near. The *Dun*, or Fortification built on an Eminence in *St. Kilda*, which is an old Fort, is about 18 Leagues diſtant from *Northuiſt*, and 20 from the Middle of *Lewes*, or *Harries*, to be ſeen only in a very fair Day, like a bluiſh Miſt; but a large Fire there would be viſible at Night, as the aſcending Smoke by Day. In this ſame Iſle (where are many ſuch *Duns*), North of the Village of *Brago*, is a round Fort, compoſed of huge Stones, three Stories high; that is, it has three hollow Paſſages one over another, within a prodigious thick Wall quite round the Fort, with many Windows and Stairs.

Here alſo, at the Village of *Claſſerniſs*, is a *Druidical* Temple extremely remarkable. The Circle conſiſts of 12 Obeliſks, about ſeven Feet high each, and diſtant from each other ſix Feet. In the Centre ſtands a Stone 13 Feet high, in the perfect Shape of the Rudder of a Ship. Directly South from the Circle ſtand four Obeliſks running out in a Line, another ſuch Line due Eaſt, and a third to the Weſt; the Number and Diſtances of theſe Stones being in theſe Wings the ſame: ſo that this Temple, the moſt intire that can be, is at the ſame time both round and winged. But to the North reach (by way of Avenue) two ſtrait Ranges of Obeliſks, of the ſame Bigneſs and Diſtances with thoſe of the Circle; yet the Ranges themſelves are 8 Feet diſtant each, conſiſting of 19 Stones, the 39th being in the Entrance of the Avenue. This Temple ſtands aſtronomically, denoting the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, and the four principal Winds, ſubdivided each into four others; by which, and the 19 Stones on each ſide the Avenue, repreſenting the Cycle of 19 Years, it appears to have

been

been dedicated principally to the Sun, but ſubordinately to the Seaſons, and the Elements; particularly to the Sea, and the Winds, as is manifeſt by the Rudder in the Middle.

This Iſland abounds with Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Black Cattle are ſmall, but very prolific, and make excellent Meat; the Horſes are likewiſe ſmaller than on the Continent, but as ſerviceable for all domeſtic Uſes, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-ware. The Inhabitants are well proportioned, and in general healthful and ſtrong, and of a ſanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehenſion, and Lovers of Poeſy and Muſic: they are dextrous at Swimming, Volting, and Archery, and make ſtout, able Seamen.

In a little Iſland near the greater one of *Lewes*, were a Couple of Eagles, which would never ſuffer any other of their Kind to continue in the Place; driving away their own young ones, as ſoon as they were able to fly. The Natives ſaid, That thoſe Eagles were ſo careful of their Habitation, that they never killed any Sheep or Lamb in the Iſland, though the Bones of Lambs, Fawns, and Wild-fowl, were frequently found in and about their Neſts; ſo that they made their Purchaſe in the oppoſite Iſlands, the neareſt of which is a League diſtant.

There are many other leſſer Iſlands, which lie round this; the chief of which are, GARVE, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlvay*, an high Rock, half a Mile in Compaſs, affording good Paſturage, and naturally a ſtrong Fort: the two BERNERA's, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad; both fruitful in Corn and Graſs.

Near *Carlvay-bay* lie four ſmall Iſlands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewes*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of Fowls,

Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills; one of them is called the ISLAND OF PYGMIES, becauſe many little Bones, reſembling thoſe of Men, are digged out of the Ground there.

Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Neſs* in *Lewes* lies RONA, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad. It has an Hill on the Weſt Part, which makes it viſible from *Lewes* in the Summer-time. It was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Iſland, and the Fiſhery about it, divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and, when their Number increaſed, the Supernumeraries were ſent to their Landlord in *Lewes*, who once a Year ſends the Miniſter of his Pariſh, and a Servant, to viſit them, and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-meal ſewed up in Skins, Sea-fowl, and ſome Fiſh, *&c.* They have a Chapel dedicated to St. *Roman*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, every Lord's-day. *Buchanan* ſays, That the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World, who never wanted any thing, and were ſatisfied with their Condition, having Plenty of all that they deſired; being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and poſſeſſing, thro' their Freedom from Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can ſcarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the Help of the beſt Inſtructions. Mr. *Martin* affirms, in his *Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands*, That antient Race of poor People was all deſtroyed about 40 Years ago, in the following manner: Firſt, A Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Iſland, and eat up all their Corn: in the next Place, ſome Seamen landed, and robbed them of what Proviſions they had left. By this means they all died before the uſual time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewes*; upon which another Colony was ſent thither.

Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies SOULISKER, a Rock, a Quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vaſt Numbers of Sea-fowl, particularly *Solan* Geeſe. On this Rock there builds one Fowl not found elſewhere, called *Colk*; it is leſs than a Gooſe, and all covered with Down, but of different Colours, which it caſts, when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head reſembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of an Houſe-cock. There were formerly 24 Churches in *Lewes* and *Harries*, and the Iſlands belonging to them; but, alas! to our Shame may it be ſaid, as Papiſts were proſecuted or diſcouraged, Profaneneſs gained Ground of Superſtition, and one ſort of Ignorance ſucceeded another; for, few or no Miniſters being ſent with ſuitable Proviſion and Encouragement, Places of religious Worſhip became ruinous, and the Service of God, and the Edification of the People, very much neglected; ſo that ſeveral Pariſhes in the *Highlands* and Iſles, at preſent, are 20, 30, or near 40 Miles long, and very often without any Miniſter at all.

That Part which is called HARRIES, produces the ſame Sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increaſe than *Lewes*. The Weſt-ſide is for the moſt part arable on the Coaſt. It has a noble Harbour called *Scalpa*, a Mile and an half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oyſters, and other Shell-fiſh. They have excellent Springs here, ſome of which are Medicinal; one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for reſtoring a loſt Appetite, and one near *Borve*, good againſt the Colic and Gravel. There are ſeveral Caves on the Mountains, and on each Side of the Coaſt, and in the Middle of an high Rock, capable of holding 50 Men; has two Wells, and but a narrow Paſs to it by climbing up the Rock; ſo that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort.

There are likewiſe ſeveral antient Forts in this Iſland. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allowed to hunt without Leave from *Macleod* the Proprietor. *Metricks*, a four-footed Creature, about the Size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Fur; and it is ſaid, the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Muſk. There are abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, and among others Eagles, and very good Hawks. The Inhabitants both of *Lewes* and *Harries* are Proteſtants.

There are other Iſlands of ſmall Extent belonging to the *Harries*, the chief of which are BERNERA, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields ſometimes from 20 to 30 Fold. There are two Chapels in this Iſland.

Half a League from thence to the Weſtward lies PABBAY, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Graſs: it has alſo two Chapels.

Half a League to the North lies SELLAY, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Paſture for Sheep, which it fattens very ſoon, and thoſe bred there have very large Horns.

TARANSAY, a League farther North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and yields much yellow Talc.

There are ſeveral other Iſlands in the Neighbourhood, of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Paſturage; particularly HERMATRA, where a Magazine for the Fiſhery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

Eighteen Leagues Weſt from *Northuiſt*, and 20 from *Harries*, lies the Iſland called ST. KILDA, or HIRTA. As this *Hirta* is the moſt North-weſt, ſo *Dow Hirta* is the moſt South-weſt, of all the *Scots*

Iſlands. The firſt, properly called *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long, and one broad, faced round with a ſteep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-eaſt, where Veſſels enter. The Land riſes high in the Middle, and there are ſeveral Fountains of good Water on each Side the Iſland. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largeſt in the Weſtern Iſles. The Inhabitants are about 200 in Number, very well proportioned, and comely: they are Proteſtants, and very zealous, according to their Knowlege, which is but ſmall for want of Inſtruction. They are very regular and juſt in their Converſation, and Strangers to Luxury and Exceſs, being ignorant of the Uſe of Money. They have a Chapel, where they aſſemble on the Lord's-day, to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments; and neither work themſelves, nor will allow any Stranger to work, on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the Chief of that antient Clan, who commonly makes ſome Cadet of his Family Steward of this Iſland, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fiſh, Fowl, Feathers, Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Cattle, and Corn: and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Abſence, the chief Man of the Iſland; and generally, except when a Miniſter is ſent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chapel, which have continued there ſince the time of Popery; and, though they pay no Worſhip to the Crucifix, yet they ſwear deciſive Oaths, by laying their Hands upon it, and take the Marriage-oath in the ſame manner. Not long ago an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, impoſed upon their Ignorance, by pretending that St. *John the Baptiſt*, and the Virgin *Mary*, had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers, and Hymns; the latter, he alleged, were effectual to ſecure Women againſt Miſcarriage; and his Price for teaching them was a Sheep. He told

told them of a little Hill, where St. *John* and the Virgin appeared to him; and made them believe, that, if any of their Black Cattle, or Sheep, came near to taſte the Graſs of that Hill, they muſt immediately be killed and eaten; and it was neceſſary, that he himſelf ſhould always partake of the Treat. He was diſcovered at laſt by his lewd Attempts upon ſeveral Women; and being, by *Macleod*'s Order, tranſported from thence to *Harries*, he made public Confeſſion of his Impoſture in ſeveral Churches, and ſeemed to be very penitent; but was not allowed to return any more. Their Houſes are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and covered with Turf, thatched over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houſes, and lie commonly on Straw, though they have great Plenty of Feathers and Down. They live all together in a little Village, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Iſland, in good Harmony; are very exact and nice in their ſeveral Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another; nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly, what they agree on. The Iſland is naturally ſtrong, and, with a little Art, might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South-end of the Bay.

In the Iſland of *St. Kilda* is the Houſe of a *Druideſs*, built all of Stone, without Lime, Morter, or Earth, to cement it; it is alſo arched, and of a conic Figure, but open at the Top, and a Fire-place in the Middle of the Floor. It cannot contain above nine Perſons, to ſit eaſy by each other. From the Side of the Wall go off three low Vaults, ſeparated from each other by Pillars, and capable of containing five Perſons apiece.

Juſt ſuch another Houſe in all reſpects, but much larger, and grown over with a green Sod on the

Outſide, is in *Borera*, an Iſle adjacent to *St. Kilda*, which was the Habitation of a *Druid*.

They have two other Iſlands, which belong to them; one called SOA, about half a Mile from the Weſt-ſide of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and ſteep all round.

The other is called BORERA, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and moſt of it ſurrounded with an high Rock. All three afford good Paſturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea-fowl from *March* till *September*. They have *Solan* Geeſe in ſuch Numbers, that they keep about 20,000 annually in little Stone Houſes, built on purpoſe for them, and for preſerving their other Fowl, Eggs, *&c.* The latter they preſerve ſome Months in the Aſhes of Peat, and they preſerve their Fowl without Salt. They eat the *Solan* Geeſe-eggs raw, and ſay they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here, called *Fulmar*, about the Size of a Moor-hen; it picks its Food out of live Whales, and other Fiſhes. When any one approaches them, they ſpout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch, when they ſurpriſe the Fowl; and make uſe of it for their Lamps, and likewiſe as a Remedy againſt Rheumatic Pains, Aches, and other Diſtempers: it ſerves them alſo for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and diſcuſſing of Tumours; in all which Caſes, they ſay, it is very ſucceſsful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poeſy, are very hoſpitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor; for whoſe Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Iſland, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally ſtrong, are ſtout Rowers, and will tug a long time at the Oar without

Inter-

Intermiſſion. They uſe no Compaſs, but take their Meaſure from the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and chiefly from the Courſes of the Flocks of the Sea-fowl, becauſe they know very well to what Rocks or Iſlands they reſort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accuſtomed to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl which build on them. They have two Ropes, which belong to them in common, for climbing the Rocks; they are 24 Fathoms in Length each, and covered with Cows Hides ſalted, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks. The Men climb by turns, and bring Home ſome Thouſands of Eggs and Fowls at a time. They alſo make Gins of Horſe-hair, for catching the Fowl: yet ſometimes they loſe their Lives by climbing. The richeſt Man in the Iſle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horſes. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. *Martin*, to whom I am obliged for moſt of theſe Particulars relating to the Iſlands (for it cannot be ſuppoſed, I could think of entering every one of them in Perſon), gives an Account of that called the SECOND SIGHT; which, he ſays, is a Repreſentation, by way of Viſion, of ſomething to come, and makes ſuch a ſtrong Impreſſion upon the Seers, that they cannot ſee or think of any thing elſe, while the Viſion laſts; and they appear chearful, or otherwiſe, according to the Nature of the Object repreſented: they uſe no previous Means to attain it, and to moſt of them it is very troubleſome. The Inſtances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as it is called, are ſo many, and ſo frequent, that it can ſcarcely be diſputed: it is certainly a ſtrange Illuſion; but I ſhall not venture to give my Opinion about it; only obſerving, with others, that this Faculty decays in Proportion as Chriſtianity increaſes among them, and as they improve in Knowlege. Some of the People,

to whom thoſe Viſions have been frequent, have learned by Experience, as I was told, to determine the time, when the things repreſented ſhall come to paſs. The Rev. Mr. *John Fraſer*, the late Dean of the Iſles, has written a ſmall Treatiſe upon this Subject, called Δευτεροσκοπία.

I ſhall conclude this Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands with an Extract from Mr. *Toland*'s Specimen of his *Hiſtory of the Druids*; where he treats in general of the Properties of all theſe Iſles, whither, it ſeems, he had intended to have traveled, in order to perfect his Hiſtory, and reſcue many valuable Pieces of Antiquity from utter Oblivion.

It is certain, ſays that Gentleman, no Country abounds more with the Neceſſaries of Life, and at leſs Labour or Charge, than the *Hebrides*. In the firſt Place, there is known to be, in thoſe Iſlands, a prodigious Plenty of Fleſh and Fiſh. Their Cattle of all Sorts (as Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs) are exceeding numerous and prolific; ſmall indeed of Size, as are likewiſe their Horſes, but of a ſweet and delicious Taſte; ſo are their Deer, which freely range in Herds on the Mountains. No Place can compare with this for Tame and Wild-fowl, there being of the latter no-where in the World a greater Diverſity, many Sorts of them extremely beautiful, and rare, or utterly unknown, elſewhere. The like may be ſaid of their various amphibious Animals. Numberleſs are their Fountains and Springs, Rivulets, Rivers, and Lakes; very wholſome in their Waters, and every-where ſuperabounding with Fiſh, eſpecially the moſt delicate, as Trout and Salmon: nor is it by Herrings alone, that all *Europe* knows no Seas to be better ſtored, nor with more Kinds, from the Shrimp to the Whale; as no Harbours or Bays are ſuperior, whether regard be had to Number or Commodiouſneſs. Add to this their Variety of excellent

excellent Roots and Plants, particularly thoſe of marine Growth, every one of them ſerving for Food or Phyſic. Their Paſtures are ſo kindly, that they might live on Milk alone, with that inconceivable Quantity of Eggs they yearly gather off the deſert Rocks and Iſlets. Bread is plentiful enough. The Ground is generally allowed to be much richer, than on the *Scotiſh* Continent, ſome Parts whereof are not ſeldom ſupplied hence with Corn.

Lewes is very fruitful; and, though Barley, Oats, and Rye, be the only Grain ſown there at preſent, yet the Ground both in that, and moſt of the other Iſlands, is fit to bear Wheat, and conſequently Legumes of all ſorts. It is truly amazing they have any Crop at all, conſidering how unſkilful they are in Agriculture, how deſtitute of the propereſt Inſtruments to till the Ground, and that they ſcarce uſe any other Manure but Sea-wreck, or Tangles. From the Ignorance of the Inhabitants in theſe Reſpects, as alſo in Planting, Incloſing, and Draining, many fruitful Spots lie uncultivated: but they are abundantly ſupplied with choice Eatables, and the moſt nouriſhing Shell-fiſh.

In *Bernera*, near *Harries*, the Produce of Barley is many times from 20 to 30 Fold. In *Harries* and *Southuiſt* one Barley-grain ſometimes produces from 7 to 14 Ears, as in *Northuiſt* from 10 to 30 Fold in a plentiful Year. At *Corchattan* in *Sky* the Increaſe amounted once to 35. If the Ground be laid down for ſome time, it gives a good Crop without Dunging, ſome Fields not having been dunged in 40 Years. A ſmall Tract of Ground, at *Skerrybreck*, in the ſaid Iſle of *Sky*, had yielded 100 Fold. With regard to their Paſtures, nothing is more common, than for an Ewe to have two Lambs at a time. Beſides the ordinary Rent a Tenant paid, it was a Cuſtom in the Iſlands, if any of his Cows, or Sheep, brought

two young ones at a time, one of them was to go to the Landlord; who, on his Part, was obliged, if any of his Tenants Wives bore Twins, to take one of them into his own Family. Even the wild Goats on the Mountains (for ſuch there are in *Harries*) are obſerved to bring forth their Young twice a Year. From hence it is evident, that thoſe Iſlands are capable of great Improvement, as they abound likewiſe in many Curioſities, eſpecially in Subjects of Philoſophical Obſervation. Nor is it leſs plain, by the many antient Monuments remaining among them, and the Marks of the Plough reaching to the very Tops of the Mountains (which the artleſs Inhabitants think incapable of Culture), that in remote Ages they were in a far more flouriſhing Condition, than at preſent. The Ruins of ſpacious Houſes, and the numerous Obeliſks, old Forts, Temples, Altars, *&c.* undeniably prove this; beſides, that the Country was formerly full of Woods, as appears by the great Oak and Fir-trees daily dug out of the Ground, and by many other Tokens, there being ſeveral Woods and Coppices ſtill remaining in *Sky*, *Mull*, and other Places. The Inhabitants are not to be mended in the Proportion of their Perſons; no prepoſterous Bandages diſtorting them in the Cradle, nor hindering Nature from duly forming their Limbs; which is the Reaſon, that bodily Imperfections of any ſort are very rare among them. Neither does any over-officiouſly preventive Phyſic, in their Infancy, ſpoil their original Conſtitution; whence they have ſo ſtrong an Habit of Body, that one of them requires treble the Doſe as will purge any Man in the South of *Scotland*. But what contributes, above all things, to their Health and Longevity, is conſtant Temperance and Exerciſe. Their Food is commonly freſh, and their Meals two a Day, Water being the ordinary Drink of the Vulgar. They cure all Diſorders

of

of the Body by Simples of their own Growth, and by proper Diet, or Labour: hence they are ſtout and active, dextrous in all their Exerciſes; as they are withal remarkably ſagacious, choleric, but eaſily appeaſed, ſociable, good-natured, ever chearful, and having a ſtrong Inclination to Muſic. They are hoſpitable beyond Expreſſion, entertaining all Strangers, of what Condition ſoever, *gratis*; the Uſe of Money being ſtill, in ſome of thoſe Iſlands, unknown, and, till a few Ages paſt, in all of them. They have no Lawyers, or Attorneys: the Men and Women plead their own Cauſes; and a very ſpeedy Deciſion is made by the Proprietor, who is perpetual Preſident in their Courts, or by his Bailiff, as his Subſtitute.

The preſent (ſays Mr. *Toland*) is the 35th Lord of *Barra* by uninterrupted lineal Deſcent, a thing whereof no Prince in the World can boaſt; and he is regarded as no mean Potentate by his Subjects, who know none greater than he. When the Wife of any of them dies, he has immediate Recourſe to his Lord, repreſenting firſt his own Loſs in the Want of a Female Companion; and next, that of *Macneil*, his Lord, himſelf, if he ſhould not go on to beget Followers for him. Hereupon *Macneil* finds out a ſuitable Match (neither Side ever diſliking his Choice, but accepting it as the higheſt Favour); and the Marriage is celebrated without any Courtſhip, Portion, or Dowry: but they never fail to make merry on ſuch Occaſions, with a Bottle or more of Uſquebaugh. On the other hand, when any Woman becomes a Widow, ſhe is, upon the like Application, ſoon provided with an Huſband, and with as little Ceremony. *Macneil* alſo ſupplies any of his Tenants with as many Milch-cows, as he may chance to loſe by the Severity of the Weather, or by other Misfortunes. He takes likewiſe into his own Family, and maintains to the Day of their Death, as

many old Men, as, through Age or Infirmity, become unfit for Labour, an Houſe being built hard-by on Purpoſe for them.

Of the Northern Iſles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The *Orkneys*, called by the *Latins Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the Weſt, the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland* Firth, 24 Miles long, and 12 Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland*, on the South. Antient Authors differ about their Number: *Pliny* reckoned them 40, *Oroſius* 33; but it appears by later Diſcoveries, that they are only 28. They lie in Longitude 22 Deg. 11 Min. Latitude 59 Deg. 2 Min. The longeſt Day is 18 Hours and ſome odd Minutes: the Winters, as in moſt ſmall Iſlands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more ſubject to Rain than Snow. The Froſt and Snow do not continue long, but the Wind is very boiſterous; and it rains ſometimes, not by Drops, but by violent Spouts of Water.

STROMA lies ſo near the Coaſt of *Caithneſs*, that it was always poſſeſſed by the Earls of that County, and therefore not reckoned among the *Orcades*. This is a ſmall Iſland, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed, as to the Reaſon of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* to that Streight, in Breadth about 12 Miles, which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; ſome ſay, it is a Corruption of the Word *Pictland Firth*, which was ſo called, becauſe the *Picts* formerly inhabited thoſe Iſlands, and Part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them periſhed here, when repulſed by the antient Inhabitants of *Orkney*. Others think *Pentland Firth* the

proper

proper Name; and it was ſo denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one Side, for the ſame Reaſon that the high Hills, which take their Riſe ſome Miles South-weſt of *Edinburgh*, are called *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its ſwift, violent, and contrary Tides, occaſioned by the Multitude of the Iſles, and the Narrowneſs of the Paſſage, which makes it very dangerous, eſpecially to Strangers; and, which is remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which this Firth abounds, occaſioned, as is thought, by ſome Hiatus's in the Earth below, are moſt dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round, till they ſwallow them up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are paſſed without Danger. The Mariners, who uſe to carry Paſſengers between the main Land and the Iſles, if at any time they are driven near thoſe Whirlpools by the Tide, throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which make them ſmooth enough till the Veſſel paſs over them; and what is thus caſt in, is generally found floating again a Mile or two diſtant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckoned 24, and run with ſuch impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail, with the faireſt Wind, is able to make way againſt them; yet the Natives on both Sides, who know the proper Seaſons, paſs this Firth every Day ſafely, except when the Weather is tempeſtuous.

The firſt of the *Orkney* Iſlands is SOUTH RONALSA, ſix Miles long, and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a ſafe Harbour on the North-ſide, but the South-eaſt has the dangerous Rocks called *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattle, and has two united Pariſh Churches, whereof the Dean was Miniſter.

A little to the South-weſt lies SWINNA, a ſmall Iſland, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Huſbandmen, and their Families; has a good Fiſhing on its Coaſts, and is noted for a good Slate-Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Iſland are called the *Wells of Swinna*.

Beyond *Swinna* lie WAYES and HOY, which are but one Iſle, 12 Miles long, and full of high Mountains: that Part called *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Iſland has ſeveral good Harbours, particularly that called *North Hope*, one of the beſt in the World, and propereſt for thoſe who deſign a Fiſhing-trade. That Part called *Hoy*, from which it is only ſeparated by a Spring-tide, has the higheſt Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepeſt Valleys, which ſtrike a Terror into Strangers, who have Occaſion to travel that Way. On theſe Mountains there are many Sheep, which run wild, and are ſcarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, an high and rugged Promontory in this Iſland, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Neſt; it is about the Size of a Duck, and ſo fat, that it ſeems to be nothing elſe: the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, *&c.* It is reckoned delicious Food, eaten with Vinegar and Pepper. On a barren Heath in this Iſland lies an oblong Stone, in a Valley between two moderate Hills, called, by way of Contraries, *The dwarfy Stone.* It is 36 Feet long, 18 Feet broad, and nine Feet high: no other Stones are near it: it is all hollowed within, having a Door on the Eaſt-ſide two Feet ſquare, with a Stone of the ſame Dimenſion lying about two Feet from it; which was intended, no doubt, to cloſe this Entrance. Within there is cut out, at the South-end of it, the Form of a Bed and Pillow, capable of holding two Perſons; as at the North-end is another Bed,

Bed, both very neatly done. Above, at an equal Diſtance from both, is a large round Hole; which is ſuppoſed not only to have been deſigned for letting in Light and Air, when the Door was ſhut; but likewiſe for letting out Smoke from the Fire, for which there is a Place made in the Middle between the two Beds. The Marks of the Workman's Tool appear every-where; and the Tradition of the Vulgar is, That a Giant and his Wife had this Stone for their Habitation; though the Door alone deſtroys this Fancy, which is wholly groundleſs every way beſides. Juſt by it is a clear and pleaſant Spring, for the Uſe of the Inhabitant.

From the Top of theſe Hills the Sun is to be ſeen all Night about the Summer-Solſtice. On the North Part of this Iſland are a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and ſeveral Farm-houſes, as alſo divers Lakes, which abound with Fiſh, eſpecially Trouts.

Three Miles from *South Ronalſay* lies BURRA, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and affords excellent Fuel. *Stewart* of *Mains* built a noble and ſumptuous Stone Houſe here. This Iſle abounds with Rabbets, and has a Chapel, but belongs to the Pariſh of *South Ronalſay*.

Weſt from this lies FLOTTA, five Miles long, and three and an half broad, moſt of it encompaſſed with high Rocks: it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land-fowl in its Heaths; but has little Corn-ground, and not many Inhabitants.

Near this lie FARA, CAVA, and GRANSEY, fruitful and pleaſant, though ſmall Iſlands.

We paſs by ſeveral *Holms*, as they call them, which are left for Paſturage; and come to POMONA, the largeſt of the *Orkney* Iſlands, and for that Reaſon called *The Mainland*. It is 24 Miles long; in ſome Places nine, and in others ſix Miles broad. It is very

very fruitful, and well inhabited; though there are no Trees in all theſe Iſlands, but what grow in the Biſhop's Gardens at *Kirkwall*, in this Iſland, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Burgh, long poſſeſſed by the *Norwegians*, pleaſantly ſituated upon a Bay, near the Middle of it; it is about a Mile in Length, and is the Seat of Juſtice, where the Sheriffs, *&c.* keep their Courts. It conſiſts of one Street, which is narrow; but the Houſes are well-built, and moſt of them covered with Slate. The Crown had formerly a very ſtrong Caſtle here, which now is in Ruins. Near the Caſtle ſtands a ſtately Houſe, formerly the Biſhop's Seat; and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in the Year 1574. but not finiſhed, becauſe of his untimely Death: ſeveral Rooms of it have been curiouſly painted with Scripture Stories. At the North-end of the Town is a Fort built by the *Engliſh*, during *Oliver Cromwell*'s Adminiſtration, ditched about with a Breaſtwork, and other Fortifications, on which they have ſome Cannon planted, for the Defence of the Harbour. There is a ſtately Cathedral Church here, called by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives ſay, was their firſt Apoſtle: it is very magnificent for this Part of the World, and built of hewn Stone, excellently poliſhed: it has 14 Pillars on each Side, and a Steeple erected on four larger Pillars in the Middle, with fine Bells in it. There are ſo many Turnings, that it is hard for a Stranger to find the ſame Way out or in. Here is a public Grammar-ſchool. They have a Charter for two weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds three Days. The Town is governed by a Provoſt, four Bailiffs, and a Common-council. This Iſland has nine Pariſh Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and ſeveral Mines of good White and Black Lead; it has alſo ſeveral Gentlemens Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets,

vulets, which abound with Salmon, and other Fiſh. It has four very good Harbours; *viz.* one at *Kirkwall*, both large and ſafe; another at *Deerſound*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greateſt Fleets; the third is at *Graham*'s-*hall*; and the fourth at *Kerſton*, which is very commodious, and well fenced againſt all Winds. In this Iſland are two Temples, where the Natives believe, by Tradition, that the Sun and Moon were worſhipped; which Belief of theirs is very right, ſince the leſſer Temple is ſemicircular: the greater is 110 Paces Diameter. There are two green Mounts erected at the Eaſt and Weſt-end of it; and round each of the Temples a Trench or Ditch is drawn, like that about *Stone-henge*. Many of the Stones are about 20 or 24 Feet in Height above the Ground, about five in Breadth, and a Foot or two in Thickneſs. Some of them are fallen down; and the Temples are one on the Eaſt, and the other on the Weſt-ſide of the Lake of *Stennis*, where it is ſhallow and fordable, there being a Paſſage over by large ſtepping Stones. Near the ſmaller Temple (which is on the Eaſt-ſide of the Lake, as the greater on the Weſt) ſtand two Stones of the ſame Bigneſs with the reſt; through the Middle of one of which runs a large Hole, by which Criminals and Victims were tied.

Eaſt from the *Mainland* lies COPPINSHA, a ſmall Iſland, but fruitful in Corn and Graſs; has good Fiſhing, and abounds with Fowl. It is very conſpicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-eaſt of it, called *The Horſe of Coppinſha*.

North from the *Mainland* lies SHAPINSHA, five or ſix Miles long, and three broad; it has a very ſafe Harbour, and a Pariſh Church.

To the South-eaſt lies STRONSA, ſix Miles long, and three broad, well known, becauſe of its good Harbours, to thoſe who frequent this Country and

Shetland

Shetland for Fiſhing: it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it, called *Outkerrie*, remarkable for its good Fiſhery.

A little North of it lies a little pleaſant Iſle, called PAPA-STRONSA, very fruitful, and well inhabited.

Farther North lies SANDA, about 12 Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattle, Hay, and Fiſh; but the Inhabitants are obliged to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies Eaſt of it: it is ten Miles long, and in ſome Places five Miles broad. There is good Salt made here; and it abounds with Fiſh and Fowl, but not with Corn and Graſs.

Three Miles Weſt from *Kirkwall* lies DAMSEY, a ſmall, but fruitful Iſland, and abounds with Fiſh.

To the North-weſt lies ROUSA, eight Miles long, and ſix broad; it has many Promontories, and high Hills; but on the Coaſt is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds alſo with Fowl, Fiſh, and Rabbets.

There are ſeveral other Iſlands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent.

Eight Miles North from *Kirkwall* lies EGLISHA, three Miles long, and two broad; it has a ſafe Road for Ships, is very pleaſant and fruitful, and has a Pariſh Church.

Five Miles North-eaſt lies NORTH FARA, three Miles long; it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the general Commodities of the Country.

SOUTH FARA, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the ſame Extent and Nature.

North from *Egliſha* lies WESTRA, eight Miles long, in ſome Places five, and in others three Wiles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and Rabbets; has a ſtrong Caſtle, with a convenient Harbour.

Two Miles North-eaſt lies PAPA-WESTRA, three Miles long, a Mile and an half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and, together with the other *Weſtra*, makes up a Pariſh. In this Iſland ſtand, near a Lake (now called *St. Tredwell's Loch*), two Obeliſks, in one of which is an Hole uſed by the Heathens for the Tying of Criminals and Victims; and behind them, lying on the Ground, a third Stone, hollowed like a Trough.

The People of the *Orcades* are generally healthful, ſtout, and well proportioned: they are more numerous than can eaſily be imagined. *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, ſays, they muſtered 10,000 Men at once, near *Kirkwall*, fit to carry Arms, beſides thoſe that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities, which they export yearly, are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fiſh, ſalted Beef, Pork, Rabbet-ſkins, Otter-ſkins, white Salt, Stuffs, Stockens, Wool, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, *&c.* *Molucca* Beans, figured Stones, and peculiar Sorts of Fiſh and Fowls, are found here. The *Claik* Geeſe, or *Barnacles*, which are reckoned to breed in the Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been ſo frequently ſeen about theſe and the neighbouring Iſlands, have occaſioned abundance of Wrangling among the Learned. Some of them have denied the Matter of Fact, and boldly aſſerted, there could be no ſuch thing in Nature, as that Birds ſhould proceed from Trees; others, who could not reſiſt the Evidence of ſo many Perſons of Credit, who had ſeen and atteſted the hanging of Birds of that ſort to the Trunks of Trees, *&c.* have had recourſe to ſuch ſtrange Philoſophical Notions for explaining this Phænomenon, as ſtill made the thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two Ways to ſolve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which ſeem very probable:

the

the firſt is the *Concha Anatifera*, mentioned by Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in his *Natural Hiſtory of* Scotland, *Book* III. *Part* ii. *Cap.* 12. wherein he ſays, that thoſe Shells ſtick to Sea-ware, or Logs of Fir, and ſuck Nouriſhment from them; that the Animal contained in thoſe Shells is a Fiſh, but unſhapely, and ſends out ſuch a Multitude of Feet, as reſemble Hair, which the unwary Obſerver takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir *Robert* has given us a Cut in the End of his Book. Dr. *Wallis*, in his Deſcription of *Orkney*, has done the like; and tells us, he has ſeen ſome Thouſands of thoſe *Conchæ*, ſticking to Logs of Wood driven aſhore in that Country. But the Solution given by a late Author, in his *Curioſities of Nature and Art in Huſbandry and Gardening*, late printed at *London*, p. 311. ſeems ſtill to be more plain, if the Fact be true; *viz.* That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs, as Fiſh do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves; and that as they float, they ſtick to what they meet, eſpecially rotten Wood, Sea-ware, and other maritim Plants, upon which we may obſerve a glutinous Subſtance; and that they are hatched there by the Heat of the Sun.

The People of the *Orcades*, generally ſpeaking, are very civil and induſtrious, hoſpitable, ſober, and religiouſly diſpoſed. Though the Air be ſharp and cold, yet it may be called temperate. They are generally long-lived, the Women handſome, bearing Children ſometimes at ſixty Years. They are ſeldom afflicted with Fevers, Stone, or Gout; but are often liable to the Scurvy, Agues, and Conſumptions. They generally ſpeak the *Engliſh* Tongue after the *Scots* Way; but many antient People of the poorer Sort ſpeak the *Norn*, or *Norway*, or old *Daniſh* Tongue, which has been continued from the firſt Planters of theſe Iſlands. They have plenty of Black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Rabbets, Geeſe, and ſeveral Sorts of Fiſh.

Fiſh. They export great Quantities of Oil, Butter, and ſalt Fleſh, which turn to good Account. Their Corn-land is every-where incloſed; and without theſe Incloſures their Sheep and Swine, and moſt of their Cattle, go looſe, without an Herdſman.

They formerly had their own Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, who were haraſſed by the *Romans*; but, by the Injury of Time, or Negligence of Writers, only two are come to the Knowlege of Poſterity, *viz.* *Bladus*, or *Balus*, and *Ganus*, who was cotemporary with *Caractacus*, the 18th King of *Scotland*, in the firſt Century.

Theſe Iſles, it is likely, were under their own Princes (of the *Pictiſh* Blood), till they were ſubdued by King *Kenneth Macalpin*, about the Year 840. But *Anno* 1099. *Donald Bane* having aſſigned them to the King of *Norway*, for aſſiſting him in his Uſurpation, the *Norwegians* invaded them; and were Maſters for about 164 Years, when *Magnus* King of *Norway*, ſold all again to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, who gave the Property hereof to a Nobleman, ſurnamed *Speire*, an Heireſs of whoſe Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, or *St. Clares*, one of whom carried the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of *Denmark*'s. But one of his Succeſſors having forfeited, the Title and Eſtate fell to the Crown; though, in Truth, the *Scots* reaped but little Profit by them, being often diſturbed by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, who claimed the Sovereignty; and, in ſome meaſure, continued poſſeſſed of it, till the Marriage of King *James* III. with a Daughter of *Denmark*, when they were firſt mortgaged for a great Sum, due then by the Contract; and thereafter, upon her bringing forth a Son (afterwards King *James* IV.), the intire Right to them was ſurrendered to King *James* III. which was farther confirmed to

King

King *James* VI. upon his marrying *Anne* his Queen, the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter. The Earldom of *Orkney*, and Lordſhip of *Zetland*, continued in the Crown, till Queen *Mary*, being to marry *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, by fatal Advice of her Privy Council, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of *Orkney*. After his Death, King *James* VI. created a natural Son of King *James* V. Earl; which failing in his Son, it returned to the Crown; and, *Anno* 1647. *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, having advanced, as he ſaid, great Sums to K. *Charles* I. procured this Country in Mortgage for his Money; but it was redeemed, and, by Act of Parliament, all re-annexed to the Crown, *Anno* 1669. excepting what belonged to the Biſhop; which Act ſuppreſſed the Office of Sheriff, and erected one with a different Name, *viz.* to be called *The Stewartry of* Orkney *and* Zetland. But the ſaid Country, by the Union-Parliament, was diſſolved from the Crown; and her late Majeſty thereupon granted the ſame to the then Earl of *Morton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500 *l.* and appointed him Steward and Juſticier within the Bounds thereof. Under the Stewards are ſome Judges of his Creation and Appointment, called *Bailiffs*: in every Pariſh and Iſle there is one. Their Office is to overſee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10 *l. Scots* (16 *s.* 8 *d. Engliſh*); but if the Matter be above, it is referred to the Steward, or his Deputy. Under and ſubſervient to thoſe Bailiffs are ſix or ſeven of the moſt honeſt and intelligent Perſons within the Pariſh, called *Lawright-men*: theſe, in their reſpective Bounds, have the Overſight of the People, in manner of Conſtables, and inform the Bailiff of ſuch Enormities, as occaſionally happen, which the latter puniſhes according to the Importance and Circumſtances of the

Fault;

Fault; and, if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he ſends the Delinquent to the Seat of Juſtice, which is held, as we hinted, at *Kirkwall*, by the Steward, or his Deputy. Theſe *Lawright-men* have a Privilege inherent to their Office by the Cuſtom of the Country, which is not uſual elſewhere; and this is, if there be any Suſpicion of Theft, they take ſome of their Neighbours with them, during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ranſacking*, from *Ranſaka*, which is to make Inquiry, in the antient *Daniſh*: they ſearch every Houſe they come to, and ſeizing him upon whom the Theft is found, bring him to the Seat of Juſtice.

The Chriſtian Religion was not only preached, but planted very early in theſe Iſles; for we find *Servanus* (or St. *Serf*) was their Biſhop, and Preceptor to the famous *Kentigern* (whom, in a familiar Way, he called *Mongah*, or *Mungo*, in his vulgar Tongue), who founded the Biſhoprick of *St. Aſaph* in *Wales* about the Year 560. and who had been alſo Biſhop of *Glaſgow*. And, *Anno* 1071. the People of *Orkney* ſent one of their Clergy to *York*, with Letters, deſiring that Archbiſhop (who was then, in Fact, poſſeſſed of a Juriſdiction over the Church of *Scotland*) to conſecrate him to be their Biſhop. The laſt Popiſh Biſhop was *Adam Hepburn*, who conformed to the Reformation, and lived many Years after it. He was an eminent Man in his time, a Lord of Council and Seſſion; he crowned King *James* VI. was Father to the Lord *Holy-rood-houſe*, where he was Abbot, and where his Tomb remains to this Day. The brave Lieutenant General *George Hamilton*, Field Marſhal of *Great Britain*, lately deceaſed, was Earl of *Orkney*.

Eighty Miles farther North lie the Iſles of SHETLAND; betwixt them lies the FAIR-ISLE, which riſes

riſes up in three high Promontories, and is ſeen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. They lie in 61 and 62 Degrees of North Latitude, and have *Norway* on the Eaſt, which is the neareſt Part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Iſlands, 40 Holms, or leſſer Iſles, left for Paſturage, and 30 Rocks, frequented only by Fowl.

The firſt of theſe Iſlands, called THE MAINLAND, is 60 Miles long, and, in ſome Places, 16 broad: it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories. It is beſt inhabited, and cultivated, on the Shore; but the inner Part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes traveling there, to Strangers, dangerous. The Air is cool and piercing; yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer-Solſtice they have ſo much Light all Night, that they can ſee to read by it. The Sun ſets between Ten and Eleven at Night, and riſes between One and Two in the Morning; and, on the other hand, the Day is ſo much ſhorter, and the Night longer, in the Winter; which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempeſtuouſneſs of the Seas, deprives them of all foreign Correſpondence from *October* to *April*, during which time they hear nothing of what paſſes in the other Parts of the World. A known Inſtance of this was, that though the Revolution happened to begin in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, when a Fiſherman, who arrived there, told them of it; and then they impriſoned him, in order to try him for ſpreading ſuch News.

They are much ſubject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fiſh; but Nature has furniſhed them with great Quantities of Scurvy-graſs for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up, and keep

keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very ſtrong, ſo that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mixed with Water, and this they call *Bland*. The better Sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of the Fiſh of all ſorts on their Coaſts for moſt Part of the Year: thoſe that abound moſt are Cod, Ling, and Herring. They have alſo Shell-fiſh of all ſorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea-calves, and Otters; and in the Winter-time they burn Oil of Fiſh inſtead of Candle. They abound with all ſorts of Fowl, except Heath-cocks; and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there, when brought thither, though they have abundance of Heath. They have Store of Geeſe, and many ſorts of Ducks. They have Plenty of little Horſes, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Huſbandman's Uſe, and pace naturally. They make coarſe Cloth, Stockens, and knit Gloves, for their own Uſe, and alſo for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Big, but moſt of the latter. They have abundance of Black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolific, and for the moſt part bring forth two, and ſometimes three Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export conſiſts in Fiſh, by the Produce of which they pay their Rent, and purchaſe Neceſſaries. Their native Language is old *Gothic*, or *German*, as was alſo that of *Orkney*; but they generally now ſpeak *Engliſh*. In their Cuſtoms and Habit they much reſemble the *Germans*; but the better Sort imitate the *Scots Lowlanders*. Their Religion is Proteſtant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkneymen*, very devout. There were few or no Preſbyterians in theſe Parts before the Year 1700. when new Miſſionaries came, and ejected the old Clergy; yet the People did not care to hear them, ſo long as they

had any body elſe. They make uſe of no Phyſicians; and if at any time they receive Wounds, they cure themſelves. There are two little Towns in this Iſland; the firſt and oldeſt is *Scalloway*, on the Weſt-ſide of the Iſland, where there is a Caſtle four Stories high: the Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The ſecond and largeſt is *Lerwick*, which, by their Fiſhing-trade, is increaſed now to about 300 Families.

There are ſeveral antient Monuments in theſe Iſlands, and particularly thoſe called *Picts-houſes*, which we have not room to inſiſt upon.

The *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, &c. come hither to fiſh in *June*, and go away again in *Auguſt* and *September*; and ſometimes there are 2000 Buſſes fiſhing in *Braſſa*'s Sound at once.

The moſt remarkable of the other Iſlands here, are, ZEAL, commonly called YELL, eighteen Miles long, and nine broad: it has three Churches, and ſeveral Chapels. And,

Farther North lies VUIST, much of the ſame Dimenſions, plain, pleaſant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. It is the pleaſanteſt of the *Shetland* Iſles, has three Churches, and as many Harbours. The Inhabitants ſay, no Cats will live in it.

TRONDA lies over-againſt *Scalloway*; it is three Miles long, and two broad.

A little North-eaſt lies WALSEY, three Miles long, and as many broad.

On the Eaſt of *Braſſa*'s Sound lies GREAT RULE, eight Miles long, and two broad; it has a good Harbour.

Six Leagues Weſt from *The Mainland* lies FOULA, three Miles in Length.

More to the Eaſt lies BRASA, five Miles long, and two broad; it has ſome arable Ground, and two Churches.

BURRAY

BURRAY is three Miles long, has good Paſturage, abounds with Fiſh on the Coaſt, and has a Church in it. No Mice will live here; and, it is ſaid, they forſake the Place, where-ever the Earth of it is brought.

Shetland is divided into 12 Pariſhes; but there are many more Churches and Chapels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; but they have ſome Fiſh and Fowl peculiar to themſelves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seaſons for Fiſh, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl.

It has been debated among the Learned, whether theſe Iſlands, the *Orcades*, or the North-eaſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, was the THULE of the Antients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the ſeveral Hypotheſes, nor to conſider which of them are moſt concluſive; though it ought to be obſerved, that Sir *Robert Sibbald* has in a manner demonſtrated, that the North-eaſtern Parts of *Scotland* were what the Antients called ſo. For thus ſpeaks *Claudian* of *Theodoſius*, Father of the Emperor of that Name:

Ille, Caledoniis poſuit qui caſtra pruinis.
—Maduerunt Saxône fuſo
Orcades: incaluit Pictorum ſanguine Thule:
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

In *Caledonian* Froſts encamp'd he ſtood —
The *Orkney* Iſles were dy'd with *Saxon* Blood:
Then THULE with the *Pictiſh* Gore grew hot:
Icy *Strathern* bemoan'd each ſlaughter'd *Scot*.

Silius Italicus takes notice, in *Thule*, of a Cuſtom well known among the antient *Britons* and *Caledonians*:

Cærulus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules,
Agmina falcifero circumvenit acta covino.

So, when the azure Son of *Thule* wars,
He circles Armies driv'n in pointed Cars.

The chief Families in *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Chyneys*, *Stuarts*, *Grahams*, *Moodies*, *Douglaſſes*, *Honeymans*, *Trails*, *Bakies*, *Southerlands*, *Craigies*, *Youngs*, *Buchanans*, &c. But the moſt antient, and, I may ſay, original, are the *Fletts*, *Hackrews*, *Richens*, *Feas*, *Skolas*, *Grottes*, &c.

In the Mouth of the River FORTH lie ſeveral Iſlands, the moſt conſiderable of which is the MAY: it was formerly dedicated to St. *Adrian*, who was martyred there by the *Danes*, and afterwards a religious Place was built in Memory of him. The Monks gave out, that barren Women, who came thither annually to worſhip at St. *Adrian*'s Shrine, would thereby be cured of their Barrenneſs; and it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popiſh times. But whether St. *Adrian* or the Monks had the moſt Influence in curing their Barrenneſs, I determine not: yet that fond, ſilly Perſuaſion obtained ſo much Credit, that *Wood*, of *Largo*, who was a noted Sea-captain, had a Charter of ſeveral Lands from King *James* IV. to be in Readineſs upon Call to attend his Majeſty and the Queen, while they viſited St. *Adrian*. This Iſland is a Mile long from North to South, and about a Quarter of a Mile broad; it lies ſeven Miles from the Coaſt of *Fife*, has a Freſh-water Spring, and a ſmall Lake. There grows no Corn here; but in the Summer it affords Paſturage for 100 Sheep, and 20 Black Cattle. The Weſt-ſide is inacceſſible, becauſe of high Rocks; but

but the East-side is plain, and has four Places, where Boats may arrive, one of them a safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island; and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those called Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittawaax; the latter is about the Size of a Dove, and in *July* is preferred to a Partridge. The Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and, being boiled hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parsley. This Island of *May* formerly belonged to the Priory of *Pittenweem*, but was granted in Fee by King *Charles* I. to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-house there for the Benefit of Ships; for the Maintenance of which they were to allow 2 *d. per* Ton. A Tower of 40 Feet high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night; and the first Builder was cast away, in returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest which some poor old Women were executed for raising.

The BASS lies next; but I have given an Account of it already.

Higher up in the *Forth* lies INCHKEITH, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and an half long, and about half a Mile broad: the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of physical Herbs. It has four Fresh-water Springs, and as many Harbours, one towards each Quarter. It rises in the Middle, and has a strong Stone Fort raised upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a strong sulphurous Smell, when any Pieces are broken off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with

the Barony of *Ceith-mareſchal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl *Marſhal* in *Scotland* conferred upon him by King *Malcolm* II. in the Year 1010. for his Valour in the Battle againſt the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*. It came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert* II. to *John* Lord *Lyon* of *Glames*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter. It is ſince in other Hands. It is obſerved, that here Horſes grow fat in a little time.

Higher up, within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Iſland, called ST. COLM'S-INCH, as being dedicated to St. *Columba*: it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruined; and, upon the Alienation of Abbey-lands, was given to the Lord *Downs*, a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*.

Higher up lies INCHGARVY, between two Promontories, near the *Queen's-Ferry*; it was alſo fortified, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both Sides, ſo that no Ships could ſafely paſs it without Leave.

On the Top of an high rocky Hill, at the Weſt-end of the Iſlands of *Orkney*, near the Village of *Skeal*, there is a ſort of Pavement conſiſting of Stones variouſly figured, ſome like an Heart, others like a Crown, a Leg, a Weaver's Shuttle, &c. It takes up above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, and from 20 to 30 Feet in Breadth. In removing any of theſe Stones, the Figure is as neat on the Underſide, as the Upper; and being as big as the Life, all of one Colour, or a reddiſh kind of Stone, pitched in a reddiſh Earth, and the Pavement ſo very long, it cannot be any of the teſſellated or chequered Works of the *Romans*. Part of a Garden-wall is decorated with theſe Stones, and many of them are taken away by the neighbouring Gentry, to ſet them up like *Dutch* Tiles in their Chimneys; ſo that, at this

this Rate, in leſs than a Century, this Pavement will in all Likelihood, ſubſiſt only in Books.

It has been long obſerved, that the Iſlands of *Scotland*, eſpecially the Weſtern, lie more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fiſhing-trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

King *Charles* I. as I have remarked in another Place, began the Experiment, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Deſign miſcarried by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that time. The next Attempt was made by King *Charles* II. who alſo joined with ſome Merchants; and this ſucceeded well for a time. Mr. *Martin* aſſures us, from ſuch as ſaw the Fiſh that were caught by that Company, that they were reputed the beſt in *Europe* of their kind, and accordingly bore a greater Price. But this Deſign was ruined thus: The King having Occaſion for Money, was adviſed to withdraw that which was employed in the Fiſhery; at which the Merchants being diſpleaſed, and diſagreeing likewiſe among themſelves, they alſo withdrew their Money, and that Deſign has never been renewed ſince that time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking will, in all Probability, be one of the Bleſſings, which this Iſland will reap by the late happy Union. What cannot *Engliſh* Money, and *Scotiſh* Induſtry, effect!

The ſettling a Fiſhery in thoſe Parts will raiſe a Nurſery of ſtout and able Seamen in a very ſhort time, to ſerve the Government on all Occaſions. A new Colony need not be planted there; for the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſles are reckoned to be about 50000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furniſhed with proper Materials for the Fiſhing-trade, which would encourage the Setting-up of

other Manufactures. The Commodiouſneſs and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours of thoſe Iſles ſeem, as if Nature had deſigned them for promoting Trade. They have ſuch Abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, as would furniſh Salt-pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coaſts of each Iſland afford many thouſand Loads of Sea-ware; which, if preſerved, might be ſucceſsfully uſed for making Glaſs, and likewiſe Kelp for Soap. Several of the Iſlands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which, if improved, might turn to a good Account in making Earthen-ware of all ſorts. Cod and Ling, as well as leſſer Fiſh, are to be had on the Coaſts of the little, as well as of the greater Iſlands: and what has been ſaid of the Weſtern Iſles, may be ſaid likewiſe of the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

But, if theſe Conſiderations are not ſufficient to induce private Perſons to ſet on Foot ſo beneficial an Improvement to the Whole, as a National Fiſhery, it is to be hoped, that a ſerious Attention to the Conſequences of the Two Rebellions of 1715. and 1745. and what might have followed, will have due Weight with our Governors for this Purpoſe; ſince ſuch a Scheme, vigorouſly and effectually purſued, muſt employ Multitudes of idle Hands, and bind the whole *Scotiſh* Nation by the ſtrongeſt Tye among Men, their *Intereſt*, to promote the Welfare and Proſperity of a Government ſo intent to employ their uſeleſs Hands, enrich the pooreſt Part of the Iſland, and benefit the Whole.

This naturally leads me to the Performance of my Promiſe made in different Parts of the preceding Letters; to wit, To give a brief Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Suppreſſion of the unnatural and unprovoked Rebellion of 1745. purpoſely referred to this Place, as it was the Part, where the Flame broke

broke out; and which is the more neceſſary to be given, as it muſt be ſuppoſed to have affected conſiderably the ſeveral Towns and Counties, which were the principal Scenes of Action; and alſo, as it will here appear, at one View, in all its different Progreſſions. Mean time, I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

LETTER VI.

CONTAINING

A brief and accurate Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Extinction of the Rebellion raiſed in Scotland *in the Year* 1745. *Together with a Liſt of the* Scotiſh *Peerage, and of the Shires and Burghs that are privileged to return Members to the* Britiſh *Parliament.*

SIR,

IN the Summer of the Year 1745. it was known, that ſome Preparations were privately making for an Expedition into *Scotland*; and a principal Officer in the *French* Navy raiſed a Company of 100 Men, under Pretence of the *Eaſt-India* Company's Service, which were ſtyled *Graſſins de Mer*, and were handſomely cloathed in Blue, faced with Red. They were put on board a Frigate carrying 18 Guns; and every-thing being ready, the eldeſt Son of the Pretender, who had been for ſome time before in *France*, came privately to *Port Lazare* in *Britany*, where, on the 14th of *July*, he embarked with about fifty *Scots* and *Iriſh*, in order to land in the South-weſt of *Scotland*.

This

This Frigate of his was joined off *Belleiſle* by the *Elizabeth*, a Man of War of 66 Guns, which had been taken from us by the *French* in the laſt War, and was now extremely well manned for this Service. In their Paſſage ſhe fell in with a Fleet of *Engliſh* Merchantmen under the Convoy of three Men of War, one of which, *viz.* the *Lion*, commanded by the gallant Captain *Brett*, engaged the *Elizabeth* for nine Hours; but ſoon after the Engagement began, the Frigate bore away, and continued her intended Voyage. The *Elizabeth*, when Night came on, made a ſhift to get away, and returned to *Breſt* quite diſabled, having her Captain and ſixty-four Men killed, and one hundred and thirty dangerouſly wounded. She had on board a large Sum of Money, and Arms for ſeveral thouſand Men.

The Frigate cruiſed for ſome Days between the Iſlands of *Bara* and *Uiſt*, and at laſt ſtood in for the Coaſt of *Lochabar*, and there landed betwixt the Iſlands of *Mull* and *Sky* the young Chevalier, and his Attendants. He went firſt to the Houſe of Mr. *Macdonald* of *Kenloch-Moidart*, where he remained for ſome time before he was in any Condition to ſhew himſelf in Public; but about the middle of *Auguſt*, being joined by the *Camerons* of *Lochiel*, the *Macdonalds* of *Glengary*, the *Stuarts* of *Appin*, and others of the Clans, to the Number of between fifteen hundred and two thouſand Men, he reſolved to ſet up his Standard. This was accordingly done, and the Motto he made choice of was TANDEM TRIUMPHANS, that is, *At length Triumphant.*

About the middle of *Auguſt* he appeared with his Forces in the Neighbourhood of *Fort William*, and about this time publiſhed ſeveral of his Father's Manifeſtoes; among which one was dated in 1743. which plainly ſhewed, that an Invaſion was then intended; another in 1745. declaring his Son Regent; and a

third, containing large Promiſes to the People of *Scotland*. Soon after, two Companies of *St. Clair*'s Regiment fell in with the Rebels, whom they were ſent to reconnoitre, and were moſt of them taken Priſoners, as Captain *Sweatnam* of *Guy*'s Regiment was preſently after; but he was releaſed upon his Parole; and it was from this Gentleman that the firſt diſtinct Accounts were obtained of the Force, Diſpoſition, and Deſign of the Rebels, who began then to think themſelves ſtrong enough to march Southward.

Lieutenant-General Sir *John Cope*, Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in *Scotland*, drew together the Troops then in that Kingdom, armed the Militia, and took ſuch other Precautions as he thought requiſite; and at length judged it expedient to march Northward, in order to find out the Enemy, ſuppoſing that they would either wait for him at the *Chain*, which is the Name uſually given to the great Road croſs the Iſland from *Inverneſs* to *Fort-William*, or endeavour to meet and fight him in his Paſſage; but they did neither: for, while the General made a long and fatiguing March to *Inverneſs*, the Rebels gave him the Slip, and, inſtead of marching through the Paſs of *Corryerroch*, they took the Way over the Mountains, ſeized *Perth* on the 4th of *September*, and on the 5th proclaim'd the Pretender there; the Perſon call'd the Duke of *Perth*, the late Marquis of *Tullibardin* ſtiling himſelf Duke of *Athol*, Lord *George Murray* his Brother, and ſeveral others, joining and declaring for him; by which their Numbers ſo much increaſed, that on the 11th they began their March towards the *Forth*; which River they forded at the *Frews* on the 13th, and ſummoned *Glaſgow*; but receiving no Anſwer, they on the 14th diverted their March Eaſtward towards *Edinburgh*.

Mean time Sir *John Cope* reached *Inverneſs*, from whence he diſpatched Orders for Tranſports to be

ſent

ſent him to *Aberdeen*, in order to bring his Forces back by Sea to the Port of *Leith*; and with this View he marched with all poſſible Expedition from *Inverneſs* to *Aberdeen*, where he embarked his Men; and on the 16th of *September* entered the Harbour of *Dunbar*, where the next Day the Men landed, and on the 18th the Artillery. They were ſcarce well aſhore, before they had Advice of the City of *Edinburgh* being in the Hands of the Rebels, with whom the Lord Provoſt, and ſome other Magiſtrates, had a kind of Treaty on the 16th in the Evening; and Terms being ſettled, the Rebels entered the Place the next Morning about Five o'Clock. General *Gueſt* had retired into the Caſtle with a ſmall Number of regular Troops; the Bank, and moſt of the public Offices, having been removed into that Fortreſs before. Brigadier *Fowke*, with *Gardiner*'s and *Hamilton*'s Dragoons, having joined Sir *John Cope*'s Army, they, on the 19th, marched from *Dunbar*, and encamped at Night on the Weſt-ſide of *Haddingtoun*; the next Morning early they continued their March, and in the Evening reached *Preſton-Pans*, the *Highlanders* appearing on the high Grounds to the South of them; ſo that they were very near each other.

Some Firing paſſed during the Night. In the Morning, about Three o'Clock, they attacked the King's Troops; and the Dragoons breaking on the firſt Fire, left the Foot expoſed to the *Highlanders*, by whom, after a ſhort Diſpute, they were defeated, a conſiderable Number killed, and the beſt Part of the reſt made Priſoners, the few Field-pieces they had with them being likewiſe taken. This is, by ſome, called the Battle of *Preſton-Pans*, by others the Battle of *Seaton*, from two little Towns near which it was fought; but, if it muſt be ſtiled a Battle, it is more properly the Battle of *Glaideſmuir*, ſince that was the Field of Battle, being a wide

barren

barren Heath, about ſeven Miles Eaſt from *Edinburgh*.

The Rebels, on the 28th, ſent out Parties to *Haddingtoun* and *Dunbar*, and their Priſoners to *Perth*; and on the 29th, began to take their Meaſures for cutting off all Communication between the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* and the Town; which, conſidering that they wanted heavy Artillery, and indeed all other Requiſites for a Siege, was a very needleſs and wild Attempt.

On the firſt of *October*, they opened their Trenches on the *Caſtle-hill*, a little below the Reſervoir; upon which the Caſtle fired upon them, killing three Men, and wounding a commanding Officer; ſo that by Four in the Afternoon they abandoned their Works. The City of *Glaſgow* being ſummoned a ſecond time, and 15000 *l.* being demanded by way of Contribution, they were conſtrained to compound the Matter for 5000 Guineas, which were immediately paid. Hoſtilities continued between the Gariſon of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* and the Rebels, till the Fifth in the Evening; when, ſeveral Houſes being beat down by the Artillery, and the Rebels having loſt 20 Men in an Attempt to drive Part of the Gariſon from the *Caſtle-hill*, the Communication between the Town and Caſtle was reſtored, and Hoſtilities ceaſed.

On the 7th, the Rebels demanded half a Crown in the Pound from the Landlords of Houſes in *Edinburgh*, under Pain of military Execution. About the Middle of this Month they were joined by conſiderable Reinforcements under the Command of ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, particularly old *Gordon* of *Glenbucket*, *Forbes* Lord *Pitſligo*, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and others. They likewiſe received from Abroad conſiderable Supplies of Ammunition, military Stores, ſmall Arms, and ſome Field-pieces.

There

There was alſo one Mr. *Boyer*, or, as he ſtiled himſelf, Marquis *de Guilles*, came over in one of theſe Veſſels from *France*, as an Agent, whom they dignified with the Title of Ambaſſador. Towards the Latter-end of the Month a great Part of their Army marched to *Dalkeith*, to which Place they removed their Field-pieces and Ammunition; and, having erected a Battery at *Alloway* to ſecure the Paſſage of the *Firth*, they tranſported, from *Montroſe*, *Stonehive*, and other Places, the Supplies they had received from Abroad, and made other Diſpoſitions to march Southward.

Mean time Field Marſhal *Wade*, Commander in Chief of the Army intended for the North, began to move that Way with his Forces; while the *Dutch* Auxiliaries, and a Body of *Britiſh* Troops under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, landed at *Newcaſtle*. The *Tryal* Sloop likewiſe brought into *Briſtol* a *Spaniſh* Ship, on board of which were 2500 Fuſils with Bayonets, and 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, ſeven Cheſts of Money, *&c.* deſigned for the Service of the Rebels. By this time likewiſe the Militia in the Northern Counties were raiſed, and Aſſociations and voluntary Contributions ſet on Foot in moſt Parts of the Kingdom.

In the County of *York* particularly, through the timely Vigilance and Zeal of the Archbiſhop, aſſiſted by the Nobility and Gentry, four new Regiments were raiſed, cloathed, and diſciplined, at the Expence of the County. There was likewiſe a conſiderable Body of Gentlemen Volunteers on Horſeback, who ſerved at their own Expence, put in Motion under the Command of Major General *Oglethorpe*, ſtiled the *Royal Hunters*. In *Scotland*, the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, *Duncan Forbes*, Eſq; diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Zeal and Activity, in diſtributing Commiſſions for raiſing ſe-

vera

veral Independent Companies in the North; which were to be put under the Command of the Earl of *Loudon*; ſo that by the End of the Month there was an Army of 14,000 Men formed in the North of *England*, and a very conſiderable Body raiſed in the North of *Scotland*, for the Security of *Inverneſs*, *Fort-William*, and other Gariſons there: which military Preparations, joined to the loyal Spirit which ſhewed itſelf in all Parts of the Nation, and more particularly at *London*, very probably diſappointed the Deſigns of the Diſaffected, hindered many from joining the Rebels, and even drew off ſome, who had gone to *Edinburgh* with that Reſolution.

On the firſt of *November*, the young Chevalier came to the Camp at *Dalkeith*, and there fixed his Head-Quarters, as lying very conveniently, either for ſending Spies, or Detachments, to ſee what was doing in the North of *England*. He had however but cool Encouragement, ſome refuſing to read his Letters, and ſeveral of his Emiſſaries being ſeized at *Newcaſtle*, *Berwick*, and at other Places. He detached two advanced Corps from thence, one of which marched towards *Pennycook*, and the other to *Loanhead*, both Places being in the Way to *Peebles* and *Carliſle*; theſe Detachments eſcorted their Baggage and Ammunition; and on the 5th their Forces began their March Southwards in three Columns.

At this time the Duke of *Perth* (as he ſtiled himſelf) had the Title of General; Lord *George Murray* had the Poſt of Lieutenant General; Lord *Elcho*, who is eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Wemys*, commanded thoſe that were about the Perſon of the young Pretender, and were ſtiled his Life-guards; the Earl of *Kilmarnock* acted as Colonel of Huſſars; and Lord *Pitſligo* had the Command of the *Angus* Horſe.

But though, in regard to their Intereſts, theſe People were honoured with thoſe Commands, it was

known, that the Pretender confided intirely in a few Perſons, moſt of whom came over with him. At the Head of his Councils was Sir *Thomas Sheridan*, who has been long about him, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, of a middle Age, and reputed a Man of Capacity; Colonel *Sullivan*, who had been a little while in the *French* Service, and was ſomewhat of an Engineer; General *Macdonald*, an *Iriſh* Officer, who was his Aid de Camp; Mr. *Kelly*, who was ſo long in the *Tower* on the Affair of the late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton*, who acted all along as his Secretary. The Number of Men that the young Pretender had with him at this Juncture, ſeems to have been about 7000; ſome of whom, when they conſidered the Dangers to which they were expoſed, deſerted. But, notwithſtanding this and other Diſappointments, the Rebel Chiefs continuing firm in their firſt Reſolution, began to paſs the *Tweed* on the 6th, and the ſame Day their advanced Guards entered *England*.

His Excellency Field Marſhal *Wade* was by this time arrived at *Newcaſtle*, had formed the King's Army there, and would have marched to fight the Rebels, if he had not found it neceſſary to be firſt informed, whether they really intended to invade *England*, and which Route they meant to take, that of *Newcaſtle*, or *Carliſle*. He cauſed likewiſe a Declaration to be publiſhed, promiſing Pardon to ſuch of the *Highlanders* as returned to their Duty by the 12th of *November*, and took ſuch Precautions for the Security of the adjacent Country, as obliged the Rebels, who were too far advanced to think of retiring into *Scotland*, to throw themſelves into the Weſtern Road, to which their People in general, and moſt of their Chiefs, ſeemed at firſt to be leaſt inclined.

The Rigour of the Seaſon, their late forced Marches, and a kind of Flux among the Soldiers, retarded

retarded the Operations of the King's Troops for ſome time; but good Quarters, proper Refreſhments, and the extraordinary Care of their Officers, ſoon overcame thoſe Difficulties, and put the Army into ſo good a Condition, as enabled them to go through the Winter-Campaign with fewer Inconveniencies, and much leſs Loſs, than could be reaſonably expected, conſidering the great Hardſhips and exceſſive Fatigues to which thoſe Corps particularly, that had ſerved all the Summer in *Flanders*, were expoſed.

On the 7th of *November*, the Rebel Army advanced to *Halyhaugh*, and from thence ſent out Parties to ſcour the adjacent Country. On the 8th, they came to *Langton*; and on the 9th they appeared on a Moor two Miles from the City of *Carliſle*. This Place was formerly very ſtrong, and conſidered as a Bulwark againſt the *Scots*. The beſt Part of its old Walls were ſtanding; and the Caſtle, though an antient irregular Fortreſs, had ſuch Remains of Strength, that, in the Opinion of Colonel *Durand*, who commanded there, it was tenable againſt a better Army than that of the Rebels. In point of Force, there was the whole Militia of the two Counties of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, and ſome Invalids in the Caſtle; ſo that, when the young Pretender ſummoned them, they abſolutely refuſed to give up the Place; upon which the Rebels filed off towards *Brampton*, where they ſpent ſome time in conſulting what was to be done.

It is ſaid, that the Officers were inclined to march on; but the Men ſhewing a Deſire to return to *Carliſle*, it was not judged adviſable by their Superiors to croſs their Inclinations; and therefore, after cutting a great deal of Wood for Faſcines and Scaling-ladders, in *Corby* and *Warwick* Parks, they, on the 13th, began to move back towards *Carliſle*. The

Place,

Place, in all Probability, might even then have made a Defence; but the Threats of the Rebels had ſuch an Effect, that the White Flag was hung out, and the Town capitulated on the 15th, and the Caſtle too was given up; but the Governor took care to withdraw, as diſliking the Terms, and perſiſted in his firſt Opinion, that the Place might have been defended. Thus this City fell into the Hands of the Rebels, who immediately cauſed the Pretender to be proclaimed, and put a Gariſon into the Caſtle, under the Command of the Duke of *Perth*.

As ſoon as Marſhal *Wade* had Intelligence at *Newcaſtle* of the Route which the Rebels had taken, he reſolved, notwithſtanding the Severity of the Seaſon, to march from thence to the Relief of *Carliſle*; and accordingly on the 16th the Army began to move for that Purpoſe. His Excellency intended to have begun his March, as ſoon as it was light; but moving from the Left, the *Swiſs* Troops had the Van, which delayed their Motions ſeveral Hours, to the great Prejudice of the Expedition; for the Weather being exceſſively cold, attended with a deep Snow and an hard Froſt, the Troops ſuffered very much. The Major Generals *Howard* and *Oglethorpe*, and the Brigadiers *Cholmondeley* and *Mordaunt*, marched on Foot at the Head of the Infantry to encourage the Soldiers. It was Eight at Night, and very dark, before the Front Line got into the Camp at *Ovington*; and though the Soldiers marched with great Chearfulneſs, yet, the Roads being terribly broken, and full of Ice, it was foreſeen, that many of the laſt Column might drop through exceſſive Fatigue; and therefore the Major Generals *Huſke* and *Oglethorpe* ſent out Countrymen with Lights and Carts to aſſiſt the Rear-guard, and bring up the tired Men; in which Service they were employed till near Nine the next Morning.

On

On the 17th, the Marſhal continued his March to *Hexham*, where he arrived with the firſt Line about Four in the Afternoon; but the Rear of the Army did not come up till near Midnight. His Excellency having Intelligence that *Carliſle* had ſurrendered, reſolved to march back to *Newcaſtle*, and accordingly he did; but, the Weather continuing bad, and the Roads being become in a manner impaſſable, he did not arrive there with the Army, till the 22d; and even then the Forces under his Command were ſo exceſſively fatigued, that, if it had not been for the great Care taken of them by the People of *Newcaſtle*, who ſhewed the utmoſt Zeal and Affection in providing them Quarters, they muſt have been in a great meaſure ruined by this fatiguing March.

This Invaſion of the Rebels having thrown all the Northern and Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom into great Confuſion, Directions were given for forming another Army in *Lancaſhire*. The City of *Cheſter* was alſo put into a Condition of Defence, in a ſurpriſing ſhort Space of time, by the Care and Diligence of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. At *Liverpool* likewiſe all neceſſary Precautions were taken, and the Inhabitants of that Town ſhewed all the Spirit and Reſolution that could be deſired.

The Rebels did not continue long at *Carliſle*; for on the 19th the young Pretender made his Entry into that City, and on the 20th his Forces continued their March to *Penrith*, from whence they advanced, on the 22d, to *Kendall*; moved from thence to *Lancaſter* on the 24th; and on the 27th reached *Preſton*. They were at *Wiggan* and *Lee* on the 28th; and in the Afternoon of the ſame Day an advanced Party entered *Mancheſter*, where they began to beat up for Volunteers, but with much leſs Succeſs than they expected, thongh ſome few People joined them; and they had likewiſe picked up ſome Perſons of deſperate

Fortune

Fortune in their March; but however nobody of any Rank or Diſtinction came in, which, without doubt, was a great Diſappointment; for they had flattered themſelves with the Hopes of a conſiderable Inſurrection in their Favour.

On the 29th, the main Body of their Army moved towards *Mancheſter*, and about Ten in the Morning their Horſe entered the Town; and the Bellman was ſent about to require all ſuch as had any public Money in their Hands to bring it in. About Two in the Afternoon the young Pretender, at the Head of a conſiderable Body of picked *Highlanders*, and in their Dreſs, marched into *Mancheſter*, and was proclaimed. In the Evening the Bellman was again ſent about to order the Town to be illuminated, and at Night the Rear of their Army arrived; but, though they had demanded Quarters for 10,000 Men, it was judged they never had in *Mancheſter* above half that Number.

On the 30th of *October*, a Part of the Rebel Army marched for *Stockport*, and the reſt for *Knotsford*: they carried off all the Horſes they could meet with in the Neighbourhood of *Mancheſter*; at Night ſeveral Parties croſſed the River *Merſey* at different Places, over Bridges made of Trees and Planks laid acroſs, in framing of which they compelled the Country-people to aſſiſt them. It is very remarkable, that in their whole Progreſs no Diſcoveries could be made of the Routes they intended to take, becauſe they were never given out above an Hour before their March began; and neither Officers nor Soldiers knew over Night, where they were to go, or what Service they were to perform the next Morning: which Secreſy, in all Probability, preſerved them from Deſtruction; ſince, however formidable they might be at a Diſtance, thoſe who ſaw them at *Mancheſter*, and other

Places,

Places, were very far from thinking they made a dreadful Appearance.

In the mean time the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Army was forming in *Staffordſhire:* for, upon the Approach of the Rebels, it was reſolved, that his Royal Highneſs ſhould be ſent down to command the Forces in that Part of the Kingdom; and accordingly he arrived at *Lichfield* on the 28th of *November*; that Army being ſuppoſed to conſiſt of upwards of 12,000 Men, well furniſhed with Artillery, and making a fine Appearance.

The Army under the Command of Field Marſhal *Wade* began to move towards the Latter-end of the Month, the Cavalry having reached *Darlington* and *Richmond* by the 25th: and on the 29th, Marſhal *Wade*, with the Infantry, was at *Perſbridge*; from whence he propoſed to march to *Wetherby*, and there to canton the whole Army in the adjacent Villages; looking upon this as the moſt convenient Situation, either for diſtreſſing the Enemy in caſe they ſhould attempt to retire, or for co-operating with his Royal Highneſs's Forces, as Occaſion ſhould require. By theſe well-concerted Diſpoſitions, all Apprehenſions of Danger were in a great meaſure taken off, and the Country-people began every-where to recover their Spirits, and to put themſelves in the beſt Poſture of Defence they could, for fear of being viſited by theſe *Highland* Invaders. Such was the Situation of things at the Cloſe of *November*; and we now return to the Progreſs of the Rebels ſo long as they continued to perſiſt in their wild Deſign of advancing into *South Britain.*

On the firſt of *December*, the young Chevalier, with the main Body of his Army, and all his Artillery, entered *Macclesfield*; and at this time the greateſt Part of the Rebels really expected an Engagement,

gagement, as appeared by their ſcaling, firing, and putting in Order their Pieces all the Afternoon and Evening of that Day. But what were the true Intentions of the Chevalier, and his Councils of War, it is impoſſible to ſay, ſince at firſt it was believed, they intended to march into *Wales*; but perceiving that if they ſhould accompliſh that Scheme, they ſhould certainly be ſhut up there, and reduced to great Neceſſities in a mountainous Country with which they were not acquainted, they abandoned this Project as impracticable. On the 2d, about 2000 of their Foot paſſed by *Gowſworth*, and about the like Number of Horſe and Foot entered *Congleton*, from whence they ſent a Detachment to *Aſhburn*, as if they had an Intention to have ſtruck off to *Newcaſtle Under-line*. The next Day, however, theſe two great Bodies of their Forces advanced, one of them to *Leek*, and the other to *Aſhburn*, within 15 Miles of *Derby*.

On the 4th in the Morning, the Pretender's Son entered *Derby* with near 500 Horſe, and about 2000 Foot; and in the Evening the reſt of their Forces, their Artillery, and their Baggage, arrived there likewiſe; but with all the Precaution poſſible, to hinder any exact Account from being taken of their Numbers; which was a Point they laboured with the utmoſt Diligence during their whole March. On their firſt coming into *Derby*, it was judged, both from the Meaſures they took, and from the Behaviour of their Chiefs, that they were ſtill diſpoſed to march on. In the Evening, however, they held ſeveral Councils of War, in which the Diſputes among their Chiefs roſe ſo high, that they could not be concealed; yet they agreed upon nothing that Night, except levying the public Money, which they did with unuſual Circumſtances of Terror and Violence. The next Day they continued at *Derby*, and about

Noon another great Council was held in the Preſence of the young Pretender, in which a final Reſolution was taken of returning back into *Scotland*.

It was obſerved by the People of the Houſes, where their principal Commanders quartered, that, upon the Riſing of this laſt Council, their Chiefs looked very dejected; and that ſome of them railed at the *French* and *Iriſh* about the young Pretender, and others made no Scruple of ſaying they were betrayed. This is certain, that, whatever was the Matter, they were thenceforward always diffident of each other, and that the Pretender himſelf was afterwards not much conſidered, and but indifferently obeyed.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, at the Head of the King's Forces, took all imaginable Pains to force the Rebels to a deciſive Engagement; and (when that was found impoſſible) to hinder their March into *North Wales*, or to alarm the Nation by continuing their Incurſion, and advancing farther into the Heart of the Kingdom. In order to effect the former of theſe Purpoſes, his Royal Highneſs advanced to *Stone* upon the firſt Advice of the Rebels being at *Congleton*; but when it appeared, that their true Deſign was to march to *Derby*, the King's Forces moved towards *Northampton* to intercept them in their Route Southwards; and having been informed, that the Rebels had poſſeſſed themſelves of *Swarkſton* Bridge, his Royal Highneſs encamped on the 6th with the greateſt Part of the Forces on *Meriden* Common, between *Coleſhill* and *Coventry*.

In the mean time his Excellency Field Marſhal *Wade* had marched the Army under his Command to *Wetherby*, where he encamped on the 5th; and the ſame Day Orders were given for the Horſe and Dragoons to proceed to *Doncaſter*, whither the Foot were to follow them. Theſe Diſpoſitions afforded

ſufficient

ſufficient Reaſon for the Rebels to retreat, ſince whoever conſiders them attentively, will find, that, in the firſt place, it would have been very difficult for them to have proceeded farther, without meeting with, and being obliged to fight, the Duke's Army, which was what they never deſigned; and, on the other hand, if they had ſucceeded in their Scheme, and by ſome means or other continued their March, without coming to a Battle, it muſt have ended in their abſolute Ruin, ſince a Delay of two or three Days would have rendered their Retreat Northward altogether impoſſible.

Before we proceed farther, it is requiſite to obſerve, that the ſecond Son of the Pretender being arrived in *France*, there were about this time vaſt Preparations made for the Invaſion of this Kingdom; and though, by the timely and prudent Precautions taken by the Lords of the Admiralty, they were prevented, yet they occaſioned a great deal of Confuſion, and proved, in that reſpect, of ſome Service to the Rebels; but, in another Senſe, they were of Service to the Nation; ſince they not only kept alive, but heighten'd, that Spirit of Zeal and Loyalty, which had appeared from the breaking out of the Rebellion, and of which all Ranks and Degrees of People gave at this time ſuch lively Teſtimonies, as were ſufficient to convince even our Enemies, that his Majeſty reigned in the Hearts and Affections of his Subjects, as well as over their Perſons.

Yet, in *North Britain*, the Flame of Rebellion began again to ſpread itſelf, by the Aſſiſtance of the *French*; for Lord *John Drummond* having landed with about 500 Men at *Aberdeen*, *Peterhead*, and *Montroſe*, he was very ſoon joined by that body which Lord *Lewis Gordon* had been raiſing in the North, as well as by other of the diſaffected Clans, ſuch as the *Mackenzies*, the *Mackintoſhes*, the *Far-*

 quharſons,

quharſons, and the *Fraſers*, to the Number of between 2 and 3000 Men; with which Forces he drew down towards *Perth*, about the time the young Pretender was at *Derby*. The Earl of *Loudon*, who was at the Head of a ſmall Body of Men for the King's Service in the North, ſpared no Pains or Diligence in exciting the well-affected Clans to join him; and by the Reinforcements he received from the *Macleods*, the *Grants*, the *Monroes*, the *Sutherlands*, and the *Guns*, he was ſoon 2000 ſtrong. At *Edinburgh* likewiſe, and at *Glaſgow*, they began to raiſe Men for the Service of the Government, with great Chearfulneſs and Succeſs; ſo that two good Regiments were completed, beſides ſeveral independent Corps; as will be ſeen more at large, when we ſpeak of the Meaſures taken by the Government, in *North-Britain*, to ſuppreſs the Rebellion.

After the Rebels had raiſed all the Money they could on the Town of *Derby*, they ſet about proſecuting their Reſolution of endeavouring to retire into *Scotland* by the ſame Road they came; and accordingly marched on the 6th of *December*, 1745. to *Aſhburn*, from whence they moved the next Day to *Leek*, deſtroying, in their Paſſage, whatever they judged might be of Uſe to the King's Forces that were in Purſuit of them; and, ſhewing a warm Spirit of Reſentment for the Diſappointments they had met with, thereby provoked the Country People to do them all the Miſchief they could. They carried with them a Train of Artillery, conſiſting of 15 ſmall Pieces of Cannon and one Mortar.

On the 8th in the Evening their Vanguard reached *Mancheſter*, and the next Morning the young Chevalier, and the Main of his Forces, came thither, where they were not received as they had been before; but, on the contrary, the Town's People, or at leaſt the Mob, gave them ſome pretty viſible

Marks

Marks of their Diſlike, which was inſtantly puniſhed by an Order or Precept in the Name of the Chevalier, and ſigned and ſealed by Mr. *Murray* his Secretary, directed to the Conſtables and Collector of the Land-Tax for the Towns of *Mancheſter* and *Salford*; requiring them to collect and levy, by the next Day at Noon, the Sum of 2500 *l.* to be paid to the ſaid Mr. *Murray*, with a Promiſe of Repayment, however, when the Country ſhould be peaceably ſettled under his Government.

On the 10th, they continued their March by *Pendleton Pole* towards *Leigh* and *Wiggan*, which laſt Place they reached on the 11th, and puſh'd on from thence to *Preſton* the next Day; being extremely apprehenſive of finding themſelves ſurrounded in that Neighbourhood. On the 13th, in the Morning, they quitted *Preſton*, and continued their Route to *Lancaſter*; and, on the 14th, they moved from thence to *Kendal*, which they entered about Ten in the Morning, and where they met with a bad Reception; for the Town's People fired upon their Huſſars, killed one, and took two Priſoners. Their Vanguard continued their March from thence to *Shap* in their Way to *Penrith*; but ſeeing the Beacons every-where lighted, and being informed that it was done to raiſe the Country, and that the People were diſpoſed to fall upon them on all Sides, they thought proper to return to *Kendal*, which they accordingly did about Two in the Morning.

On the 15th, the Pretender, with all his Forces, arrived there, and began to march from thence for *Penrith* on the 16th, by Break of Day; Lord *George Murray* commanding the Rearguard, as he had done during the whole March. They intended to have reached *Penrith* that Night, but, finding it impracticable, they thought fit to halt at *Shap*, where we ſhall leave them for the preſent, that we may

better give the Reader an Account of the Motions of the King's Forces, in order to overtake them.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* having certain Intelligence, on the 7th of *December*, that the Highlanders had begun to move Northward, put himſelf the next Morning at the Head of all the Horſe and Dragoons, with 1000 Volunteers, in order to follow the Rebels from *Merriden*, and ſtop them till the Foot came up. On the 9th, Sir *John Ligonier* marched with the Brigade of Guards, and the Regiment of *Semple*, to *Litchfield*, purſuant to his Royal Highneſs's Inſtructions.

On the 10th, the Duke arrived at *Macclesfield* with two Regiments of Dragoons, having a Body of 1000 Foot at no great Diſtance, from whence he ſent Orders to *Mancheſter*, and other Parts of the Country, that nothing might be neglected, that could contribute to retard or diſtreſs the Enemy. On the 11th, Major *Wheatley* was detached with an advanced Party of Dragoons to haraſs the Rear of the Rebels, and to join the Light-armed Troops that were expected from the other Army.

His Excellency Field-Marſhal *Wade* having received certain Intelligence of the Proceedings of the Rebels, and of the Situation of his Majeſty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highneſs, held, on the 8th of *December*, a great Council of War at *Ferry-Bridge*, to conſider of the moſt effectual Means for cutting off the *Highlanders* in their Retreat; and in this Council of War it was reſolved to march directly by *Wakefield* and *Halifax* into *Lancaſhire*, as the moſt likely way of intercepting them. But arriving at *Wakefield* on the 10th, and having Advice that the main Body of the Rebels were at *Mancheſter*, and their Vanguard moving from thence towards *Preſton*, his Excellency, finding that it was now impoſſible to come up with them; judged it unneceſſary

to fatigue the Forces by hard Marches; and therefore detaching Major-General *Oglethorpe*, on the 11th, with the Cavalry under his Command; he began his March with the reſt of his Forces for *Newcaſtle*.

On the 13th, a great Body of the Horſe and Dragoons, that were, as has been ſaid, under Major-General *Oglethorpe*, arrived at *Preſton*, having marched 100 Miles in three Days, over Snow and Ice, which was a noble Teſtimony of Zeal and Spirit, eſpecially in the new-raiſed Forces. His Royal Highneſs arrived about One at the ſame Place, and immediately gave his Orders for continuing the Purſuit of the Rebels with the utmoſt Diligence. On the 14th, accordingly, General *Oglethorpe* advanced towards *Lancaſter*, which Place they reached on the 16th; General *Oglethorpe* continuing his Purſuit at the Heels of the Rebels. On the 17th, the Major-General was at *Shap*, and his Royal Highneſs entered *Kendal*, having now more Hopes of coming up with the Enemy, than at any time during the March; and the Diſpoſitions made by the Duke for this Purpoſe, were ſuch, as ſhewed not only the greateſt Intrepidity, but alſo the utmoſt Penetration and military Capacity.

On *Wedneſday* the 18th of *December* in the Evening, Part of the Cavalry, with his Royal Highneſs, came up with the Rebels, after ten Hours March, a little beyond *Lowther-Hall*, which they had quitted on the Approach of the King's Forces, and threw themſelves into the Village of *Clifton*, about three Miles from *Penrith*; where they had great Advantages from the Situation of the Place, and from ſome decayed broken Walls, which ſerved them inſtead of Retrenchments. His Royal Highneſs, however, cauſed the Village to be immediately attacked, by the firſt Forces that came up, which were the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, and part of the Duke

of *Kingſton*'s Horſe, who behaved extremely well upon this Occaſion ; and in an Hour's Time drove them out of the Place, tho' a very ſtrong and defenſible Poſt.

While their Rearguard was engaged with the King's Forces at *Clifton*, the main Body of the Rebels were at *Penrith*, and ſo apprehenſive of being overtaken, that at Ten o'Clock at Night they ordered their Artillery and Baggage to advance towards *Carliſle* ; and on the 19th in the Morning, they entered that City, exceſſively fatigued, and in much Confuſion. The Rebels did not continue long there, but contented themſelves with putting a ſort of Garriſon into the Place, compoſed of between four and five hundred Men, moſt of them being thoſe that had joined them in *England*, and which they had formed into a Corps under the Title of the *Manchester Regiment*.

The main Body of their Army continued their March towards *Scotland*, paſſing the River *Eſk*, tho' very high, which coſt many of them their Lives : and on the 20th and 21ſt, they again entered *North-Britain*, leaving thoſe they had thrown into *Carliſle* to ſhift for themſelves as well as they could, and without any Hopes of Succour. Theſe pretended, at firſt, that they would make an obſtinate Defence ; and, having moſt of their Artillery with them, they mounted them on the Walls, took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, and carried into it all the Proviſions they could find, leaving the Inhabitants little or none to ſuſtain themſelves with ; ſo that they were in the utmoſt Diſtreſs, being able to draw no Relief from the adjacent Country, becauſe the People were ſenſible, that whatever they ſent them, would be taken from them by the Rebels. They did not, however, continue long in this deplorable Condition, being relieved from it by the ſpeedy Arrival of the King's Forces, who ſoon

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put an End to the Diſpute, and reſtored the People of *Carliſle* to the King's Protection, the Rebels in the Caſtle being obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion; but not till Cannon was brought up, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions made for beſieging them.

While the Rebels were doing the Buſineſs of the *French* in the North, vaſt Preparations were ſtill made on the Coaſt of *France* and *French Flanders*, for invading this Kingdom; and the Informations which the Government received of their Embarkations, particularly at *Dunkirk*, induced his Majeſty to give ſuch Directions as were neceſſary for appointing proper Alarm-Poſts, at which the Troops were to aſſemble, and ſuch Signals as were requiſite for aſſembling them; and at the ſame time a Proclamation was iſſued, commanding all Officers, Civil and Military, to cauſe the Coaſts to be carefully watched, and, upon the firſt Approach of the Enemy, to direct all Horſes, Oxen, Cattle, and other Proviſions, to be driven and removed 20 Miles from the Place where the Enemy ſhould attempt to land; and ſuch Regiments of regular Troops as were at this time quartered in and about *London*, were ordered down to the Coaſts of *Kent* and *Suſſex*.

Theſe wiſe and timely Precautions, joined to the Zeal and Spirit ſhewn by the Gentlemen, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Maritime Counties, had ſo good an Effect, together with the Diligence uſed by the Officers of his Majeſty's Navy, that ſerved on board the Squadron then in the Chanel, that the Deſigns of the *French* were totally defeated, notwithſtanding they frequently changed their Schemes.

As Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and the reſt of the Rebel Chiefs in *Scotland*, were all this time labouring with great Diligence, as well as much Violence, to draw together a conſiderable Force in order to join the Pretender on his Return

into that Country; the King's loyal Subjects there ſhewed the greateſt Zeal and Spirit, in exerting their utmoſt Endeavours, to raiſe Troops to oppoſe them. The City of *Glaſgow* particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf upon this Occaſion, by levying 15 Companies of 60 Men each, at their own Expence; and having completed them by the Beginning of the Month of *December*, they marched from thence, under the Command of the Earl of *Hume*, for *Stirling*.

The City of *Edinburgh* alſo, having received his Majeſty's Licence for that Purpoſe, raiſed 1000 Men for the King's Service; and the Earl of *Loudon*, with the Forces under his Command, marching from *Inverneſs*, obliged a Body of the Rebels to raiſe the Blockade of *Fort-Auguſtus*, which they had formed under the Command of the Son of Lord *Lovat*; and at the ſame time, the *Macleods* and *Monroes* ſcoured all the North of the Rebel Parties, as far as to within 12 Miles of *Aberdeen*. Such were the Tranſactions in *South* and in *North Britain* to the Cloſe of the Year 1745. when the Rebels, having been obliged to fly out of *England*, began again to gather Strength in the Weſt of *Scotland*, and to reſume their Deſign of attacking *Stirling* Caſtle.

The Rebels, having paſſed the River *Eſke*, divided into two Bodies; the leſſer, conſiſting of about 2000 Men, marched, on the 20th of *December*, to *Ecclefeckan*, and from thence the next Day to *Moffat*. The larger Body, of about 4000, proceeded to *Annan*, near the Sea-ſide, and, on the 21ſt, marched to *Dumfries*; and, having obliged the Town of *Dumfries* to pay them 1100 *l.* and to give Hoſtages for 900 *l.* more, they arrived on the 25th at *Glaſgow*.

In the mean time, the Northern Rebels, under Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, the Maſter of *Lovat*, and ſome other of their Chiefs, having with them ſome Artillery, Ammunition, and Money,

which

which had been landed from on board ſome *Spaniſh* Privateers, arrived at *Perth*, which they fortified for a Place of Arms; fitting out an armed Sloop there, as they did the *Hazard*, which they had lately taken, and another ſtout Privateer at *Montroſe*.

The young Pretender entered *Glaſgow* at the Head of all his Forces, and had thereby the Inhabitants at his Mercy, the Regiment they had raiſed being at *Edinburgh*, and they intirely defenceleſs. But how ſenſible ſoever they might be of their Danger, they did nothing contrary to their Duty to deliver themſelves; on the contrary, they ſhewed very viſible Signs of Sorrow and Sadneſs; and the Chevalier, tho' he often appeared in Public, was ſcarce attended ſo much as by a Mob.

It is not at all ſurpriſing, that the Behaviour of the Rebels at *Glaſgow*, theſe Provocations conſidered, ſhould be rather worſe than in other Places; and ſo it was. They found themſelves in a rich City, abounding in whatever they wanted; and therefore they conſidered it as a Magazine, and began to furniſh themſelves immediately with Broad-cloth, Tartan, Linen, Shoes and Stockens, to the Amount of 10,000 *l. Sterling*; ſo that, by this means, the Pretender in a manner new-cloathed his Army, which proved a great Means of keeping them together; otherwiſe, in all Probability, the greater Part of them would have diſperſed.

On the 3d of *January*, having finiſhed their Buſineſs at *Glaſgow*, and glean'd up what they could, they marched to *Kilſyth*, the next to *Bannockburn*; and on the 5th, having now the beſt Part of their Forces together, they ſummoned the Caſtle and Town of *Stirling* to ſurrender. General *Blakeney* anſwered, that he would defend the Place to the laſt Extremity; and, as he had lived, he was determined to die, a Man of Honour. The Town, which is

indeed of no great Strength, after ſome time ſpent in Treaty, ſurrendered; and the Rebels entered it upon the 8th, when having again ſummoned the Caſtle, to as little Purpoſe as before, they took a final Reſolution of beſieging it in Form with what Artillery they had.

The King's Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Hawley*, and Major-General *Huſke*, proceeded from *Edinburgh* to the Relief of the Caſtle. Part of the Forces under Major-General *Huſke* were ſent to diſlodge the Earl of *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*, where he lay with moſt of the Cavalry belonging to the Rebel Army. On the 13th, the Forces appointed for this Service began to move towards *Linlithgow*, which they entered in the Evening, at the very Inſtant the Earl of *Kilmarnock* was marching in on the Side next *Falkirk*, with ſome of his People; but, having early Intelligence of the General's Purpoſe and Nearneſs, he retired, with ſome Precipitation, to the main Body of the Rebel Army before *Stirling*.

On the 16th, General *Huſke*, with the Forces under his Command, took Poſſeſſion of *Falkirk*, and was followed thither, ſoon after, by General *Hawley*, and the reſt of the Army; who determined, as next Day, to attack the Rebels; but being informed, that the Rebels were in Motion towards him, and endeavoured to gain ſome riſing Grounds near the *Moor of Falkirk*, he formed his Army, and advanced in good Order, the Dragoons on the Left, and the Foot in two Lines. As ſoon as they came within a hundred Yards of the Enemy, the Dragoons were ordered to fall on Sword in Hand, and the two Lines of Infantry to advance. But before they could put theſe Orders in Execution, the Rebels made a very ſmart Fire, which threw the Dragoons into ſome Diſorder, and they the Foot, who made only one irregular Fire, *Barrel*'s and *Ligonier*'s Battalion excepted,

cepted, who were preſently rallied by Brigadier *Cholmondeley*, attacked afterwards by the Rebels, whom they repulſed, and at length drove them fairly out of the Field.

In the mean time Major-General *Huſke*, with wonderful Prudence and Preſence of Mind, drew together and formed a Body of Foot in the Rear of theſe two Regiments; which the Rebels ſeeing, did not venture to renew the Attack. General *Mordaunt*, taking Advantage of this Delay, rallied and formed the reſt of the Troops, in which the Officers, who in general behaved well, aſſiſted; which prevented their proſecuting their firſt Advantage.

There were ſeveral unforeſeen, and, indeed, inevitable Accidents, that contributed greatly to, or rather might be ſaid to have been the ſole Occaſion of the Rebels gaining this Advantage. In the firſt place, there was ſome Difficulty and Confuſion in forming the King's Troops, which was ſucceeded by another unlucky Accident; ſome of the Battalions fired without Orders, which occaſioned a great Confuſion among the Dragoons. But the greateſt Misfortune of all was, that juſt as the Army began to move, there came on a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which hindered the Men from ſeeing before them; and many of their Firelocks were ſo wet, that it is thought ſcarce a fifth Part of them were of Uſe: add to this, that they had not the Benefit of their Artillery; for the Weather having been two Days very wet, and there being a ſteep Hill to climb, they could not get up time enough to do any Service in the Action; and the Commander of the Train having quitted it, for which, afterwards, he was, as deſervedly as diſgracefully, broke, moſt of the People who belonged to the Horſes rode away with them; ſo that when the Troops retired to their Camp, they found it extremely hard to carry off their Cannon to *Linlithgow*,

to which the King's Army retired, rather to avoid the Inclemency of the Weather, than in Fear of the Rebels.

The Rebels returned to *Stirling* on the 18th in the Afternoon; and again ſummoned the Caſtle: but General *Blakeney* repeated what he had before told them, that he had always been looked upon as a Man of Honour, and they ſhould find he would die ſo. Upon this they began to erect two new Batteries, one upon *Gawan-Hill*, within forty Yards of the Caſtle, and one upon *Lady's-Hill*, upon which they propoſed to mount what battering Cannon they had, which were but ſeven Pieces; *viz.* two 18 Pounders, two 16 Pounders, and three 12 Pounders; and while this was doing, they continued to fire upon the Caſtle with ſmall Arms, which did little or no Miſchief, tho' at the ſame time it expoſed their Men extremely, and they ſuffered by the Fire of the Caſtle very ſeverely; which put them more and more out of Humour with the Siege; and what contributed to increaſe their Uneaſineſs was the great Want of Proviſions, which obliged them to ſend out Parties on all Sides, to carry off what Meal they could find in any Part of the Country.

The greateſt Part of their Army being returned into the Neighbourhood of *Falkirk*, they ſent away their Priſoners to *Down-Caſtle* on the 25th, except the Officers; and the *Hazard* Sloop, which was now refitted, was ordered to ſail to *France* to carry the News of this Advantage, which they magnified extremely, as appeared by the Accounts that were printed of it at *Paris*.

On the Return of the King's Army to *Edinburgh*, a very ſtrict Inquiry was made into the Loſs ſuſtained by the late Action, which appeared to be, Officers excepted, very ſmall.

It

It happened very luckily, that as this Action proved more fatal to the Officers than to the private Soldiers, it proved as fortunate to a great many others; for the Rebels having ſent moſt of the Officers that were taken Priſoners at *Preſton-Pans* to *Glamis*, *Coupar*, and *Leſlie*, when they were drawing together their Forces about *Stirling*, the loyal Inhabitants of *Dundee*, and other Places, formed a Deſign of reſcuing them, and conducting them back to *Edinburgh*, which they executed with great Spirit and Diligence; and they arrived at that City on the 19th, the very next Day after the Army returned thither from *Linlithgow*.

When the News of this Battle reached *London*, it made it neceſſary to provide for the immediate Extinction of ſo dangerous a Flame, by ſending down a ſufficient Number of Forces, not only to render the Army in *Scotland* more formidable than before, but to increaſe its Strength to ſuch a Degree, as to free the Nation from any Apprehenſions of its Conſequences, in caſe the Enemy ſhould grow more numerous, or the *French* and *Spaniards* perſiſt in their Deſign of attempting an Invaſion, for their Support, in any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions. It was with this View, that a Reſolution was taken of embarking the *Heſſian* Troops in *Britiſh* Pay, then in the Neighbourhood of *Antwerp*, for *Scotland*; and it was alſo thought convenient, that to reſtore the Spirit of the Soldiers, to extinguiſh all Animoſities, and encourage the Well-affected in *North-Britain*, his Royal Highneſs the Duke ſhould immediately go down thither.

The Troops ſeem'd to be extremely mortified at the Miſcarriage at *Falkirk*, and ſhewed an earneſt Deſire to repair it by marching again to attack the Rebels, for which the neceſſary Preparations were inſtantly made, and the Army, in a very few Days, was, in every reſpect, in a better Condition, and better provided, than before. On the 30th in the Morning,

ing, to the great Surprize and Joy of the Army, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Edinburgh*, after a Journey amazingly expeditious conſidering the Rigour of the Seaſon. The Sight of the Duke baniſh'd all Remembrance of the late untoward Accident, and the Troops ſhewed uncommon Ardour to be led, bad as the Weather was, into the Field again.

His Royal Highneſs reviewed the Forces the very next Day, and marched them in purſuit of the Rebels. He quarter'd that Night at *Linlithgow* with eight Battalions; Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with ſix Battalions more, was at *Burrowſtounneſs*; the Dragoons lay in the adjacent Villages, and Colonel *Campbell*, with the *Argyllſhire* Men, took Poſt in the Front of the Army towards the *Avon*. There was, at that time, a conſiderable Body of the Rebels at *Falkirk*, who immediately retired towards *Torwood*. The next Morning his Royal Highneſs made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for proſecuting his March, when he received Advice, that the Rebels were actually repaſſing the *Forth* with all the Diligence imaginable; which News were ſoon after put out of diſpute by the Noiſe they heard of two great Reports like the blowing up of Magazines; upon which Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached with the *Argyllſhire* Men, and the Dragoons, to haraſs the Rebels in their Retreat. The Brigadier, with the Troops under his Command, arrived at *Stirling* late that Evening, where they found the Rebels had abandoned their Camp, with all their Artillery, and had blown up a great Magazine they had of Powder and Ball in the Church of *St. Ninian*; and that with ſo little Care or Diſcretion, that ſeveral of the Country People were buried in the Ruins. They likewiſe left behind them all the wounded Men they had made Priſoners in the late Action, and about 20 of their own ſick Men; but it was ſo late

when

when the King's Forces arriv'd, that it was judged needleſs to continue the Purſuit.

On the 2d of *February*, about one in the Afternoon, his Royal Highneſs enter'd *Stirling*, and was pleaſed to teſtify his intire Satisfaction with reſpect to the gallant Defence made by General *Blakeney*. In the mean time, the Rebels were occupied in making all the Diſpatch in their Power, that they might be intirely out of Reach, before *Stirling* Bridge could be repaired for the Paſſage of the Army.

Part of them took the Road by *Tay-bridge*, towards the Hills; the reſt, conſiſting of Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s Men, the Remains of the *French*, thoſe commanded by Lord *Ogilvie*, and the few Horſe they had, got into *Perth* the very Night that Brigadier *Mordaunt* arrived at *Stirling*; and tho' they had taken a great deal of Pains in throwing up ſeveral Works for the Security of that Place, yet they began to abandon it, and to continue their March Northward the next Morning. Lord *John Drummond*, with the Remains of the *Scots* and *Iriſh* that came from *France*, made the beſt of their Way towards *Montroſe*, and on the 3d of *February* the Town of *Perth* was totally evacuated. They left behind them there 13 Pieces of Iron Cannon, 8 and 12 Pounders, nail'd up; and threw a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition into the River, together with 14 Swivel Guns that had been taken out of the *Hazard* Sloop; and ſet at Liberty the Sailors that had been confined there from the time that Veſſel was taken; but they thought fit to carry Captain *Hill*, who commanded her, along with them, and ſome few other Priſoners of the better Sort.

It is evident, that this Retreat of theirs was made with the utmoſt Hurry and Precipitation, and yet it was barely made in time; for on the 4th, by ſix in the Morning, the Bridge of *Stirling* was repaired, ſo that the Army paſſed over it, and the advanced Guard,

Guard, conſiſting of the *Argyllſhire* Highlanders and the Dragoons, marched that Night as far as *Crief*; but the Foot were canton'd in and about *Dumblain*, where the Duke took up his Quarters that Evening, and the next Day the advanced Guards took Poſſeſſion of *Perth*. We may, without Danger of incurring the Suſpicion of Adulation, obſerve, that ſcarce any Hiſtory can ſhew a more illuſtrious Inſtance of the Effects of a General's Reputation than this before us, ſince, in the Space of a ſingle Week, his Royal Highneſs quitted the Court of the King his Father, put himſelf at the Head of the Forces in *Scotland*, and ſaw the Enemy flying with Precipitation before him.

The Rebels were very ſenſible, how much the News of this Retreat of theirs, which had ſo much Reſemblance to a Flight, would alarm their Friends both at Home and Abroad; and therefore they diſperſed ſeveral Papers to aſſign ſuch Reaſons for it as they judged might give it a fair Appearance, allegeing, that their Men were ſo loaded with Booty, that they were conſtrained to let them carry it home; that, after ſo fatiguing a Campaign, ſome Receſs was neceſſary; and that, when they had refreſhed and recruited their Forces, they would not fail to make a freſh Irruption into the *Lowlands* in the Spring. But, whatever Reaſons they might pretend, the true Motives of their Conduct were theſe: They judged, that by drawing the War into the *Highlands*, they ſhould make it extremely burdenſome and uneaſy to the King's Forces, obtain frequent Opportunities of haraſſing and ſurpriſing them, and have a fair Chance for rendering them weary of following them through Countries, where they thought it impoſſible for them to have Magazines, and other Requiſites for an Army of their Force. In the next place, they perſuaded themſelves, that the removing the War into the *Highlands*, and the Report they ſpread of the

Severities

Severities that would be inflicted by the King's Troops, muſt keep their Men together, which they now found a very difficult Taſk; and would alſo contribute to increaſe their Strength. They had, beſides theſe, another Reaſon, which was, the giving a fair Opportunity to their Friends the *French*, of attempting an Invaſion in the South; which they flattered themſelves would afford ſuch a Diverſion as would free them from all their Difficulties. And to all this might be added, that they had formed a Project of making themſelves Maſters of the Chain or Line of Fortifications, that run along the North of *Scotland* from *Fort-William* to *Inverneſs*; and thereby ſecure the Country behind them, and, at the ſame time, afford Means for the *French* and *Spaniards* to ſend them Reinforcements and Supplies, of which they had hitherto had large Promiſes, tho' but ſlight and ineffectual Performances.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, who penetrated all their Views, took the moſt proper Methods that could be contrived for the defeating them. He gave Orders for the Army to march by different Roads (but in ſuch Bodies as prevented all Danger of Surprize) to *Aberdeen*, where he propoſed to fix his Head-quarters, to raiſe Magazines, and to receive ſuch Succours and Supplies, as from time to time might be requiſite, by Sea, from the South. As the *Heſſian* Troops were now in *Scotland*, his Royal Highneſs took care to diſpoſe of them, and ſome other Bodies of *Engliſh* Troops, at *Perth*, *Dunkeld*, the Caſtle of *Blair*, Caſtle of *Menzies*, and other Places; by which he effectually ſecured the Paſſage into the *Lowlands*, and put it out of the Power of the Rebels to return that Way into the South. General *Campbell*, with the *Argyllſhire* Men, undertook the Security of *Fort-William*, a Place, at that time, of infinite Importance, as it ſecured another Paſſage through the

the Weſt of *Scotland*, by which the Rebels might again have made their Way into *England*. Theſe Precautions taken, his Royal Highneſs ſet out in Perſon for *Aberdeen*, where he arrived on the 28th of *February*.

The Rebels, in Proſecution of their Deſigns, made it their firſt Care to become Maſters of *Inverneſs*, a Town of pretty conſiderable Trade on the Eaſt Side of the *Highlands*, with a good Port, and a ſmall Fortreſs, ſometimes called the Caſtle of *Inverneſs*, but more properly *Fort-George*, to defend it. The Earl of *Loudon* was then there with a Body of about 1500 Men, moſt of them haſtily raiſed for the Service of the Government, with whom, upon the Approach of the Rebels to within a very ſmall Diſtance of the Place, he marched out in order to act offenſively; but finding that impracticable, and that the Enemy were much ſtronger than he expected, he judged it proper to retreat, which he did on the 20th of *February*, without the Loſs of a Man, leaving two independent Companies, under the Command of Major *Grant*, in *Fort-George*, with Orders to defend it to the laſt Extremity. But, it ſeems, theſe Orders were but indifferently obeyed; for the Place was ſoon after ſurrendered to the Rebels, upon which the Chevalier removed his Quarters thither, having with him about 4000 Men. This Succeſs, and the News of ſurpriſing ſome Parties of well-affected *Highlanders*, not far from the Caſtle of *Blair*, ſo much raiſed their Spirits, that they were reſolved to proſecute their original Deſign of reducing the *Chain*; and accordingly they next attacked *Fort-Auguſtus*, a very ſmall Place, and only important by its Situation between *Inverneſs* and *Fort-William*, in which there was a very ſmall Gariſon, of no more than three Companies of *Guiſe*'s Regiment, under the Command of Major *Wentworth*; ſo that it was ſpeedily reduced,

and

and as ſpeedily demoliſhed, which was the ſame Fate that *Fort-George* had met with: a clear Demonſtration, that they did not think it neceſſary to have any Gariſon in that Part of the Country. But as they were ſtill incommoded by the Neighbourhood of the Earl of *Loudon*, who lay at their Back with only the Firth of *Murray* between them; the Duke of *Perth*, the Earl of *Cromertie*, and ſome of the reſt of their Chief Commanders, reſolved to attempt the ſurpriſing that Earl by the Help of Boats, which they drew together on their Side of the Water; and, taking the Advantage of a Fog, executed their Scheme ſo effectually, that, falling upon the King's Forces under the Earl's Command unexpectedly, they cut off ſome, made a few Officers Priſoners, and obliged Lord *Loudon* to retire with the reſt out of *Sutherland*. But tho' theſe ſmall Advantages ſerved to make a Noiſe, and to keep up the Spirits of their Party, yet they did them little real Service; and their Money beginning to run ſhort, and Supplies both at Home and Abroad failing their Expectations, cauſed great Diviſions and Heart-burnings amongſt them.

Mean time, his Royal Highneſs the Duke, notwithſtanding the Rigour of the Seaſon, and Badneſs of the Roads, took care to diſtreſs the Rebels as much as it was poſſible; for the very Day after he joined the Army, he detached the Earl of *Ancram* with 100 Dragoons, and Major *Morris* with 300 Foot, to the Caſtle of *Corgarf*, at the Head of the River *Don*, 40 Miles from *Aberdeen*, and in the Heart of the Country, then in Poſſeſſion of the Rebels, wherein his Royal Highneſs had Information of their having a conſiderable Magazine of Arms and Ammunition, which his Lordſhip had Orders to ſeize, or to deſtroy: which Commiſſion he executed very effectually; for the Rebels retiring upon his Approach, he became Maſter of the Place, and all that was in it; but, for want of

Horſes

Horſes to carry them off, was obliged to deſtroy moſt of the Arms, and 30 Barrels of Powder.

On the 16th of *March*, having Intelligence that *Roy Stuart* with about 1000 Foot and 60 Huſſars were at *Strathbogie*, his Royal Highneſs ordered Major-General *Bland* to drive them from thence; and, at the ſame time, ordered Brigadier General *Mordaunt*, with four Battalions, and as many Pieces of Cannon, to march and ſupport the Major-General, if there ſhould be Occaſion. On the 17th, the Major-General advanced to *Strathbogie*, and was almoſt within Sight of the Place before the Rebels had any Notice of his Approach; which alarmed them to ſuch a Degree, that they quitted their Poſt, and retired with great Precipitation towards *Keith*. But this Succeſs was attended with ſome little Check: for General *Bland* having detached a Captain of *Highlanders*, with 70 of his Men, and 30 of *Kingſton*'s Horſe, with Orders to clear that Place, and then rejoin the Army, they, contrary to his Directions, ventured to quarter there that Night; which gave the Rebels an Opportuuity of ſurpriſing them, and of cutting in Pieces moſt of the *Campbells*, who were quartered in the Church-yard; but the Cornet who commanded *Kingſton*'s Horſe, retired, with ſome of thoſe under his Command.

The Rebels, being very well appriſed of the great Importance of *Fort-William* (the taking of which would have made them Maſters of the whole Extent of Country from Eaſt to Weſt, and from Sea to Sea, and would beſides have opened them a Paſſage into *Argyllſhire*, and the Weſt of *Scotland*), reſolved to leave nothing unattempted, that might contribute to the Reduction of this Fortreſs; and therefore ordered Brigadier *Stapleton*, with a large Body of their beſt Men, moſt of their Engineers, and as good a Train as they could furniſh, to attempt it: but the Place being

being defended by Captain *Scot*, an Officer of Courage, Fidelity, and Experience, they were obliged to raiſe the Siege on the 3d of *April*, about a Month after they had begun to move againſt it; which they did with great Precipitation, bending their March to *Inverneſs*. Upon which Captain *Scot* detached a Party of the Gariſon, which ſecured eight Pieces of Cannon, and ſeven Mortars, which the Enemy had left behind them.

They had before this received a very great Diſappointment, as follows:

We have already obſerved, that they were in great Diſtreſs for Money, and other Neceſſaries, and waited impatiently for a Supply from *France*; which they hoped, notwithſtanding the Miſcarriage of ſo many Veſſels that had been ſent them, would ſoon arrive on board the *Hazard* Sloop; to which they had given the Name of *The Prince Charles Snow*, and which they had Intelligence was at Sea, with a conſiderable Quantity of Gold on board, and a good Number of experienced Officers and Engineers, who were very much wanted.

On the 25th of *March*, this long-looked for Veſſel arrived in *Tongue Bay*, into which ſhe was followed by his Majeſty's Ship the *Sheerneſs*, commanded by Captain *Obriën*, who immediately attacked her. In the Engagement the *Hazard* Sloop had a great many Men killed, and many more wounded; ſo that, not being able to maintain the Fight, ſhe ran aſhore on the Shallows, where the *Sheerneſs* could not follow her; and there ſhe landed her Men and Money. The Place on which ſhe ran on ſhore (after being chaſed 56 Leagues), was in the Lord *Rea*'s Country; and it happened, there was then at his Lordſhip's Houſe his Son Captain *Mackay*, Sir *Henry Monro*, Lord *Charles Gordon*, Captain *Macleod*, and about 80 Men of Lord *Loudon*'s Regiment,

ment, that had retired thither, when the Rebels attacked them by Boats, as has been before related.

Theſe Gentlemen having animated the Soldiers to attack, notwithſtanding the Superiority of Numbers, thoſe who landed from *the Prince Charles* Snow, obtained, after a ſhort Diſpute, a complete Victory, with little or no Loſs on their Side. Beſides five Cheſts of Money, and a conſiderable Quantity of Arms, they took 156 Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, Priſoners, with whom they embarked on board the *Sheerneſs* Man of War, and ſailed directly for *Aberdeen*, together with another Prize Captain *Obrien* had taken in the *Orkneys*. The Money, beſides one Cheſt that was miſſing, and what had been taken out of another that was broke, amounted to 12500 Guineas; and amongſt the Priſoners there were 40 experienced Officers, who had been long either in the *French* or the *Spaniſh* Service.

At the ſame time that the Rebels employed ſo conſiderable a Part of their Forces in attacking *Fort-William*, they ſent another Body, under the Command of Lord *George Murray*, to make a like Attempt upon the Caſtle of *Blair*, the principal Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, but a Place of no great Force, and in which there was only a ſmall Gariſon, under the Command of Sir *Andrew Agnew*; which Siege, or rather Blockade, they raiſed with the ſame Hurry and Precipitation, on the Approach of the Earl of *Crawford*, as they did that of *Fort-William*, upon the very ſame Day, and from the ſame Motives.

His Royal Highneſs, having before made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, marched from *Aberdeen* on the 8th of *April* 1746. in order to find out the Rebels; who now had united all their Forces, being reſolved to make a Stand at *Inverneſs*. He encamped on the 11th at *Cullen*; where my Lord *Albemarle* joined him; and the whole Army the next Day marched to

the *Spey*, and paſſed it with no other Loſs than of one Dragoon and four Women, who were drowned through Hurry and Indiſcretion. Major-General *Huſk* was detached in the Morning with 15 Companies of Grenadiers, the loyal *Highlanders*, and all the Cavalry, and two Pieces of Cannon; and his Royal Highneſs went with them himſelf.

On their firſt Appearance the Rebels retired from the Side of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the Duke of *Kingſton*'s Horſe immediately forded over, ſuſtained by the Grenadiers and *Highlanders*; but the Rebels were all got out of their Reach before they could paſs. The Foot waded over as faſt as they arrived; and, though the Water came up to their Middles, they went on with great Chearfulneſs. The Rebels on the other Side of the *Spey* appeared to be between 2 and 3000; but they did not make any Oppoſition, either while the King's Troops were paſſing, or when Part of them had paſſed, and were on the other Side the River; for which Conduct of theirs it ſeems very difficult to aſſign any Reaſon, unleſs it were, that their Officers being ſenſible that the Artillery of the King's Troops would ſecure their Paſſage, they were unwilling to run the Riſk of diſpiriting their Men by an unſucceſsful Attempt of that kind; and therefore choſe not to diſpute the Paſſage of the *Spey*; hoping rather to deceive their Men into an Opinion, that they ſhould be well enough able to deal with them, when they had paſſed.

The King's Army marched on to *Elgin* and *Forres*, and from thence to *Nairn*, where they halted on the 15th, and where the Rebels thought to have ſurpriſed them; but the Vigilance and ſtrict Diſcipline his Royal Highneſs maintained, abſolutely diſappointed them; notwithſtanding which they ſet Fire to and deſtroyed *Fort-Auguſtus*, called in all their

Parties, and prepared for a general Engagement; which followed the next Day, the 16th, when the Rebels were totally defeated, near *Culloden* Houſe: upwards of 2000 of them were killed in the Battle and Purſuit.

The *French* Auxiliaries all ſurrendered as Priſoners of War; amongſt which were Brigadier *Stapleton*, the Marquis *de Guilles*, whom the *Highlanders* called the *French* Ambaſſador, Lord *Lewis Drummond*, and about 52 more. The Loſs on the Side of the King's Army was very inconſiderable; the only Perſons of Note killed were Lord *Robert Kerr*, Captain in *Barrel*'s Regiment, Captain *Croſſet* of *Price*'s, Captain *John Campbell* of *Loudon*'s, and Captain *Colin Campbell* of the Militia; beſides theſe, 50 private Men killed, and 250 wounded.

The Number of all the Perſons taken in this ſignal Victory were 222 *French*, and 226 Rebels; all their Artillery and Ammunition, with other military Stores, and 12 Colours likewiſe, fell into the Hands of the Victors. The Earl of *Kilmarnock* was taken in the Action; Lord *Balmerino*, at firſt reported to be killed, was taken ſoon after; and four Ladies, that had been very active in the Rebellion, were likewiſe ſeized at *Inverneſs*; *viz.* Lady *Ogilvie*, Lady *Kinloch*, Lady *Gordon*, and Lady *Mackintoſh*.

Immediately after the Battle, Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached with the Volunteers, to the Number of 900, into the *Fraſers* Country, in order to reduce all who ſhould be found in Arms there; and with the like View other Detachments were made into other diſaffected Parts of the Country; which put it intirely out of the Power of the Rebels ever to aſſemble afterwards in any Body, capable of diſturbing the Peace of the Country, being reduced to the Neceſſity of ſeparating into ſmall Parties, in order to ſhift the better for themſelves. About the ſame time

that

that the whole Forces of the Rebels were thus vanquiſhed at the Battle of *Culloden*, the Earl of *Cromertie*, his eldeſt Son, a great many Officers of Diſtinction, and about 150 private Men, were ſurpriſed in the North, by a very ſmall Party of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects, who ſent them Priſoners on board his Majeſty's Ship the *Hound*, Captain *Dove*, from *Sutherland* to *Inverneſs*.

Thus the Flame of the Rebellion, which, after being ſmothered for a time in *Scotland*, broke out at laſt with ſuch Force, as to ſpread itſelf into *England*, and not without Reaſon alarmed the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, was in a ſhort Space totally extinguiſhed by him who gave the firſt Check to its Force; and who perhaps alone was capable of performing this Service to his Country, his Father, and his King.

His Royal Highneſs, as he well deſerved, had the Thanks of both Houſes of Parliament ſent him by their reſpective Speakers; to which he returned the moſt obliging Anſwers. The two Houſes alſo addreſſed his Majeſty, ſignifying their Readineſs to give his Royal Highneſs ſuch diſtinguiſhing Marks of public Gratitude as ſhould be moſt agreeable to his Majeſty: who was graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to them the ſettling of an additional Revenue upon his Royal Son. And accordingly an additional Revenue of 25,000 *l. per Annum* was ſettled upon him, makeing 40,000 *l. per Annum* his Royal Highneſs having before but 15,000 *l. per Annum*.

While theſe grateful Meaſures were purſuing above, his Royal Highneſs the Duke took all the neceſſary Precautions for effectually ſcattering the very Embers of the late Fire, that they might not be raked together again, or by the Addition of any freſh Fuel blown into a new Flame. With this View he ſent Detachments of well-affected Highlanders and regular Troops into the wildeſt Countries belonging to the

Clans that had been in Arms, where ſuch as ſubmitted were received to Mercy, and ſuch as ſtood out had their Countries burnt, and at the ſame time their Cattle were driven away, that they might be the leſs able to ſubſiſt, and thoſe Cattle ſold for the Benefit of the Soldiers in the King's Army. Theſe Meaſures had very great Conſequences; the burning Lord *Lovat*'s and *Cameron* of *Lochiel*'s Houſes had a great Effect, and ſtruck much Terror, ſo that in a very ſhort Space of Time there were ſcarce any Parties of Rebels to be heard of, and moſt of their Chiefs ſurrendered, were taken, or found Means to eſcape out of the Iſland.

Among the firſt were the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, who ſtiled himſelf Duke of *Athol*, who died afterwards a Priſoner in the *Tower*; Mr. *William Murray*, a near Relation of the Earl of *Dunmore*'s, who has been pardoned; the Earl of *Kelly*, and the Maſter of *Lovat*. As for Lord *Lovat* his Father, Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton*, and many more, they were taken at different times; but the Duke of *Perth*, Lord *John Drummond* his Brother, Lord *Elcho* eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Wemys*, and ſeveral of their Aſſociates, made their Eſcapes by Sea in two *French* Privateers, that were ſent to carry off thoſe who had been doing the Buſineſs of *France* at the Expence of their Honours and Fortunes. Lord *Pitſligo*, and Lord *Lewis Gordon*, retired the ſame Way; and Lord *Ogilby*, with 13 or 14 more, ſhipped themſelves in a ſmall Veſſel for *Norway*, where, as ſoon as they arrived, they were ſeized by Orders from the late King of *Denmark*, but were afterwards releaſed, retired into *Sweden*, and found Means to get from thence into *France*. Lord *George Murray* alſo made his Eſcape; but whither, or in what Manner, we are not able to ſay.

As

As for the young Pretender himſelf, he found it much more difficult to withdraw than any of his Adherents; which was the Reaſon that he remained long behind them: and as it may be expected, that a more particular Account ſhould be given of his Adventures, we ſhall endeavour it without any Mixture of thoſe romantic Tales that have been publiſhed on that Head.

He was in the Body of Reſerve at the Battle of *Culloden*, where he is ſaid to have had a Horſe ſhot under him; but while the *French* were treating with the King's Troops in order to be received Priſoners of War, he mounted a freſh Horſe, and made his Eſcape. That very Evening, being the 16th of *April*, he retired to the Houſe of a Factor of Lord *Lovat*'s, about 10 Miles from *Inverneſs*; where meeting with that Lord, he ſtaid Supper: after Supper was over, he ſet out for *Fort Auguſtus*, and purſued his Journey the next Day to *Invergarry*, where he propoſed to have dined. But, finding no Victuals, he ſet Boy to fiſhing, who caught two Salmon, on which he made a hearty Meal, and continued waiting there for ſome of his Troops who had promiſed to rendezvous at that Place; but, being diſappointed, he reſolved to proceed to *Lochartige*: he arrived there on the 18th at Two in the Morning, where he went to Sleep, which he had not done for Five Days and Nights; he remained there till five o'Clock in the Afternoon, in hopes of obtaining ſome Intelligence; but, gaining none, he ſet out from thence on Foot, and traveled to the Glen of *Morar*, where he arrived the 19th at Four in the Morning.

He ſet out about Noon the ſame Day for *Arraſhaig*, where he arrived about Four in the Afternoon. He remained there about ſeven Days, waiting for Capt. *O Neil*, who joined him on the 27th, and informed him, that there were no Hopes of drawing his

Troops together again in a Body; upon which he reſolved to go to *Stornway*, in order to hire a Ship to go to *France*: the Perſon employed for this Purpoſe was one *Donald M'Leod*, who had an Intereſt there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oared Boat, in Company with *Sullivan* and *ONeil*, ordering the People who belonged to the Boat to make the beſt Haſte they could to *Stornway*.

The Night proving very tempeſtuous, they all begged of him to go back; which he would not do, but, to keep up the Spirits of the People, he ſung them a *Highland* Song: but the Weather growing worſe, on the 29th about ſeven in the Morning they were driven on ſhore on a Point of Land called *Ruſhneſs*, in the Iſland of *Benbecula*; where, when they got on ſhore, the Pretender helped to make a Fire to warm the Crew, who were almoſt ſtarved to Death with Cold. On the 30th, at Six in the Evening, they ſet ſail again for *Stornway*; but, meeting with another Storm, were obliged to put into the Iſland of *Scalp* in the *Harries*, where they all went on ſhore to a Farmer's Houſe, paſſing for Merchants that were ſhipwrecked in their Voyage to the *Orkneys*; the Pretender and *Sullivan* going by the Names of *Sinclair*, the latter paſſing for the Father, and the former for his Son. They thought proper to ſend from thence to *Donald M'Leod* at *Stornway*, with Inſtructions to freight a Ship for the *Orkneys*. On the 3d of *May* they received a Meſſage from him, that a Ship was ready.

On the 4th they ſet out on Foot for that Place, where they arrived on the 5th about Noon; and, meeting with *Donald M'Leod*, they found that he had got into Company, where growing drunk, he had told a Friend of his for whom he had hired the Ship: upon which there were 200 People in Arms at *Stornway*, upon a Report, that the Pretender was

landed

landed with 500 Men, and was coming to burn the Town, ſo that they were obliged to lie all Night upon the Moor, with no other Refreſhment than Biſket and Brandy. On the 6th they reſolved to go in the eight-oared Boat to the *Orkneys*; but the Crew refuſed to venture; ſo that they were obliged to ſteer South along the Coaſt-ſide, where they met with two *Engliſh* Ships, and this compelled them to put into a deſert Iſland; where they remained till the 10th, without any Proviſion but ſome Salt-fiſh they found upon the Iſland.

About Ten in the Morning on that Day they embarked for the *Harries*, and at Break of Day on the 11th they were chaſed by an *Engliſh* Ship, but made their Eſcape among the Rocks; about Four in the Afternoon they arrived at the Iſland of *Benbecula*, where they ſtayed till the 14th, and then ſet out for the Mountain of *Currada* in *South Uiſt*, where they ſtayed till the Militia of the Iſle of *Sky* came to the Iſland of *Irasky*; and then ſailed for the Iſland of *Uia*, where they remained three Nights, till having Intelligence that the Militia were coming towards *Benbecula*, they immediately got into their Boat, and ſailed for *Lochbuſdale*; but being met by ſome Ships of War, they were obliged to return to *Lochagnart*, where they remained all Day, and at Night ſailed for *Lochbuſdale*, where they arrived, and ſtaid eight Days on a Rock, making a Tent of the Sail of the Boat. They found themſelves there in a moſt dreadful Situation; for, having Intelligence that Captain *Scot* had landed at *Kilbride*, the Company was obliged to ſeparate, and the Pretender and *O Neil* went to the Mountains, where they remained all Night, and ſoon after were informed, that General *Campbell* was at *Bernary*; ſo that now they had Forces very near on both Sides of them, and were abſolutely at a loſs which Way to move.

In their Road they met with a young Lady, one Miſs *Mc Donald*, to whom Captain *ONeil* propoſed aſſiſting the Pretender to make his Eſcape, which at firſt ſhe refuſed; but upon his offering to put on Woman's Cloaths ſhe conſented, and deſired them to go to the Mountain of *Currada* till ſhe ſent for them; where they accordingly ſtayed two Days; but hearing nothing from the young Lady, the Pretender concluded ſhe would not keep her Word, and therefore reſolved to ſend Captain *ONeil* to General *Campbell*, to let him know he was willing to ſurrender to him: but about Five in the Evening a Meſſage came from the young Lady, deſiring them to meet her at *Ruſhneſs*: being afraid to paſs by the Ford becauſe of the Militia, they luckily found a Boat, which carried them to the other Side of *Uia*, where they remained Part of the Day, afraid of being ſeen by the Country-people. In the Evening they ſet out for *Ruſhneſs*, and arrived there at Twelve at Night; but not finding the young Lady, and being alarmed by a Boat full of Militia, they were obliged to retire two Miles back, where the Pretender remained on a Moor till *ONeil* went to the young Lady, and prevailed upon her to come to the Place appointed at Nightfal of the next Day.

About an Hour after, they had an Account of General *Campbell*'s Arrival at *Benbecula*; which obliged them to remove to another Part of the Iſland, where, as the Day broke, they diſcovered four Sail cloſe on the Shore, making directly up to the Place where they were, ſo that there was nothing left for them to do but to throw themſelves among the Heath. When the Wherries were gone, they reſolved to go to *Clanronald*'s Houſe; but when they were within a Mile of it, they heard General *Campbell* was there, which forced them to retreat again; and ſoon after *ONeil* was taken.

There were no distinct Accounts of what became of him after this, for the Remainder of that Month and the greatest Part of the next, except that he shifted about from Place to Place in Woman's Cloaths, and on the 28th of *June* went with the Lady whom he attended in a little Boat from *South Uist* to the Isle of *Sky*; there he resumed his own Dress, and was carried by one *Mackinnon* in a Boat to *Raga*, from whence here turned in a Boat to *Sky*, and, after some Stay there, went back to the Continent. About the Middle of *July*, the Government had certain Intelligence of his crossing the Hill of *Morar* in *Lochabar*, proceeding from thence to *Badenoch*; and on the 23d of *July* he was at *Arisaig*, and continued wandering about that Country, in great Distress, during all the Month of *August*.

On the 6th of *September*, two *French* Privateers came upon the Coast of *Moidart*, where the Pretender first landed, and made strict Inquiry after him. Several of the *Camerons*, and some of the *Macdonalds*, repaired to them, and were employed to search for the Pretender; but it was the 17th before he came down to them, and was then dressed in a short Coat of black Freeze, with a Plad over it. He was in a bad State of Health, and seemed to be brought very low by the Sufferings he had gone thro'. He embarked the next Day about Noon, attended by the following Persons; *Macpherson* of *Clunie*, with others of his Clan, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, Dr. *Cameron* his Brother, *Lodowick Cameron* of *Tor-Castle*, *Allan Cameron*, and *Macdonald* of *Lochgary*, with many others whose Names were not known. *Macdonald* of *Barisdale* and his Son went on board the Ships before his Arrival.

The Ships on which they embarked were the *Happy* Privateer of 30 Guns and 300 Men, and the *Prince of* Conti of 20 Guns and 240 Men, fitted out from

St. Malo's by ſome of his own Adherents. They were obliged to ſail round the *Land's-End*, where they were chaſed by two *Engliſh* Men of War; but eſcaped by the Thickneſs of the Weather, and on the 29th arrived in a Creek three Leagues to the Weſt of *Morlaix*, where he preſently went aſhore.

He was ſo extremely fatigued, and in ſo bad a State of Health, that he reſted a Week before he went to *Fontainebleau*, where the *French* Court then was, and where (if their *Gazettes* deſerve any Credit) he met with a very kind Reception, had a great Sum of Money given him, a large Penſion ſettled upon him, and mighty Promiſes made him; but all this was only to ſerve the preſent Turn, and to expreſs the Reſentment of the *French* Court for our Attempt upon *Port L'Orient*. For, the Situation of Things changing, the Diſpoſition of the *French* Court changed likewiſe; his Penſion was forgot, the Complaints he made little regarded, and at laſt he was fairly given to underſtand, that the beſt thing himſelf and his Brother could do was to retire to *Avignon*; which they accordingly did.

Having, at the Concluſion of my Tour thro' that Part of the united Kingdom called *England*, given a Liſt of the *Engliſh* Peerage, it would be an Omiſſion, ſcarcely pardonable, if I did not inſert a Liſt of the *Scotiſh* Peerage; the Families and Names being no leſs illuſtrious, and many of them boaſting an Anceſtry that reflects the higheſt Honour upon their Deſcendents.

A Liſt

A List of the PEERAGE *of* Scotland.

His Royal Highneſs FREDERIC Duke of *Rothſay*, *Edinburgh*, &c. Prince Royal of *Great Britain*.

DUKES.

Names.	Titles.
Hamilton	*Hamilton*
Scot	*Buccleugh*
Lenox	*ditto*
Gordon	*ditto*
Douglas	*Queensbury*
Campbell	*Argyll*
Douglas	*ditto*
Murray	*Athol*
Graham	*Montroſe*
Ker	*Roxburgh*

MARQUISES.

Hay	*Tweedale*
Ker	*Lothian*
Johnſton	*Annandale*

EARLS.

Lindſay	*Craufurd*
Hay	*Errol*
Sutherland	*ditto*
Leſley	*Rothes*
Douglas	*Morton*
Erſkine	*Buchan*
Cunningham	*Glencairn*
Kennedy	*Caſſils*
Sinclair	*Caithneſs*
Steuart	*Murray*
Levingſton	*Linlithgow*
Hume	*ditto*
Fleming	*Wigton*
Lyon	*Strathmore*

EARLS.

Names.	Titles.
Hamilton	*Abercorn*
Erſkine	*Kellie*
Hamilton	*Haddington*
Stuart	*Galloway*
Maitland	*Lauderdale*
Hay	*Kinnoul*
Campbell	*Loudon*
Creighton	*Dumfries*
Alexander	*Stirling*
Bruce	*Elgin*
Carnegy	*Southeſk*
Stewart	*Traquair*
Ker	*Ancram*
Wemys	*ditto*
Ramſay	*Dalhouſie*
Ogilvie	*Airley*
Ogilvie	*Finlater*, &c.
Leſly	*Leven*, &c.
Hamilton	*Selkirk*
Carnegy	*Northeſk*
Bruce	*Kincardine*
Lindſay	*Balcarras*
Middleton	*ditto*
Gordon	*Aboyn*
Cochran	*Dundonald*
Douglas	*Dunbarton*
Keith	*Kintore*
Campbell	*Braidalbine*
Gordon	*Aberdeen*

EARLS.

Names.	Titles.
Talmaſh	*Dyſert*
Murray	*Dunmore*
Hamilton	*Orkney*
Hamilton	*Rutherglen*
Douglas	*March*
Hume	*Marchmont*
Carmichael	*Hyndford*
Dalrymple	*Stair*
Montgomery	*Eglinton*
Primroſe	*Roſeberry*
Stewart	*Bute*
Hope	*Hoptoun*
Boyle	*Glaſgow*
Scot	*Deloraine*
Collier	*Portmore*
Graham	*Monteith*

VISCOUNTS.

Carey	*Falkland*
Murray	*Stormont*
Arbuthnot	*ditto*
Seton	*Kingſton*
Mackgil	*Oxenford*
Ingram	*Irwin*
Levingſton	*Kilſyth*
Oſburn	*Dumblain*
Drummond	*Strathallan*
Graham	*Preſton*
Graham	*Dundee*
Primroſe	*ditto*
Crawford	*Garnock*

LORDS.

Forbes	*ditto*
Fraſer	*Salton*
Gray	*ditto*

LORDS.

Names.	Titles.
Cathcart	*ditto*
Sinclair	*ditto*
Douglas	*Mordington*
Semple	*ditto*, &c.
Somerville	*ditto*
Elphingſton	*ditto*
Oliphant	*ditto*
Montgomery	*Liſle*
Roſs	*ditto*
Sandilands	*Torpichen*
Leſly	*Lindores*
Bothwell	*Holyroodhouſe*
Stuart	*Blantyre*
Balfour	*Burleigh*
Cranſton	*ditto*
Napier	*ditto*
Richardſon	*Cromond*
Fairfax	*Cameron*
Mackay	*Rae*
Forreſter	*ditto*
Macclelland	*Kircudbright*
Hamilton	*Bargeny*
Ogilvie	*Bamf*
Murray	*Elibank*
Galloway	*Dunkeld*
Aſhton	*ditto*
Falkner	*Halkerton*
Hamilton	*Belhaven*
Rollo	*ditto*
Colvil	*ditto*
Rutherford	*ditto*
Bellendon	*ditto*
Leſly	*Newark*
Kinnaird	*ditto*

Titles

Titles lately extinct, forfeited, or immerged in other Families, &c.

EARLS; *Earl of* Iſlay *now Duke of* Argyll, Airth, Dumfermling, Forfar, Callendar, Newburgh, Mareſchal, Carnwarth, Nithiſdale, Seaforth, Panmure, Winton, Kilmarnock, Cromertie, Perth.

VISCOUNTS: Dunbar, Frendraught, Newhaven, Kenmure.

LORDS: Orchiltree, Borthwick, Fraſer, Cowper, Abercromby, Ruthven, Materdei, Macdonald, Aymouth, Nairn, Dingwall, Duffus, Lovat, Balmerino, Pitſligo.

By the Articles of Union, all the *Engliſh* of the ſame Degree at the Time of the Union, are to have Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the Time of the Union; but the preſent Peers of *Scotland* are to have Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Order and Degree, who may be created after the Union.

BISHOPRICKS *before the* REVOLUTION.

Archbiſhopricks of St. Andrews *and* Glaſgow.

Edinburgh,	Aberdeen,	Dumblane,
Galloway,	Orkney,	Brechin,
Dunkeld,	Caithneſs,	Murray,
Roſs,	The Iſles,	Liſſimore *or* Argyll.

A LIST *of the Shires and Burghs that are privileged by the Union to return Members to the* British *Parliament, for repreſenting this Northern Part of the Iſland of* Great Britain.

1. THE Shire of *Aberdeen.*
2. The Shire of *Aire.*
3. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Aire, Irvin, Rothſay, Inverary,* and *Campbelltown.*
4. Shire of *Argyll.*
5. Shire of *Bamff.*
6. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore,* and *Inverury.*
7. Shire of *Berwick.*
8. Shire of *Bute.*
9. Shire of *Clackmannan.*
10. Shire of *Dumbarton.*
11. Shire of *Dumfries.*
12. Shire of *Edinburgh.*
13. City of *Edinburgh.*
14. Shire of *Elgin.*
15. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Forreſs, Inverneſs, Nairn,* and *Fortroſe.*
16. Shire of *Fife.*
17. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Pittenweem, Anſtruther Eaſter, Anſtruther Weſter, Craile,* and *Kilrennie.*
18. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Inverkeithen, Stirling, Dumfermline, Culroſs,* and *Queensberry.*
19. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Bruntiſland, Dyſert, Kirkaldie,* and *Kingborne.*
20. Shire of *Forfar.*
21. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Dundee, Perth, St. Andrews, Cowpar,* and *Forfar.*
22. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Montroſe, Aberdeen, Brochine, Aberbrothock,* and *Inverbervy.*
23. Shire of *Haddington.*
24. Shire of *Inverneſs.*
25. Shire of *Kincardine.*
26. Stewartry of *Kircudbright.*
27. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, Annan,* and *Sanquhar.*
28. Shire of *Lanerk.*
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